

# INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN 2008-2012

## FORT BLISS



### APPROVAL

Robert L. Burns  
Colonel, U.S. Army  
Garrison Commander

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Date

## NOTES



## **FOREWORD**

This plan was prepared by the Conservation Division, Directorate of Environment, Fort Bliss Conservation Division staff members led by Russell Sackett, Historical Architect with assistance from Brian Knight, Archeologist, Sue Sitton, Archeologist, Martha Yduarte, Archeologist, and Hugo Gardea, Historical Architect. Brigadier General Robert P. Lennox is the Commander of Fort Bliss; Colonel Robert T. Burns is the Garrison Commander; Keith Landreth is the Director of the Directorate of Environment; and Vicki G. Hamilton is the Chief of the Conservation Division.

## NOTES

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**Appendix A:** Programmatic Agreement among the Fort Bliss Garrison Command and the New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer and the Texas State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for the Management of Historic Properties on Fort Bliss, Fort Bliss, Texas, under Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended)

**Appendix B:** Acronyms

**VOLUME 2**

**Appendix C:** Significance Statement

**Appendix D:** Main Post Historic District Nomination

**Appendix E:** RCI Programmatic Agreement

**Appendix F:** EUL Programmatic Agreement

**Appendix G:** Active Memorandum of Agreements

**Appendix H:** Fort Bliss/U.S. Forest Service Memorandum of Agreement

**Appendix I:** Fort Bliss/BLM Memorandum of Agreement

## 1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The executive summary provides an overview of the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) for Fort Bliss, Texas. It summarizes each section, explaining its purpose and how it relates to the ICRMP, and provides an understanding of how the ICRMP works. The ICRMP has been prepared to meet requirements set by Army Regulation 200-4.

### 1.1 General Information

Fort Bliss and its surrounding area represent a landscape shaped by various forces over thousands of years. These include the erosional forces of climatic change, vegetational shifts, and the effects of human habitation. Evidence of this habitation includes prehistoric hunting camps, ranches, railroads and trails, late 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings, World War II buildings and structures and Cold War buildings and structures. Human activities continue to shape the landscape through the various missions of Fort Bliss. These activities leave records on the landscape for future generations to manage. These records collectively form the present cultural landscape.

Prehistoric habitation of Fort Bliss began about 10,000 years ago and ended about 340 years ago. While there is speculation over the Pre-Clovis (50,000 - 10,000 B.C.), prehistoric occupations in the area are known to include Paleo-Indian (10,000 - 6,000 B.C.), Archaic (6,000 B.C. - A.D. 200), Formative (AD 200 - 1450), Precontact (A.D. 1450 - 1580) and Protohistoric (A.D. 1580 - 1659) periods. The historic period began with the arrival of the Spanish in A.D. 1581. The Spanish ruled the region from 1581 to 1821, when Mexico won its independence. The United States acquired the region from Mexico following the Mexican American War in 1948 through the 1853 Gadsden Purchase. Although El Paso del Norte became a commercial hub and halfway point along the Camino Real between Mexico City and Santa Fe, it was not until after the U.S. purchase that settlement expanded northward into the Tularosa Basin out of the Rio Grande drainage. The Army established its first post in the region in 1849 and moved to its present location in 1893. The arrival of the railroads in 1881 marked an increase in El Paso's population.



Figure 1: Captain George Ruhlen, Quartermaster Corps, supervised the construction of Fort Bliss in 1889.

A few ranchers had moved into the region in the late 1860s/early 1870s, but the main ranches were formed shortly after the arrival of the railroads. Mining has a long history in the region with the first mines recorded in the 1840s, although there are rumors of earlier lost Spanish mines. It was not until the settlement of the Mescalero Apache on reservation and the Wheeler Survey that mining increased in the late 1870s and continued into the 1930s. Historic properties reflecting these historic activities and period have been recorded on lands managed by Fort Bliss. The present Fort Bliss landscape reflects influences of its initial establishment, the Punitive Expedition, the establishment of the Fort as a Cavalry post following the Punitive Expedition, World War II, as an air defense training facility, and the Cold War, and it is transforming into yet another new landscape following a recent change in mission.

