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Cultural Resources Survey for the Hillcrest Colonia First Time Water Project, El Paso County, Texas

Elia Perez

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Cultural Resources Survey for the Hillcrest Colonia First Time Water Project, El Paso County, Texas

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Cultural Resources Survey for the Hillcrest Colonia First Time Water Project, El Paso County, Texas

TAC #7907

Prepared for

**Moreno Cardenas Inc.
2505 E. Missouri Ave
El Paso, Texas 79903**

Prepared by

Elia Perez

Submitted by



Report No. 273414

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ABSTRACT

TRC conducted intensive, linear pedestrian surveys of six (6) proposed routes. These lines are part of an approximate total of 58,180 linear feet of 8-inch potable water lines, 13,130 linear feet of 12-inch potable water lines, 11,240 linear feet of 16-inch potable water lines, and approximately 120 potable water service line household connections (3/4-inch). These potable water lines will connect to approximately 63 fire hydrants. The current neighborhood does not contain any existing water and wastewater facilities for residents. The residents of these areas currently use private water storage tanks, which typically have a capacity of up to 2,500 gallons. Currently, water is delivered by the truckload to fill private water storage tanks. The current wastewater disposal system is via individual septic tanks. The proposed potable water distribution system will provide residents with a safe and reliable potable water service and will meet fire protection needs. Along with the potable water lines, household connections, and fire hydrants, 32,500 square yards of pavement cut and replacement will take place, as well as the installation of thirteen 16-inch gate valves, twenty 12-inch gate valves, and fifty-seven 8-inch gate valves. The project area is located within El Paso County, Texas.

Numerous modern trash dumping episodes were noted within the project area. The trash dumps consisted of modern ceramic tile fragments, roofing material, concrete fragments, wind-blown trash, miscellaneous milled wood, aluminum cans, furniture fragments, dead animal remains, mattresses, glass bottles, tires, and miscellaneous clothes and shoes. No significant cultural materials were located or identified. The archeological pedestrian survey was conducted under TAC #7907. No further work is recommended for the project area.

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

TRC has been contracted by Moreno Cardenas Inc. (MCi) of El Paso, Texas to conduct a 100-percent intensive, pedestrian survey of six (6) linear routes (Figure 1). These lines are part of an approximate total of 58,180 linear feet of 8-inch potable water lines, 13,130 linear feet of 12-inch potable water lines, 11,240 linear feet of 16-inch potable water lines, and approximately 120 potable water service line household connections (3/4-inch). These potable water lines will connect to approximately 63 fire hydrants. The current neighborhood does not contain any existing water and wastewater facilities for residents. The residents of these areas currently use private water storage tanks, which typically have a capacity of up to 2,500 gallons. Currently, water is delivered by the truckload to fill private water storage tanks. The current wastewater disposal system is via individual septic tanks. The proposed potable water distribution system will provide residents with a safe and reliable potable water service and will meet fire protection needs. Along with the potable water lines, household connections, and fire hydrants, 32,500 square yards of pavement cut and replacement will take place, as well as the installation of thirteen 16-inch gate valves, twenty 12-inch gate valves, and fifty-seven 8-inch gate valves.

