

Department of the Interior
Paleontological Locality Form

As required by the Paleontological Resources Preservation Act and 43 CFR Part 49, no party can disclose information about the nature or specific location of a paleontological site or locality without prior written bureau approval. Therefore paleontological locality forms may not be copied or shared without approval.

1. Locality Number (assigned by bureau)	2. Field Number (if assigned by field party or other)
3. Common Name for Locality	4. Bureau Administrative Unit or Owner
5. Location (UTM or Lat/Long)	
6. Map Reference (T/R/S, USGS Topographic Map Name, Scale, Edition)	
7. County	8. State
9. Describe Access	
10. Geologic Age	11. Geologic Formation (and member and subunit if known)
12. Fossil categories (check all that apply) <input type="checkbox"/> Vertebrate <input type="checkbox"/> Invertebrate <input type="checkbox"/> Vertebrate Microfossil <input type="checkbox"/> Plant <input type="checkbox"/> Trace <input type="checkbox"/> Nonvertebrate Microfossil	
13. Fossil Taxa Observed (use additional sheets if necessary)	
14. Fossil Taxa Collected	
15. Scientific Description (use additional sheets if necessary)	
16. Associated Records (use additional sheets if necessary)	
17. General Remarks (use additional sheets if necessary)	
18a. Investigator/Collector	18b. Date Visited

19. Locality Condition	20. Permit Number

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement. We are collecting this information in accordance with the Paleontological Resources Preservation Act. Your response is required to obtain or retain a benefit. We will use the information you provide to manage and to track the condition of the paleontological sites at which you are conducting work. We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. We estimate it will take you about 1 hour to complete this form, including time to maintain records, gather information, and complete the form. You may send comments on the burden estimate or any other aspect of this form to the Office of the Secretary, Departmental Information Collection Clearance Lead, Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street NW, Mailstop MIB-7056, Washington, DC 20240.

Privacy Act Statement. Information obtained by this form is protected by the Privacy Act of 1974 systems of records INTERIOR/DOI-XX.

Instructions Paleontological Locality Form

BLM	Reclamation	FWS	NPS
<p>General: This form was developed in order to collect paleontological site or locality information. Another form may be substituted for this form (such as one generated by the Interior Collections Management System, by another bureau, or by a partner museum) when it captures the same information. Locality or site information may not be disclosed without bureau approval.</p>	<p>General: This form is used to first document a locality, or to update information about previously documented localities. A form will be prepared each time a site is visited and conditions or materials are noted that are meaningfully different from those noted at the last documented visit. If no meaningful changes are identified, no updated form is needed but the visitor is requested to inform the bureau of the visit so bureau records can be revised to document the date of the visit and lack of change in condition.</p> <p>In the event that a locality spans multiple land ownerships, the instructions below apply to the portion on Reclamation land, except as noted.</p>	<p>General: This form notes detailed location information for the area designated in the permit application. This information is collected via the permit application form. FWS research standards for issuance of a PRPA permit will stipulate the details required by the applicant. Additional details are appended to the permit.</p>	<p>General: This form was developed for bureau employees, permittees, and public to collect paleontological site or locality information. NPS provides a similar form for the use of bureau personnel in reference manual 77, exhibit 2.</p>
<p>1. Locality Number. This number is assigned by the bureau and is used to manage all reported sites or localities.</p>	<p>1. Locality Number. This number is assigned by Reclamation, and shall be the primary identifier used in reports and for managing collections.</p> <p>When a locality spans an area involving multiple ownerships, the portion of the locality that is on Reclamation's land will be covered by Reclamation's assigned locality number. In line 17, General Remarks, list locality or field numbers assigned to the areas of the site that are not on Reclamation land.</p>	<p>1. Locality Number. This number is assigned by bureau and is used to manage all reported sites or localities.</p>	<p>1. Locality Number. NPS reference manual 77, exhibit 2, identifies this field as <u>Park Number</u>.</p>
<p>2. Field Number. Normally assigned by the field party, partner institution, or other. May include multiple numbers.</p>	<p>2. Field Number. Other numbers unofficially assigned to the site.</p>	<p>2. Field Number. Other numbers unofficially assigned to the site. These are normally given by the field party when first</p>	<p>2. Field Number. NPS reference manual 77, exhibit 2, identifies this field as <u>Temp Number</u> and <u>Other Number</u>.</p>