A body of laws has been passed to protect and preserve historic properties under the jurisdiction of Federal agencies. It is the Garrison Commander's responsibility to ensure compliance with these laws and to implement the ICRMP. The Garrison Commander will, through his appointed Historic Preservation Officer (HPO)<sup>1</sup>, coordinate activities with this ICRMP. It is the HPO's responsibility to coordinate with users and

<sup>1</sup> HPO as used throughout this document is equivalent to CRM (Cultural Resources Manager) as defined by Army Regulation 200-4.



interested parties to ensure compliance with historic preservation laws and regulations on Fort Bliss. The body of laws specifically addressed in this ICRMP is listed in the table below.

**Table 1.1 Cultural Resources Laws, Regulations, Executive Orders and Guidelines<sup>2</sup>**

Public Law 89-665	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended)
Public Law 96-95	Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979
Public Law 101-601	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990
32 CFR § 229	Protection of Archaeological Resources
36 CFR § 60	National Register of Historic Places
36 CFR § 67	The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation
36 CFR § 68	The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation Projects
36 CFR § 79	Curation of Federally-owned Archaeological Resources
36 CFR § 800	Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties
43 CFR § 10	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Regulations
48 CFR § 44716	Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines.
Executive Order 11593	Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment (1971)
Executive Order 12555	Protection of Cultural Resources (1986)
Executive Order 13007	Indian Sacred Sites (1996)
Executive Order 13084	Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments (1998)
Executive Order 13287	Preserve America (2003)
AR 200-4	Cultural Resources Management

## 1.2 Legal Foundation and Methodology for ICRMP

Pursuant to AR 200-4, the Garrison Commander is responsible for compliance with historic preservation laws on Fort Bliss.<sup>3</sup> Section 3.0 reviews the preservation laws applicable to Fort Bliss. It provides an analysis of Fort Bliss' current preservation program with respect to these laws. This is the legal foundation for the ICRMP and a basis for establishing the action plan for the ICRMP.

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) establishes a national program for historic preservation. Regulations and guidelines in this Act include Federal agency responsibilities, consideration of effects of Federal undertakings on historic properties.<sup>4</sup> These are outlined in Section 110 and Section 106 of the NHPA, respectively. The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) provides for the disposition of Native American human remains, associated and unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony removed from Federal and Tribal lands. NAGPRA requires consultation with the Native American tribal entities with respect to disposition of cultural items

<sup>2</sup> Includes legislation most applicable to Fort Bliss.

<sup>3</sup> Section 301(8) of the National Historic Preservation Act defines historic preservation as identification, evaluation, recordation, documentation, curation, acquisition, protection, management, rehabilitation, restoration, stabilization, maintenance, research, interpretation, conservation, and education and training, regarding the foregoing activities or any combination of the foregoing activities.

<sup>4</sup> Section 301(7) of the NHPA defines an undertaking as a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a Federal agency, including those requiring a Federal permit, license, or approval; and those subject to State or local regulation administered pursuant to a delegation or approval by a Federal agency. Section 301(5) of the NHPA defines a historic property or historic resources as any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, landscape or object for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, including artifacts, records, and material remains related to such a property or resource.

discovered on Federal and Tribal lands. The Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) protects archaeological resources that are 100 years of age or older on public lands. ARPA defines illegal activities and prescribes civil and criminal penalties for each infraction, establishes a permitting process for removal of archaeological resources from public lands and provides for the confidentiality of archaeological site location information.

Analysis of the current historic preservation program on Fort Bliss shows that a number of actions must be taken during 2008-2012 to address concerns associated with each of the above laws. Action plans have been established to assist the Garrison Commander in addressing these concerns and achieving compliance with the above laws. These are found in Section 1.5.1 ICRMP Action Plan.