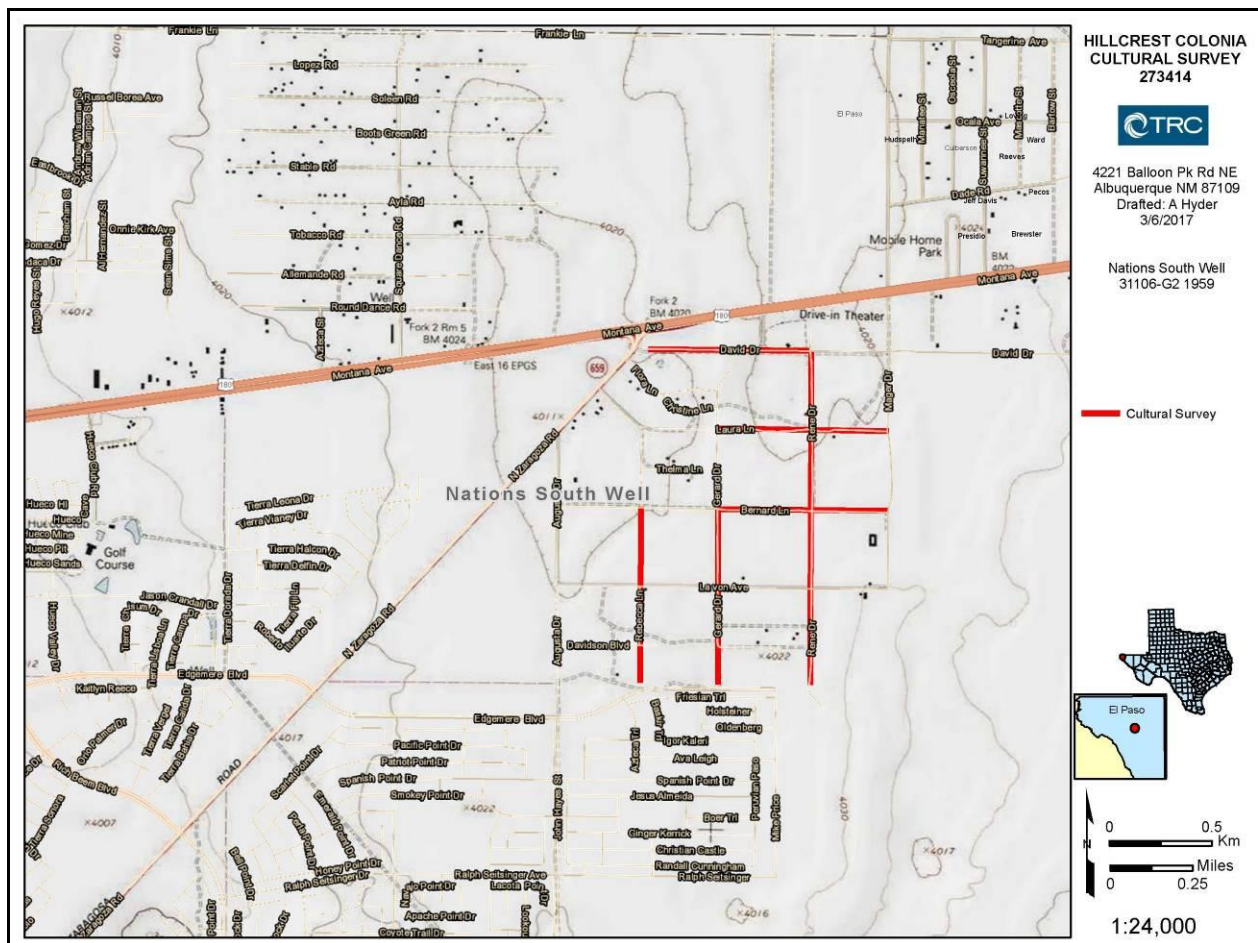


Figure 1. Project Area on Topographic Map.

Only areas not recently surveyed were the main focus of the pedestrian archeological survey (David Camarena Garces, Personal Communication, December 16, 2016). Recent updates show two previously conducted surveys along the perimeter of the proposed project area (Carlson et al. 2013) and along Zaragoza Rd. (Stotts 2015). Figure 2 provides an aerial view of the six (6) routes archeologically investigated.

The project area is within El Paso County, Texas, U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Map, Nations South Well, 31106-G2: 1959 (Figure 1). The survey was conducted in order to comply with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470, NHPA), 36 CFR 800, and all other federal and state regulations. The archeological pedestrian survey was conducted on February 14, 2017 by Elia Perez (TRC-Principal Investigator) and Adriana Ramirez (TRC-Crew Member).

