

Reclamation Manual

Directives and Standards

Definitions and Terminology

1. **Adverse Effect.** An adverse effect occurs when an undertaking alters any characteristic of a historic property that qualifies the property for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) and would diminish the integrity of a historic property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association.
2. **Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP).** The ACHP is an independent Federal agency, established pursuant to section 201 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), which promotes the preservation, enhancement, and productive use of our nation's historic resources, and advises the President and Congress on national historic preservation policy.
3. **Archaeological Resources.** These are any material remains of past human life or activities which are of archaeological interest. Archaeological resources include, but are not limited to, pottery, basketry, bottles, weapons, projectiles, tools, structures or portions of structures, pit houses, rock paintings, rock carvings, intaglios, graves, human skeletal materials, or any portion or piece of any of the foregoing items that are of human design, manufacture, possession, or use. Non-fossilized and fossilized paleontological specimens, or any portion or piece thereof, shall not be considered archaeological resources unless found in an archaeological context.
4. **Area of Potential Effect (APE).** An APE is the geographic area(s) within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist.
5. **Associated Funerary Objects.** Associated funerary objects are defined in 43 CFR 10.2(d).
6. **Cultural Resources.** Any prehistoric and historic districts, sites, buildings, structures, objects, cultural landscapes, sacred sites, and traditional cultural properties (TCP). Within the broad range of cultural resources are those that have recognized significance, which are called historic properties.
7. **Cultural Resources Inventory, Evaluation, and Treatment.** Refers to the strategies used by Reclamation to investigate and study an APE and appropriate associated areas and locales; to identify and/or predict the types and quantity of cultural resources that are, or may be, present; to evaluate their eligibility for listing on the National Register; and to resolve adverse effects to historic properties.
 - A. **Inventory.** An inventory is the execution of an appropriate level of survey, including documents and literature searches, on-the-ground field survey, and remote sensing techniques.

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- B. **Evaluation.** An evaluation is the process of investigating the individual cultural resources identified within the APE to determine eligibility for listing in the National Register per criteria of evaluation established in 36 CFR part 60.
- C. **Treatment.** A treatment is the application of investigative, analytical, and reporting techniques that resolve an adverse effect on a historic property.
8. **Cultural Resources Management (CRM) Professional.** Refers to the professionally qualified individual(s), as per the Secretary of the Interior's (Secretary) Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation and/or Office of Personnel Management experience requirements for CRM related disciplines (e.g., archaeology, history, museum property management, or anthropology), who are Bureau of Reclamation employees and who are responsible for developing, managing, coordinating, and implementing Reclamation's CRM policies and programs.
9. **Curation.** Curation means the long-term management and preservation of federally-owned museum property according to the standards in Reclamation Manual (RM) Directive and Standard (D&S), *Museum Property Management*, LND 02-02.
10. **Federal Land Manager.** A Reclamation land manager is a regional director, or an area manager who has been delegated primary management responsibility for Reclamation land consistent with the terms of the temporary delegation of authority issued by the Commissioner in a March 24, 2010, memorandum entitled "Interim Delegation of Authority – Bureau of Reclamation's Cultural Resources Management (CRM) Program." The land manager performs the Federal land manager duties defined in the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), except when ARPA responsibilities have been assigned to another Federal agency.
11. **Federal Preservation Officer (FPO).** The FPO is the individual, appointed by the Commissioner, as required by section 110(c) of the NHPA, to coordinate and oversee Reclamation's CRM Program.
12. **Historic Properties.** Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The phrase "eligible for inclusion on the National Register" means properties formally determined as such by the Secretary or by Reclamation in consultation with the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO). Properties that have been determined eligible for inclusion are accorded the same protections as properties listed on the National Register.
13. **Human Remains.** Human remains are defined in 43 CFR 10.2(d).

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14. **Indian Land or Tribal Land.** For the purposes of this D&S, except in ARPA situations when the definition of Indian land is used as defined in RM D&S *Administration of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) on Reclamation Land*, LND 02-04, the definition of Indian land is derived from the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). It means all lands within the exterior boundaries of any Indian reservation and all dependent Indian communities.
15. **Interested Parties or Persons.** These refer to those organizations and individuals, concerned with the effects of an undertaking on historic properties. Interested parties may include: Federal, state, or local agencies, federally recognized Indian tribes, Native American organizations or individuals, traditional cultural leaders, institutions, foundations, applicants, and the public.
16. **Material Remains.** Means physical evidence of human habitation, occupation, use, or activity including the site, location, or context in which such evidence is situated, including the classes of items identified in 43 CFR 7.3(a)(3).
17. **Museum Property.** Personal property acquired according to some rational scheme that is to be preserved, studied, and interpreted for public benefit.
18. **National Historic Landmark.** This is a district, site, building, structure, or object in public or private ownership, determined by the Secretary to possess national significance in American history, archaeology, architecture, engineering, and culture.
19. **National Register of Historic Places or National Register.** The National Register is the official list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture maintained by the Keeper of the National Register on behalf of the Secretary (36 CFR part 60).
20. **Non-Collection Survey.** Means a CRM investigation which documents the presence of cultural resources through non-invasive techniques and does not include artifact collection, sampling, subsurface probing beyond initial site identification, or excavation.
21. **Objects of Cultural Patrimony.** Objects of cultural patrimony are defined in 43 CFR 10.2(d).
22. **Reclamation Land.** This is all land acquired or withdrawn for Reclamation's authorized project purposes except land where CRM management responsibilities (including those specified in NHPA, NAGPRA, and ARPA, and their implementing regulations) have been assigned to another Federal agency in a transfer of primary management authority.
23. **Records.** As defined in 44 U.S.C. 3301, records include all books, papers, maps, photographs, machine-readable materials, or other documentary materials, regardless of physical form or characteristics, made or received by an agency of the United States

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Government under Federal law or in connection with the transaction of public business. Materials maintained solely for reference purposes, extra copies, and stocks of publications are not records.

24. **Responsible Office.** Refers to a Reclamation office with delegated cultural resources management responsibility.
25. **Sacred Objects.** Sacred objects are defined in 43 CFR 10.2(d).
26. **Sacred Site.** Refers to any specific, discrete, narrowly delineated location on Reclamation land that is identified by an Indian tribe, or Indian individual determined an appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion, as sacred by virtue of its established religious importance to, or ceremonial use by, an Indian religion.
27. **State Historic Preservation Officer or SHPO.** The SHPO is the official appointed or designated by the Governor pursuant to section 101(b)(1) of NHPA to administer the State Historic Preservation Program.
28. **Traditional Cultural Property or TCP.** A TCP is defined as a property that is listed in, or is eligible for inclusion in, the National Register because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that are rooted in that community's history and important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community (National Register Bulletin #38).
29. **Tribal Historic Preservation Officer or THPO.** The THPO is the tribal official appointed by the tribe's chief governing authority or designated by a tribal ordinance or preservation program who has assumed the responsibilities of the SHPO for purposes of section 106 compliance on tribal land (36 CFR 800.16(w)).
30. **Unassociated Funerary Objects.** Unassociated funerary objects are defined in 43 CFR 10.2(d).
31. **Undertaking.** A project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a Federal agency including: (1) those carried out by or on behalf of the agency; (2) those carried out with Federal financial assistance; (3) those requiring a Federal permit, license, or approval; and (4) those subject to state or local regulation administered pursuant to a delegation or approval by a Federal agency.