Achieving and maintaining compliance with historic preservation laws requires an understanding of how to follow various historic preservation guidelines, carry out certain preservation activities, and meet specific requirements. Section 1.2 Legal Foundation and Methodology provides guidance on how to implement the action plan provided in Section 1.5.1 and carry out preservation activities required by the standard operating procedures provided in Section 4.0. The HPO will use this guidance to ensure compliance with historic preservation laws.

### **1.3 Standard Operating Procedures**

Most historic preservation activities can be carried out using a routine set of procedures. The Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in Section 1.3 have been developed for such activities. Each SOP identifies responsible parties, participants in the SOP, and procedures. It is the Garrison Commander's responsibility to ensure that all military and nonmilitary organizations on Fort Bliss coordinate their actions with the HPO to ensure compliance with NHPA, NAGPRA, ARPA and other applicable preservation laws. The first 15 SOPs are addressed in a Programmatic Agreement among the Fort Bliss Garrison Command, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the New Mexico and Texas State Historic Preservation Officers (Appendix A).

- SOP #1: Determining if Action is an Undertaking
- SOP #2: Determining if Proposed Undertaking is Exempt from Further 106 Review
- SOP #3: Defining of Area of Potential Affect (APE)
- SOP #4: Identifying and Evaluating Cultural Resources
- SOP #5: Survey Strategy for Changing Mission on McGregor Range and the Change in Land use on Training Areas
- SOP #6: Assessing Effects
- SOP #7: Resolution of Adverse Effects
- SOP #8: Documenting Acceptable Loss
- SOP #9: Reviewing and Monitoring Through NEPA
- SOP #10: Accidental Discovery of Archeological Properties
- SOP #11: Reporting Damage to Historic Properties: Buildings, Sites, Landscapes, Districts, Objects, etc.
- SOP #12: Public Involvement in the Fort Bliss Cultural Resources Management Program
- SOP #13: Annual Report
- SOP #14: Dispute Resolution
- SOP #15: Military Activities in Anticipation of Immediate Deployment, Mobilization or Armed Conflict

These SOPs will be distributed on Fort Bliss as the Garrison Commander's Policy. In addition to the SOPs provided in the PA, the following SOPs addressing other preservation laws and regulations are implemented by this ICRMP.

- SOP #16: Compliance with Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979
- SOP #17: Compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990.
- SOP #18: Curation of Archaeological Material
- SOP #19: Native American Consultation under the National Historic Preservation Plan
- SOP #20: Identification of Consulting Parties

## **1.4 Cultural Resources Inventory**

To manage a resource successfully, it is first necessary to know the resource. The historic context, presented in Section 2.0, provides a general overview of Fort Bliss' histories and an understanding of what cultural resources exist or might be found on the installation. This section provides an overview of investigations that have been completed, literature generated by the investigations, and the inventory of cultural resources resulting from such investigations. As of September 2006, there were approximately 17,000 archaeological sites and approximately 4,340 buildings and structures identified on Fort Bliss. Properties identified in this inventory listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or eligible for listing in the NRHP consist of approximately 850 archaeological sites and 485 buildings and structures. Properties listed in or determined eligible for listing in the NRHP are subject to the historic preservation laws and this ICRMP.

## **1.5 Implementing the ICRMP**

Implementation of this ICRMP is estimated to cost \$19,955,000 over five years. To implement this ICRMP the Garrison Commander must complete the following actions:

- Initiate an IMCOM and HQDA review of the ICRMP in accordance with AR 200-4;
- Sign the ICRMP after IMCOM and HQDA comments have been addressed.

After the ICRMP has been reviewed and approved, the Garrison Commander will be required to take the following actions to complete implementation:

- Designate a full time, professional Historic Preservation Officer (HPO) who meets the "Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards," and task the individual to implement and coordinate the ICRMP;
- Ensure that the HPO and his/her staff receive appropriate training in historic preservation laws, regulations, and practices;
- Establish a process that requires installation staff, tenants, contractors, users and interested parties to coordinate with the HPO early in the planning of projects and activities to ensure compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and this ICRMP;
- Establish funding priorities and program funds for cultural resources compliance and management activities;
- Provide for the annual review of the ICRMP and initiate revision of the ICRMP if the annual review indicates a need for such revision.