		recording the locality, or may be earlier numbers assigned by the bureau.	
3. Common Name for Locality. This is the common name given to paleontological localities for general identification (such as Eolambia 2, Andrew's Site, or Big Pig Dig).	3. Common Name for Locality. A name often given for easy reference by those first investigating the locality.	3. Common Name for Locality. A name often given for easy reference by those first investigating the locality.	3. Common Name for Locality. NPS reference manual 77, exhibit 2, identifies this field as <u>Locality Name</u> .
4. Bureau Administrative Unit or Owner. For BLM include district, field area, monument, etc. Identify the administrative unit or ownership as detailed as possible. If it is not federal public land, then identify whether it is state land, private, military, Indian, or other.	4. Bureau Administrative Unit or Owner. For Reclamation, indicate the Area Office managing the location, and if at a named management area, also provide that name (e.g., Snake River Area-East, American Falls Reservoir). If there are multiple land owners, identify in line 17 whether the other owners are other Federal bureaus or governmental entities (state, county, tribal, etc.), or private.	4. Bureau Administrative Unit or Owner. For FWS include refuge, etc. Identify the administrative unit or ownership as detailed as possible. If it is not federal public land, then identify whether it is state land, private, military, Indian, or other.	4. Bureau Administrative Unit. NPS reference manual 77, exhibit 2, identifies this field as line 6, <u>Ownership</u> .
5. Location (UTM or Lat/Long). BLM requires UTM in NAD 83. Include county and state.	5. Location (UTM or Lat/Long). Provide UTM coordinates in NAD 83. When a locality spans an area involving more than one owner, the UTM location provided will be limited to the portion of the locality that is on Reclamation's land. Provide the center point for localities (or the portion on Reclamation land) of less than 1 acre, and provide points encompassing the locality (or the portion on Reclamation land) for larger sites. Mark the boundary of the locality (in its entirety), and also mark the UTM point location(s), on a USGS 1:24,000-scale topographic map, and attach the map to the locality form. If the investigator documented portions of the locality that lie off Reclamation's land, the boundary marked on the site must show the area on Reclamation land and using a visually distinguishable method, also show the total known extent of the locality.	5. Location (UTM or Lat/Long). Provide UTM coordinates in NAD 83. Include county and state.	5. Location (UTM or Lat/Long). NPS reference manual 77, exhibit 2, identifies this field as line 5, <u>UTM</u> .