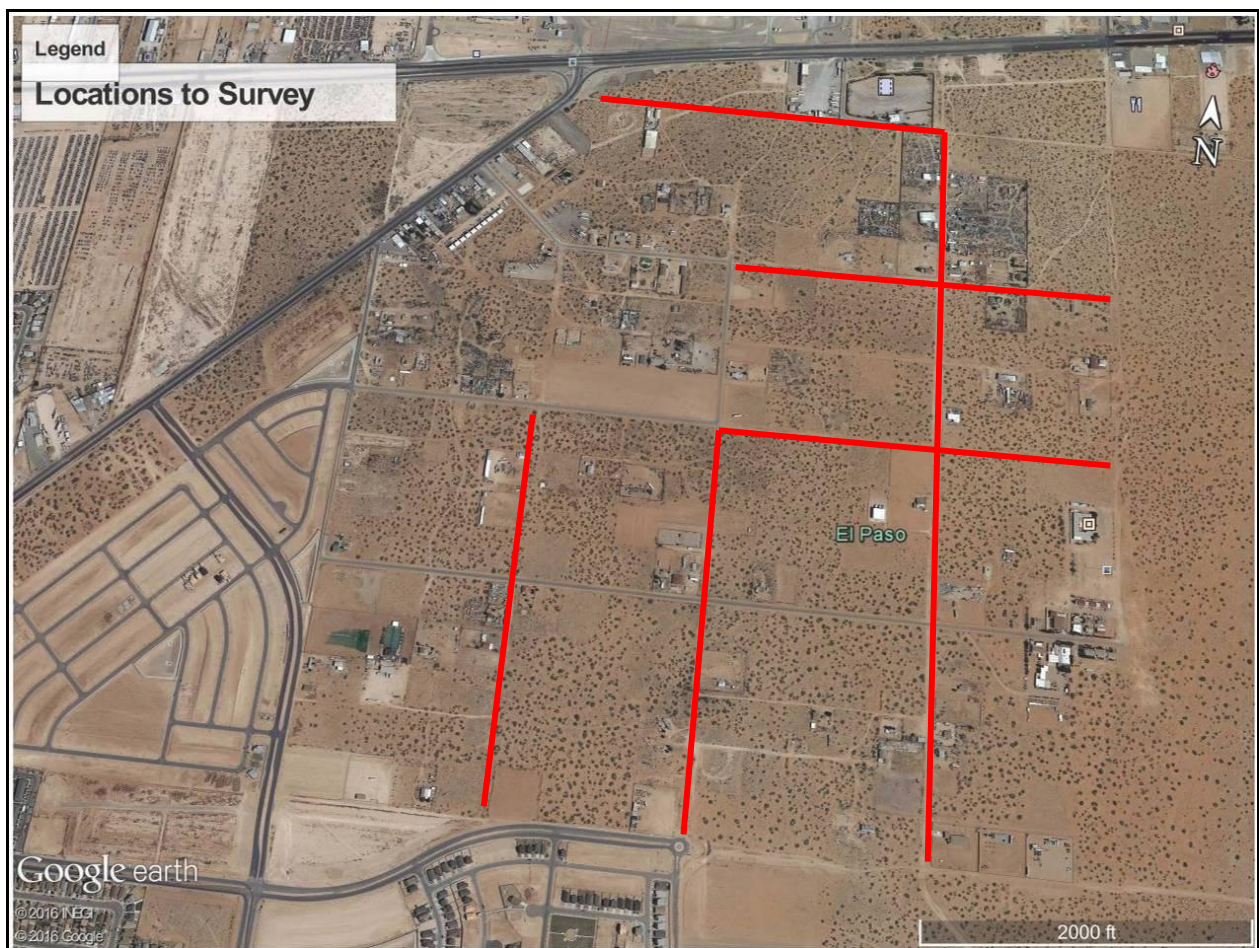


Figure 2. Areas selected for pedestrian archeological survey not previously investigated.

2. ENVIRONMENT

The proposed project area is within the Hueco-Wink soil series. The Hueco-Wink Association are soils with “nearly level and gentle slopes that have fine sandy loam subsoil and are moderately deep over caliche” (Jaco 1971:3). The soils are within the Hueco Bolson. Vegetation is characterized as desert scrub consisting of mesquite, creosote bush, various cacti and grasses, soaptree yucca, and occasional Mormon tea and sage brush. Wildlife consists of jackrabbit, cottontail rabbit, coyote, mourning dove, blue quail, road runner, and various species of lizards and small rodents. The majority of the project area has been impacted by urban development in the form of maintained dirt roads, intrusive trees and shrubs, and intrusive grasses. Intrusive animals include dogs, pigs, goats, chickens, and horses.