The HPO will play a primary role in implementation of this ICRMP. In this role the HPO will coordinate compliance with historic preservation laws and Army regulations on behalf of the Garrison Commander. The HPO will coordinate with users, interested parties and the public to ensure compliance with Sections 106, 110, 112 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA). In addition,

the HPO will coordinate consultation with interested parties to address management concerns that affect the ability of Fort Bliss to comply with historic preservation laws and regulations.

Figure 1-2: Fort Bliss in 1929



### **1.5.1 ICRMP Action Plan**

Previous sections of this ICRMP have analyzed the current Fort Bliss preservation program. The result of this analysis is an action plan designed to assist the Garrison Commander in achieving compliance with applicable historic preservation laws. The action plan is presented below and should be implemented in the order it is represented. Placing these steps in the order they are presented is the most fiscally responsible and compatible with the missions of Fort Bliss. Costs for applying this ICRMP are discussed in Section 6.0 Implementing the ICRMP.

## NOTES

## **2.0 GENERAL INFORMATION**

### **2.1 Introduction**

The Fort Bliss area represents a landscape that has been and continues to be shaped by various forces. The earliest human occupations in the region (PaleoIndian) occurred during an interglacial span of the Late Pleistocene (13,000-9000 B.C.) when much of the landscape was represented by forests of white pine, pinon and fir, particularly in the lower elevations of the surrounding mountains. By the Early Archaic period, the Early Holocene (9000-6000 B.C.) environment experienced temperature fluctuations changing the biotic communities to xeric juniper woodlands with grasslands along the basin floor. The present day Chihuahuan Desert environment was becoming established by the Middle Holocene period (6900-2000 B.C.) which corresponds with Early and Middle Archaic occupations in the region. Late Holocene (2000 B.C.-present) was essentially the same as modern day climates which occurred during the end of the Middle Archaic period through to modern day occupations. Today the landscape reflects a myriad of human activities from the early pueblo settlements through ranching and to establishment of the Fort. Changes to the landscape continue to occur through both natural actions as well as through the training of soldiers. These changes will leave records on the landscape for future generations to manage. These natural and cultural records collectively form the present landscape.

Management of these cultural landscapes requires an understanding of what resources make up the cultural landscape and the agents that have affected them and those that have the potential to affect them in the future. This section presents these agents and what cultural resources may have resulted from them. The section provides information on user groups that may affect the landscape as well as parties interested in seeing that management is conducted in a sound manner consistent with local, state, and national interests. This section also defines the role and responsibilities the Installation Commander and the Historic Preservation have in managing this non-renewable resource.

### **2.2 Goals and Objectives**

**Goal:** The goal of cultural resources management on Fort Bliss is to manage historically significant resources in support of Fort Bliss's missions.

**Objectives:**

- Comply with Federal laws and regulations governing the treatment of cultural resources while causing the least disturbance to the military mission as required to support undertakings
- Inventory and evaluate cultural resources for eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places
- Avoid or minimize adverse effects on cultural resources that meet criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places
- Develop efficient management procedures that streamline consultation and focus on significant cultural resources as opposed to those of little or no potential for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places
- Enforce Federal laws that prohibit vandalism of cultural resources on Federal properties through law enforcement, monitoring, and public awareness
- Consider outside interests, which may include but not be limited to, local governments and public groups
- Continue active curation program
- Develop a meaningful public education program addressing historic resources on Fort Bliss
- Engage Federally recognized Tribes in the management of resources of interest to them
- Develop and implement a plan for meeting NAGPRA requirements

The overall purpose behind these management objectives is the integration of legal requirements for preservation into the everyday operations of Fort Bliss' military mission and support activities. This ICRMP incorporates guidelines, schedules and standard operating procedures for cultural resources management into a single document to more efficiently fulfill management responsibilities.