	The USGS map shall be a readable copy that has not been altered or photo-reduced, with map name indicated.		
6. Map Reference. Include township, range, section, followed by quarter of quarter (where each successive quarter indicates a slightly larger quadrant). Include map name, scale, and edition.	6. Map Reference. Indicate township, range, section, followed by quarters of section to within the smallest unit encompassing the locality on Reclamation land. For localities spanning multiple ownerships, this reference encompasses <u>only the locality area on Reclamation land.</u>	6. Map Reference. Include township, range, section, followed by quarter of quarter (where each successive quarter indicates a slightly larger quadrant). Include map name, scale, and edition.	6. Map Reference. NPS reference manual 77, exhibit 2, identifies this field as line 5, <u>Map Reference.</u>
7. County. Identify the County in which the locality is found.	7. County. Identify the County in which the locality is found.	7. County. Identify the County in which the locality is found.	7. County. NPS reference manual 77, exhibit 2, identifies this field as line 5, <u>County.</u>
8. State. Identify the State in which the locality is found.	8. State. Identify the State in which the locality is found.	8. State. Identify the State in which the locality is found.	8. State. NPS reference manual 77, exhibit 2, does not have an analogous field.
9. Describe Access. Provide a short narrative on how to access the locality, including photos that show general context. Localities can be relocated from a photo, so place an object in or arrow on the photo to identify the locality.	9. Describe Access. Briefly describe the best route to access the site. If it is complex, mark the route on the USGS topographic map.	9. Describe Access. Briefly describe the best route to access the site. If it is complex, mark the route on the USGS topographic map.	9. Describe Access. NPS reference manual 77, exhibit 2, identifies this field as line 3, <u>Location of Outcrop.</u>
10. Geologic Age. Include the International Commission on Stratigraphy (ICS) age, or the North American Land Mammal Age (NALMA), as appropriate.	10. Geologic Age. Include the International Commission on Stratigraphy (ICS) age, or the North American Land Mammal Age (NALMA), as appropriate.	10. Geologic Age. Include the International Commission on Stratigraphy (ICS) age, or the North American Land Mammal Age (NALMA), as appropriate.	10. Geologic Age. NPS reference manual 77, exhibit 2, identifies this field as line 2, <u>Age.</u>
11. Geologic Formation and subunit (if known) formation, member, and local unit. Indicate more detailed geology in line 17 of this form.	11. Geologic Formation and subunit (if known), formation, member, and local unit. Indicate more detailed geology in line 17 of this form.	11. Geologic Formation and subunit (if known), formation, member, and local unit. Indicate more detailed geology in line 17 of this form.	11. Geologic Formation NPS reference manual 77, exhibit 2, identifies this field as line 2, <u>Formation, Member, Unit.</u>
12. Fossil categories (check all that apply), including vertebrate, invertebrate, vertebrate microfossil, plant, trace, and nonvertebrate microfossil, as appropriate.	12. Fossil Categories. Check all categories that are observed at the site during this visit. In section 17, characterize the area of the site visited, so that it is clear if the noted categories represent what was present for the whole site or simply part of the site. If the locality spans multiple ownerships, differentiate	12. Fossil categories. Check all categories that are observed at the site during this visit including vertebrate, invertebrate, vertebrate microfossil, plant, trace, and nonvertebrate microfossil, as appropriate.	12. Fossil categories NPS reference manual 77, exhibit 2, identifies this field as line 1, <u>Type of Locality.</u>

	(when applicable) between observations on Reclamation land vs other areas.		
<p>13. Fossil Taxa Observed. Identify the fossils as specifically as possible (family, genus, species, etc.) and their elements (such as humerus, femur, skull fragment, etc.).</p>	<p>13. Fossil Taxa Observed. Identify, for the materials observed on Reclamation land, the fossils as specifically as possible (family, genus, species, etc.) and their elements (humerus, femur, skull fragment, etc.).</p>	<p>13. Fossil Taxa Observed. Identify the fossils as specifically as possible (family, genus, species, etc.) and their elements (humerus, femur, skull fragment, etc.).</p>	<p>13. Fossil Taxa Observed. NPS reference manual 77, exhibit 2, identifies this field as line 7, <u>Specimens Observed</u>.</p>
<p>14. Fossil Taxa Collected. Indicate what was collected during the visit. List specimens and identify the repository. Give field numbers and identify the purpose (museum collection, education, voucher, consumptive analysis, etc.), where collections were taken immediately after collection (museum, laboratory, office, evidence locker, temporary storage, etc.), and where collections will eventually be repositied (i.e. name of approved repository).</p>	<p>14. Fossil Taxa Collected. Create a list of all specimens collected from Reclamation land during the visit. The list must include fields defined in the permit (for those working under a permit) or conform to Reclamation policy (for those not working under a permit). At a minimum these will include the locality number; a unique field number assigned for each collected specimen or grouping of specimens (indicate the number of specimens in a grouping); provenience sufficient to relocate the original location of the collected item within the locality; and a brief physical description that includes condition and completeness. If collections were made from land under other ownership, the collector is expected to provide a listing of those materials to that/those owner(s) in accordance with their expressed requirements.</p>	<p>14. Fossil Taxa Collected. Indicate what was collected. List specimens and identify the repository. Give field numbers and identify the purpose (museum collection, education, voucher, consumptive analysis, etc.), where collections were taken immediately after collection (museum, laboratory, office, evidence locker, temporary storage, etc.), and where collections will eventually be repositied (i.e. name of approved repository).</p>	<p>14. Fossil Taxa Collected. NPS reference manual 77, exhibit 2, identifies this field as line 8, <u>Specimens Collected</u>, and line 9 <u>Repository for Collected Specimens</u>.</p>
<p>15. Scientific Description. Include information on geology, lithology, soils, geomorphology, and mineralogy, as appropriate. Reference any scholarly information that is appropriate.</p>	<p>15. Scientific Description. Characterize the locality’s geology, lithology, soils, geomorphology, and mineralogy, as appropriate. Indicate areal extent, setting, exposures, geologic and stratigraphic context(s) in which fossil materials were observed, and depth of observed deposits. Indicate approximate quantities of fossil taxa observed (e.g., “less than 10,” “between 50 and 75”). Include other</p>	<p>15. Scientific Description. Include information on geology, lithology, soils, geomorphology, and mineralogy, as appropriate. Include any scholarly information that is appropriate.</p>	<p>15. Scientific Description. NPS reference manual 77, exhibit 2, identifies this field as line 4, <u>Lithology</u>.</p>