Ground surface visibility ranged between 70 and 80 percent. The soils consisted of light brown, coarse to fine-grained loamy sand with few to high densities of surface gravels. All proposed routes have been moderately to severely impacted by numerous modern trash dumping episodes. Trash consisted of ceramic tile fragments, roofing material, concrete fragments, wind-blown trash, miscellaneous milled wood, aluminum cans, furniture fragments, tires, mattresses, glass bottles, dead animal remains, and miscellaneous clothes and shoes (i.e., Figure 3).



Figure 3. Miscellaneous modern trash, along Rebecca Ln (left; photo facing south). Debris along Bernard Ln (right; photo facing west).

3. CULTURAL HISTORY

The region has a long and varied history from pre-contact to recent historic. Although no prehistoric or historic artifacts were encountered during the pedestrian survey, a brief summary is presented below.

3.1. Paleoindian Period (9500 to 6000 B.C.)

The Paleoindian culture dates to the Late Pleistocene period, about 11,500 to 7,000 years ago. The climate was most likely wetter and cooler than in the present day and likely supported a large savanna or open woodlands with more heavily forested areas in the nearby Organ Mountains. Available water in the area supported large game animals. Early Paleoindian populations seemed to be specialized hunters who focused on now-extinct mammals, including mammoth and large bison. The Paleoindian tool assemblages contain finely made spear points, which are comparable over large areas. The earliest accepted complex for this period is referred to as the Clovis (9500 to 9050 B.C.), which is characterized by a relatively large, lanceolate projectile point with a short, wide flute. This spear point was used to hunt now-extinct forms of elephants and other Pleistocene megafauna. The succeeding Folsom complex (9050 to 8150 B.C.) is distinguished by a somewhat smaller point. The Folsom point is also fluted and was used to hunt an extinct form of bison. This complex is followed by the Plano cultural manifestation, which encompasses a series of complexes including Milnesand (8200 to 7200 B.C.), Scottsbluff (7120 to 6650 B.C.), and Firstview (6700 to 5500 B.C.) (Broilo 1973; Everitt and Davis 1974; Carmichael 1983, 1986; Kauffman 1984).

3.2. Archaic Period (6000 B.C. to A.D. 200)

The presence of distinct projectile point styles and the absence of ceramic technology define the Archaic period. The Archaic period has traditionally included three divisions: Early (6000 to 4300 B.C.), Middle (4300 to 900 B.C.), and Late (900 B.C. to A.D. 200). Work by MacNeish (1993) suggests that locally, the Archaic period may be better divided into four phases. Because MacNeish's (1993) discussion of the local Archaic period includes details not presented elsewhere, much of the following discussion paraphrases his report and includes his subdivisions: Gardner Springs (6000 to 4300 B.C.), Keystone (4300 to 2600 B.C.), Fresno (2600 to 900 B.C.), and Hueco (900 B.C. to A.D. 200).

The earliest Archaic phase, Gardner Springs, is the least understood of the four Archaic stages. Jay, Abasolo, and Bajada projectile point styles are identified within this early assemblage (MacNeish 1993; Beckett and MacNeish 1994). MacNeish (1993) also included end scrapers, flake graters, denticulates, prismatic blades, choppers, mullers, pebble cleavers, milling stones, and pestles in the assemblage.

Preliminary settlement pattern data suggest small bands exploited a variety of microenvironmental zones in the late spring and early summer when seasonal resources became available. During the fall, small groups used a variety of habitats including riverine, basin floors, and mountain terrains. Winter sites tended to be associated with basin floor playas. Because acorns and pinyon nuts could be stored in the

winter, some sites tended to be in higher elevations in the fall (MacNeish 1993; Beckett and MacNeish 1994). Consequently, it is possible that mountain rock shelters were occupied during the fall and winter.

Settlement patterns remained fairly static throughout the Gardner Springs phase and into the subsequent Keystone phase. Winter sites are found on the basin floors and along the river, and a variety of habitats were exploited the remainder of the year. For example, the Keystone Dam Site contains a structure tentatively dated to the later part of this phase and may reflect a winter occupation (O’Laughlin 1980). The presence of habitational units may indicate an increase in population, social stress, climatic changes, or a combination of these influences. The Keystone phase is associated with projectile point styles such as Bat Cave, Pelona, Shumla, Gypsum-Almagre, Amargosa, and Todsén.