## **2.3 Location**

Fort Bliss is located in the Tularosa Basin in western Texas and southeastern New Mexico. It is adjacent to El Paso, Texas (population ca. 682,000) with Ciudad Juarez, Mexico (population 1.7 million) directly across the Rio Grande from El Paso. Fort Bliss consists of a cantonment and three base camps (Doña Ana, McGregor, and Orogrande base camps) that service training areas that stretch into New Mexico. Fort Bliss training lands abuts White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico. The fort totals approximately 1.1 million acres.

## **2.4 Geographic Overview<sup>4</sup>**

Understanding the geography of the region around Fort Bliss is important to understanding why and where cultural resources exist, and how they came into being. The prehistoric peopling of the region occurred because geographic conditions were right for it. The existence of these conditions into historic times has encouraged continued use of the region. An explanation of the region's geography is presented here.

### **2.4.1 Physiography**

Fort Bliss lies within the Basin and Range physiographic province. Extension of the crust throughout the province during the past 30 million years has produced characteristic short, linear mountain ranges separated by intervening valleys. Superimposed along the eastern side of the Basin and Range is a peculiar physiographic feature that extends from western Texas and northern Mexico northward through central New Mexico. This feature, the Rio Grande Rift Valley, extends northward into the Southern Rocky Mountains physiographic province of southern Colorado and northern New Mexico. From Albuquerque, NM, northward, the Rio Grande Rift Valley is a relatively distinct continuous physiographic feature containing numerous basins. South of Albuquerque, the rift broadens and encompasses several valleys and small, linear mountain ranges. At about the latitude of El Paso, Texas, the Rio Grande Rift Valley turns abruptly to the southeast.

Much of Fort Bliss lies in the Tularosa Basin and Hueco Bolson. The basin is about 100 miles long and 60 miles wide. It is one of the largest valleys in the Rio Grande rift. The Tularosa Basin merges with the Hueco Bolson (valley) at, and south of, El Paso, Texas. The Hueco Bolson is about 16 miles wide and extends into western Texas and Mexico. From south to north along the east side of Fort Bliss are the Hueco Mountains, Otero Mesa and Sacramento Mountains. The Hueco Mountains form the western edge of the Diablo Plateau, which extends far into southeast New Mexico and Texas. The Otero Mesa is continuous with the Diablo Plateau. Approximately 163,000 of the 1.2 million acres of Otero Mesa and 17,000 acres of the Sacramento Mountains foothills are located in the Fort Bliss Training Complex. The Sacramento Mountains rise steeply from Otero Mesa and the Tularosa Basin north of Fort Bliss. Along the southwest side of Fort Bliss are the Franklin Mountains. Several miles north of the Franklin Mountains are the narrow, steep-sided Organ Mountains. The Organ Mountains are continuous northward with the San Andres Mountains and, together, form an unbroken 100-mile-long mountain

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<sup>4</sup> Taken from "Fort Bliss, Texas and New Mexico, Mission and Master Plan Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement, Volume I: Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement." 1998.

range. A short distance north of the central part of Fort Bliss are the Jarilla Mountains, a small, circular cluster of hills rising from the Tularosa Basin.

## **2.4.2 Stratigraphy**

The oldest rocks near Fort Bliss are exposed in the Organ and Franklin mountains. These mostly granite, schist and gneiss rocks are the deep crustal roots of ranges that extended across much of western North America more than 1.3 billion years ago. During the next several hundred million years, these mountains were eroded by glaciers, rivers and storms into a remarkably flat surface close to sea level.

Beginning about 550 million years ago, a sea lying west of the Fort Bliss region began advancing eastward across the eroded plain. Later, the seas retreated westward in response to gentle uplift of the crust and the carbonate deposits left by prior seas were partially or completely eroded before the seas again advanced across the region.

