

As used by N.A.S., a "site" is defined as any cultural material containing clear evidence of other than en passant human occupation. (A site is a physical location of past human activities or events. Cultural resource sites are extremely variable in size, and range from a cluster of several objects or materials to structures with associated objects or features.)

#### OCCUPATION ZONE

An occupation zone is a site at which associated cultural properties occur scattered over an extensive tract of land. Specifically, resources occur as a light, but extensive, scatter, and lack overall concentration. Sites of this type, may or may not, reflect one task-specific activity.

#### TASK LOCUS

A task locus is a site at which an individual, or social unit, carries out a single task-related activity, e.g., a milling station or a lithic fabrication station (one type of cultural resource).

#### SPECIAL ACTIVITIES ZONE

A special activities zone is distinguished by a small range of related tasks, e.g., milling tools in association with hide working tools (more varied cultural resources).

#### LIMITED BASE

A limited base is characterized by a wider range of socio-economic activities resulting from more sustained occupation. Although it contains a wider array of task-related activities than at the above, it represents less than the full range of expected cultural resources construed as constituting a local group.

#### HOME BASE

A home base is a site which evidences signs of year-around occupation and hence was occupied by the full spectrum of social units normally construed as constituting a local group, i.e., the full range of cultural resources.

#### ISOLATED CULTURAL RESOURCE(S)

Isolated Occurrences generally contain fewer than 10 artifacts, have densities of less than one artifact per square meter, and have only a single type of material present.