	significant observations.		
16. Associated Records. Identify what associated records exist, including field notes, photographs, stratigraphic sections, maps, etc.	16. Associated Records. Identify what associated records were created during the visit (e.g., field notes, photographs, stratigraphic sections, etc.). Attach the list of collected items (see line 14 instructions), and the locational maps/data (see line 5 instructions).	16. Associated Records. Identify what associated records were created during the visit, including reference to field notes, photographs, stratigraphic sections, maps, etc.	16. Associated Records. NPS reference manual 77, exhibit 2, identifies this field as line 10, <u>Photographs</u> .
17. General Remarks. Include any other information that should be included in order to document this site. Items may include weather during visit, other people present, instructions for returning to the site, etc.	17. General Remarks. Include any other information or attach other records the investigator feels is important to understanding the resource or better enable the bureau to manage the site, and is not captured under another section. For example, if working in a reservoir drawdown zone, indicate water elevation on the date visited, or provide recommendations for future site preservation or scientific investigation.	17. General Remarks. Include any other information that documents this site. Items may include weather during visit, other people present, instructions for returning to the site, etc.	17. General Remarks. NPS reference manual 77, exhibit 2, identifies this field as line 11, <u>Remarks</u> .
18a. Investigator/Collector. Identify who filled out the form. Indicate who collected, include field numbers.	18a. Investigator/Collector. The name(s) of the person(s) who completed the form.	18a. Investigator/Collector. The name(s) of the person(s) who completed the form.	18a. Investigator/Collector. NPS reference manual 77, exhibit 2, identifies this field as line 12, <u>Recorded By</u> .
18b. Date Visited. Date the site was visited and recorded.	18b. Date Visited. Date the site was visited and recorded.	18b. Date Visited. Date the site was visited and recorded.	18b. Date Visited. NPS reference manual 77, exhibit 2, identifies this field as line 12, <u>Date</u> .
19. Locality Condition. Identify the current condition, whether the site is stable, and what human caused or natural factors could put this site at risk. BLM recognizes good, poor, and unknown. Good condition is subject to natural erosional forces. Poor condition is threatened or damaged by non-natural forces. Unknown applies to sites that have not been visited in five years.	19. Locality Condition. Identify the observed condition, indicating whether the site is stable, and what observed human-caused or natural factors could put this site at risk. Reclamation recognizes good, fair, poor (see further instructions defining these terms at <i>insert site link at later date</i>).	19. Locality Condition. Identify the current condition observed during the site visit, indicating whether the site is stable, and what human caused or natural factors could put this site at risk.	19. Locality Condition. NPS reference manual 77, exhibit 2, does not have an analogous field.
20. Permit Number. Indicate the permit number if the field work is associated with a permitted activity.	20. Permit Number. Indicate the permit number if the field work is associated with a permitted activity.	20. Permit Number. Indicate the permit number if the field work is associated with a permitted activity.	20. Permit Number. NPS reference manual 77, exhibit 2, does not have an analogous field.