The character of sedimentation changed over time from carbonate to silts and clays. These deposits are represented today by black, nonfossiliferous shale that contains abundant pyrite. Middle and Late Mississippian rocks preserve a record of deep basins in which black, calcareous muds accumulated. These basins were eventually filled in, the region was uplifted, and the sea retreated southward to about the location of El Paso, Texas. From El Paso southward, deposition was continuous from Mississippian to Pennsylvanian time. The cyclical nature of carbonate deposits during the Pennsylvanian time may reflect changes in sea level that have been correlated with glaciations elsewhere in the world. These relatively stable marine conditions were interrupted on occasion by influxes of coarse sand and pebbles eroded from the broad Padernal Uplift 100 miles east of the Fort Bliss area. As the Padernal Uplift grew in elevation, a large oval-shaped basin (the Orogrande Basin) developed along the uplift's west side.

In the southern part of the Fort Bliss area, the shoreline between the coarse debris flowing in from the north and the marine waters of the Orogrande Basin, advanced and retreated many times, depositing gypsiferous sand and silt and carbonate muds (the Yeso and San Andres Formations). The rock record in the Fort Bliss area from the Late Permian to the Early Jurassic time is missing. Sediments were either not deposited during this time span or, if deposited, were eroded away prior to deposition in Cretaceous time.

Early Cretaceous sands (such as the Dakota Sandstones) are overlain by mudstone and shale (the Mancos Shale). The abundance of sands and silts in the Late Cretaceous seas were early indicators of major and widespread uplifts that occurred throughout the region. This period of mountain building, referred to as the Laramide Orogeny, lasted for some 50 million years (Late Cretaceous time to Early Tertiary time). Large masses of molten rock were injected into the subsurface, and some are exposed today in the Organ, Jarilla and Hueco mountains. Coarse debris eroded from the Laramide uplifts is preserved in various Early Tertiary rocks (i.e., the Love Ranch Formation). Beginning at the end of Cretaceous time, perhaps 80 million years ago, and continuing intermittently into the present, the Laramide Orogeny affected much of the Rocky Mountain region from Wyoming south to New Mexico. Large blocks of the crust were uplifted, exposing Precambrian rocks that had been eroded flat in the Precambrian time. These crustal blocks trended largely northward and were flanked by steep faults and folds. In the El Paso area, however, some of the Laramide uplifts trend northwestward, paralleling the trend of the Cordilleran orogenic belt. The Cordilleran belt extends southward from Alaska, through western Canada and the western United States. Near Las Vegas, Nevada, the belt abruptly changes to a southeasterly direction and continues through southern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico. The belt continues into west Texas near El Paso and then southeastward through Mexico. Some of the major faults in the Franklin and Organ mountains developed during this time and may be related to compressional stresses that developed at the intersection of the Laramide and Cordilleran belts. Many other Laramide structures, however, are hidden beneath younger rocks in present-day valleys and are known only through geophysical surveys



and drilling. Many of these buried Laramide structures have been further obscured by younger deformation associated with the development of the basin and range and the Rio Grande Rift.

Middle Tertiary time marks the beginning of extensive igneous activity in south-central New Mexico and West Texas. In the Organ Mountains, rhyolitic eruptions from the Organ caldera are more than 10,000 feet thick. Intrusive igneous rocks were emplaced in early Tertiary time in the Organ, Hueco, Jarilla, and Sacramento mountains. This phase of igneous activity was followed by deposition of conglomerate, sandstone, caliche, shale, and gypsum. During Oligocene time, the Rio Grande Rift began to develop and by about 17 million years ago, the broader basin and range began to develop. The present-day mountains in the Fort Bliss region began developing about 10 million years ago.

The Tularosa Basin and Hueco Bolson contain thick deposits of Cenozoic debris eroded from the adjacent mountains. Basaltic lava flows were extruded throughout the Fort Bliss area, with remnants preserved north of the Jarilla Mountains and east of the Organ Mountains. During the Pleistocene, Lake Otero, occupied the present-day White Sands National Monument. As this lake evaporated, the broad areas of gypsum-bearing sediments in today's Tularosa Basin were deposited.