More archeological data are available for the Fresnal phase than for the previous two phases. During this phase, settlement patterns shifted from a seasonal to a semi-base camp strategy. Short-term or specialized task groups exploited a variety of resources from a central base camp (Binford 1980). The earliest radiocarbon dates on corn for the region indicate that cultigens had been introduced during the Fresnal phase (Tagg 1996). The large number of identified Fresnal phase sites suggests a significant population increase. The projectile points affiliated with this phase include Fresnal, San Jose, Todsén, Augustin, and Chiricahua (MacNeish 1993; Beckett and MacNeish 1994).

The succeeding Hueco phase population may have utilized an increasingly mixed economy. Seasonal, short-term base camps appeared to be associated with specialized task groups exploiting a variety of habitats. The addition of squash and beans to the list of documented cultigens implies expanding horticultural pursuits and may reflect a shift towards more semi-permanent occupations. In addition, large numbers of Hueco sites, found in a variety of habitats, indicate expanded land-use patterns. Projectile point styles identified with this Late Archaic phase include Hueco, San Pedro, Armijo, and Hatch (Beckett and MacNeish 1994). The Hueco phase people may have set the foundation for strategies employed by later Mesilla phase groups.

3.3. Formative Period (A.D. 200 to 1450)

The Formative period is marked by the presence of ceramics and, locally, has been divided into three phases: Mesilla, Doña Ana, and El Paso (Lehmer 1948). The adoption of ceramics played a major role in gradually increasing sedentism and the use of cultigens by providing a secure means of storing cached foodstuffs. In the archeological record, the sedentary— or perhaps more appropriately the semi-sedentary—Formative period adaptation is reflected by villages that frequently include comparably large, communal/socio-religious structures (Whalen 1994). The more mobile aspects of Formative period subsistence practices are represented by artifact scatters that predominantly include thermal features and are inferred to reflect foraging and/or logistical subsistence activities.

3.4. Mesilla Phase (A.D. 200 to 1100)

The early Mesilla phase (A.D. 200 to 750) appears to represent a continuation of the Hueco phase subsistence pattern, with the addition of undecorated brownware ceramics referred to as El Paso Brown

(Whalen 1994). The early brownware typically exhibits a distinctive tapering of vessel rims or lips, commonly referred to as pinched rims. Brush huts and pit structures comprise the documented habitation structure types, and large pit structures suspected to have served communal functions typically occur on more intensively occupied sites. Subsistence evidently remained focused on hunting and gathering, with horticultural activities constituting a secondary resource (Carmichael 1981, 1985, 1990).

Most early Mesilla phase sites reflect high levels of mobility, with even the structural examples indicating only brief (i.e., seasonal) periods of sedentism (Church and Sale 2003). Mesilla phase habitation sites, however, demonstrate increased occupational intensity (or duration) over the Late Archaic period predecessors (Whalen 1994).

The late Mesilla phase (A.D. 750 to 1100) is seen as a time of population increase, more semi-permanent habitations, and increased use of cultigens (Hard 1983; Whalen 1994). The most readily detectable changes in ceramic assemblages associated with the late Mesilla phase include a decrease in brownware jar rim taper, along with the addition of Mimbres Black-on-white and, occasionally, San Francisco Red ware types. Although the examples are extremely limited, the first appearance of paint decorations on the local brownware (i.e., El Paso Bichrome) is reported for the late Mesilla phase.

3.5. Doña Ana Phase (A.D. 1100 to 1200)

The Doña Ana phase began around A.D. 1100 and continued until about A.D. 1200. Rectangular pit structures become common during the Doña Ana phase, although Lehmer's (1948) excavations at Los Tules suggest that similar examples may have been present during the late Mesilla phase. Paint decorations become prominent on the local brownware, resulting in assemblages dominated by El Paso Bichrome and El Paso Polychrome. In addition, Mimbres Black-on-white, Chupadero Black-on-white, Three Rivers Red-on-terracotta, and St. Johns Polychrome are included on the list of intrusive ceramics. Meanwhile, the use of cultigens continues to increase during the Doña Ana phase, but groups probably continued to employ several land-use strategies.

3.6. El Paso Phase (A.D. 1200 to 1450)

The El Paso phase (A.D. 1200 to 1450) represents the culmination of the Formative period in the Jornada culture region and includes evidence for several large aggregated population centers near permanent water sources (Lehmer 1948; Sale and Laumbach 1989; Bentley 1993). In the Hueco Bolson and Tularosa Basin (and presumably in the nearby Mesilla Bolson), architecture during the El Paso phase is exemplified by linear, contiguous puddled adobe pueblo room blocks. Although a few large plaza-style pueblos have been reported, most of the pueblos include fewer than 20 rooms (Moore 1947). El Paso phase adobe field houses, as well as both round and rectangular pit structures, are also reported (Browning et al. 1992).

Ceramic assemblages during this phase reflect increasing contacts with the western Mogollon region of Southeast Arizona and Southwest New Mexico, Northwest Chihuahua, East Central Arizona, Northwest New Mexico, and the northern frontiers of the Jornada Mogollon area. Ceramic types such as Gila

Polychrome, Lincoln Black-on-red, Ramos Polychrome, Playas Red, and Seco Corrugated comprise the dominant intrusive wares. The locally produced El Paso Polychrome developed everted rims and completely replaced undecorated brownware during the El Paso phase. It also began to appear in contexts well beyond the Jornada culture area. The widespread distribution of El Paso Polychrome, along with the array of intrusive ceramic types, a noted increase in imported shell, and evidence of Mesoamerican influences reflected in rock art, indicate that extra-regional interaction increased markedly during the El Paso phase (Carmichael 1986).

The ubiquity of corn, along with mounting evidence of beans and squash identified in El Paso phase habitation sites, indicates that the use of cultigens had reached an all-time high. Although agriculture may have provided an important subsistence resource, wild plants continued to play a major dietary role (Bradley 1983).

The pueblos of the Jornada region were abandoned around A.D. 1450, but the cause of this collapse is presently not well understood. The local inhabitants encountered during De Vaca's expedition in 1535 were hunter-gatherers, living in huts along the Rio Grande River. The relationship of these to the earlier sedentary occupants (descendants or unrelated, etc.) has not been determined (Abbott et al. 1996).

4. METHODOLOGY

A 100-percent pedestrian, intensive survey with 15-m interval transects (when possible) was conducted along areas not previously disturbed by existing petroleum lines and development (commercial, industrial, urban, and/or rural). The fieldwork consisted of the documentation of all surface cultural artifacts, features, and sites; none were found. Identified features were to be fully recorded to include size, type, and results of trowel testing; none were found. As per the Archeological Survey Standards for Texas guidelines, shovel testing is required if the ground surface visibility is less than 70 percent. The proposed project area has more than 70 percent ground surface visibility. Therefore, shovel testing was not conducted. The project area routes are routinely maintained through dirt road grading.

As per the Texas Historical Commission's (THC) Response Letter dated November 16, 2016, "the proposed project is located in an area where archaeological survey has not been previously conducted" and "...on a landform likely to contain archaeological sites..." (Letter from Camarena Garces, November 16, 2016). Recent communication (Personal Communication, December 16, 2016) with Mr. Camarena Garces concluded that only areas not recently surveyed (Figure 2) would be the main focus of the pedestrian archeological survey. Recent updates show two previously conducted surveys along the perimeter of the proposed project area (Carlson et al. 2013) and along Zaragoza Rd. (Stotts 2015). The request from Mr. Camarena Garces indicated his concern for previously undisturbed areas with potential for significant cultural deposits and the portion of Historic site 41EP5490 within the proposed project area. Any prehistoric or historic artifacts identified on the surface would no longer be in context, given the impacts by previous construction and installation of the AT&T communication cable (41EP5490).

Nevertheless, if a new site was identified, it would have been fully recorded and an evaluation of significance and eligibility for listing to the NRHP provided; none were identified. Collections were not made. Overview photographs of the project area were taken. The survey was conducted in order to comply with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470, NHPA), 36 CFR 800, and other federal and state regulations.

The **Area of Potential Effect** (APE) was limited to the six (6) linear routes (Figure 2). The proposed project will consider the existing topography, existing and future population to be served, as well as El Paso Water Utilities required design and construction standards and specifications. Along with the potable water lines, household connections, and fire hydrants, 32,500 square yards of pavement cut and replacement will take place, as well as the installation of thirteen 16-inch gate valves, twenty 12-inch gate valves, and fifty-seven 8-inch gate valves.

A detailed archival search was conducted prior to the beginning of the fieldwork in order to determine the potential for significant cultural deposits. A preliminary archival search identified nine archeological sites within the 1.0-mile radius of the proposed project area. Only site 41EP5490 has the potential to be impacted by the proposed undertaking. The other eight (8) sites are outside of the APEs and will not be affected by the installation of new water lines. Table 1 provides a summary of the previously recorded sites within the 1.0-mile radius. In addition, five (5) previously conducted surveys were identified within the 1.0-mile radius of the proposed project area. The previously recorded archeological sites will not be affected by the proposed project.

Table 1. Sites and surveys within the 1.0-mile radius

Type	NRHP Status	Year	Location (miles)	Comment
41EP4766	NE	1994	0.11 North of Montana Ave	Deflated hearth; TAC# 1351
41EP5490	NE	2003, 2015	w/in ROW	Modern Historic Comm Cable-AT&T 1947-1948; TAC# 2398
41EP5881	E	2007	0.70 Southeast	Campsite; TAC# 4296
41EP5882	NE	2007	0.67 Southeast	Campsite; TAC# 4296
41EP5883	Undetermined	2007	0.98 Southeast	Campsite; TAC# 4296
41EP5884	E	2007	0.38 Southeast	Campsite; TAC# 4296
41EP5885	E	2007	0.26 South	Campsite; TAC# 4296
41EP5886	E	2007, 2013	0.22 South	Campsite; TAC# 4296
41EP6784	NE	2013	0.54 North	Deflated hearths w/30 BC
Survey	N/A	2007	Outside	TAC# 4296
Survey	N/A	2007	Bisects East Portion	Raba Kistner
Survey	N/A	2013	New Montana Power Station	EPA; SWCA
Survey	N/A	2014	North	TAC# 7211; SWCA
Survey	N/A	2015	Along Zaragoza Rd	TAC# 7212; SWCA

In 1994, the Texas Water Development Board conducted a pedestrian survey of several counties (Fox et al. 1995). The project was conducted under TAC# 1351. Site 41EP4766 was identified and recorded during the survey. The site was recorded as a deflated hearth with no potential to yield significant cultural deposits. The site was determined not eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic

Places (NRHP) (State Form accessed December 16, 2016). The site will not be affected by the proposed undertaking.

In 2003, WCRM, Inc. was contracted to conduct a survey along the Link One of the AT&T NexGen/Core Project (Kearns et al. 2003). The survey was conducted under TAC# 2398. A portion of the communication cable installed between 1947 and 1948 was located and assigned 41EP5490. The modern historic communication cable was buried between 3 and 6 feet below the modern ground surface. By 2012, the area was private property, owned by Western Refinery Expansion (no additional data provided). The site was revisited in 2012 by SWCA and determined the site not eligible for listing to the NRHP (State Forms accessed December 16, 2016). Site 41EP5490 will be revisited and a determination of NRHP eligibility will be provided during the proposed undertaking.

In 2007, Geo-Marine, Inc. conducted a survey for the Texas General Land Office (Miller 2007). The project was conducted under TAC# 4296. Six sites were identified and recorded (see Table 1 above). Four of the six sites were determined eligible for listing to the NRHP, one was not eligible, and the other was left undetermined. The six sites represented campsites and will not be affected by the proposed undertaking.

Also in 2007, a survey was conducted for the installation of the Frontera Juarez Pipeline (State Form accessed December 16, 2016). No other data was provided. The project was conducted by Raba Kistner. This project bisects the east portion of the proposed undertaking.

In 2012, site 41EP6784 was identified and recorded (State Form accessed December 16, 2016). The site was described as a deflated thermal feature with approximately 30 pieces of burned caliche. The site was determined not eligible for listing to the NRHP. It is uncertain if the site is associated with the New Montana Power Station. The State Form indicated that the site was associated with the EPEC Gas Fired Simple Cycle Turbine Plant project (State Form accessed December 16, 2016). No TAC number was provided. The site will not be affected by the proposed undertaking.

In 2013, SWCA conducted a survey for the EPA for the construction of the New Montana Power Station (Carlson et al.: State Form accessed December 16, 2016). No other data was provided. The previously conducted survey abuts the western portion of the proposed undertaking along Augusta Dr.

Two surveys were conducted by SWCA under TAC#s 7211 (Young and Carpenter 2015; Note: the Abstract State Form lists a 2015 date for the final report but the centroid indicates a 2014 date) and 7212 (Stotts and Carpenter 2015). The surveys were conducted in association with a highway improvement project for US 62/180 (Montana Ave). The previously conducted surveys will not be affected by the proposed undertaking.

5. RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The pedestrian survey was conducted on February 14, 2017 by Elia Perez (TRC-Principal Investigator) and Adriana Ramirez (TRC-Crew Member). The intensive pedestrian survey was conducted using 15-m

interval transects. The soils consisted of light brown, coarse to fine-grained loamy sand with few to high densities of surface gravels. Ground surface visibility ranged between 70 and 80 percent (see Figure 4).



Figure 4. Ground surface visibility, along Bernard Ln, photo facing west; Laura Ln, photo facing west.

Site 41EP5490 remains buried. The site is located at the west-end of David Dr. However, only a small portion of the AT&T communications line appears to be within the APE. Recent development in the area did not appear to affect the buried communications line. TRC still recommends caution when excavating and installing the proposed water lines. Moreno Cardenas Inc. has been made aware of the buried communications line. No other work is recommended for this area. The surrounding area was heavily affected by localized trash dumping.

A small portion along Rebecca Ln did not appear to be severely impacted by localized trash dumping (Figure 5). This area of the project APE lacked prehistoric or historic cultural materials. It is surrounded by residential areas. Remains of a pig were noted. The carcass was partially buried, with the exposed remains desiccated.



Figure 5. Rebecca Ln, photo facing south.

Animal bones were identified at the west-end of David Dr. A petroleum line was noted along David Dr. along with several episodes of localized trash dumping (Figure 6). No significant cultural material was noted. Additional trash was noted along Gerard Dr. (Figure 7) and Laura Ln (Figure 8).



Figure 6. Petroleum line and localized trash dumping along David Dr. Photos facing west and south, respectively.

No cultural features or artifacts were located during the archeological survey. No further work is warranted. In the event that human remains or burial furniture are encountered during the construction of the water lines, the contractor must cease all work and contact all pertinent agencies.



Figure 7. Trash along Gerard Dr. Photos facing north.



Figure 8. Trash and wind-blown debris along Laura Ln. Photos facing east and west, respectively.

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TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
real places telling real stories

March 16, 2017

Elia Perez
TRC Solutions
505 East Huntland Drive
Austin, TX 78752

Re: Draft Report: Cultural Resource Survey for the Hillcrest Colonia First Time Water Project, El Paso County. (El Paso County and USDA Rural Development; Track No. 201705208)

Dear Ms. Perez:

Thank you for your correspondence describing the project referenced above. This letter serves as comment on the proposed federal undertaking from the State Historic Preservation Officer, the Executive Director of the Texas Historical Commission. As the state agency responsible for administering the Antiquities Code of Texas, these comments also provide recommendations on compliance with state antiquities law and regulations.

The review staff, led by David Camarena Garcés has completed our review of the Draft Report for Antiquities Permit 7907. After reviewing the document, we concur with the author's conclusion that the proposed water line routes will not affect historic properties listed for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or for designation as a State Antiquities Landmark. We also concur that within the right-of-way site 41EP5490, the AT&T Communication Cable, continues to be ineligible for inclusion on the NRHP or as a SAL. Therefore, this project may proceed without further consultation with this office provided that significant archeological materials are not encountered during construction. As always, if human remains are encountered during construction, work must cease and the County of El Paso and this office should be notified immediately.

We look forward to receiving the final copy of the report along with two tagged PDF format copies of the report (one showing site locations and one with these redacted figures) on an archival quality CD or DVD, and a completed copy of the THC Abstract in Texas Archeology Form. Please also insure that a digital shapefile of the project area is forwarded to archeological_projects@thc.texas.gov if you have not already done so. Thank you for your cooperation in this state and federal process, and for your efforts to preserve the irreplaceable heritage of Texas. If we may be of further assistance, please contact David Camarena Garcés at 512/463-6252 or david.camarena@thc.texas.gov.

Sincerely,



for
Mark Wolfe
State Historic Preservation Officer