### **2.4.3 Soils**

The majority of soils in the Fort Bliss area are classified as either aridisols or entisols, although a few mollisols are also found. Aridisols are soils with well-developed pedogenic horizons, which developed under conditions of low moisture. There is very little water leaching through its profile. Consequently, some of these soils have lime-cemented hardpans (caliche). Entisols, young soils with little or no development of soil horizons, are located in areas where the soil is actively eroding (slopes) or receiving new deposits of soil materials (alluvial fans, flood plains, and eolian sand dunes). A few mollisols occur in the mountains of the Fort Bliss area. These soils are distinguished by a deep, dark-colored surface horizon, rich in organic matter and saturated with bases.

Soils in the Fort Bliss area generally consist of sandy, silty and gravelly loams, and fine sands and silts. The soils are alkaline and calcareous, having developed from the weathering of gypsum, sandstone, limestone, igneous, and metamorphic rocks. Windblown sediments from exposed lakebeds occur widely. Wind is an important soil forming agent in the Fort Bliss area. Wind-blown sand is common, with the greatest accumulations in the basins, of them forming dunes.

Fort Bliss area soils can be separated into two general categories based on the following physiographic positions: valleys and basin floors, mountains, mountain foot slopes, and escarpments. Soils in valleys and basins are shallow to deep, nearly level to very steep, well-drained to excessively drained soils that formed in alluvium, alluvium modified by wind, and eolian material. Most of the basin floors are covered by coppice dunes (eolian deposits trapped by mesquite thickets) and eolian sheet deposits. These soils are found mainly in the Tularosa Basin and Hueco Bolson. Major soil units in this category include Bluepoint, Caliz-Bluepoint-Yturbide, Pajarito-Onite-Pintura, Pintura-Wink, Berino-Doña Ana, Mimbres-Stellar, Nickel-Upton, Tome-Mimbres, Philder-Armesa-Reyab, Nickel-Tencee, Bluepoint-Onite-Wink, and Pintura-Doña, Hueco-Wink and Turney-Berino.

Land surfaces on mountains, mountain foot slopes, and escarpment are rock outcrops or shallow to deep, well-drained and nearly level to extremely steep soils that formed in alluvium and colluviums, mostly derived from limestone. These soils are found mainly in the Sacramento, Hueco and Organ mountains, and on Otero Mesa. Major soil units in this category include: Rock outcrop-Torriorthents, Deama-Tortugs-Rock outcrop, Ector-Rock outcrop, Delnorte-Canutio and Lozier-Rock outcrop.

Wind and water erosion are currently the most significant processes affecting soils in the Fort Bliss area. Soils unprotected by vegetation are susceptible to erosion from wind and water runoff. Gullying is the most prevalent form of erosion, but sheet and rill erosion from water and wind erosion are processes that can also significantly affect soil movement.

#### **2.4.4 Climate**

The present climate of the El Paso area and surrounding Chihuahua desert is a semiarid mesothermal regime characterized by hot daytime temperatures, relatively cooler nights and low humidity. Mean monthly temperatures range from a January low of 44° F to a July high of 83° F, although summer temperatures often exceed 100° F and freezing temperatures may occur during the late winter months. Relative humidity in the area is quite low, averaging from 10-14 percent during the winter and spring and 22-24 percent in the fall months. The average growing season for El Paso is approximately 241 days. This is measured as the average interval between the last killing frost of Spring (March 8) and the initial killing frost of autumn (November 12). However, the agricultural and biomass productivity of the regional environment is primarily tied to moisture availability rather than growing season temperatures.

The average annual rainfall in the area ranges between 8 to 11 inches. Precipitation in the region comes from two major seasonal movements of air masses. Winter moisture is associated with the southerly deflection of Polar Pacific air which delivers a generally prolonged, low intensity winter precipitation to the area. During the summer months, beginning at the end of May and lasting through mid-October, convective cells are formed by the intersection of moist tropical air from the Gulf of Mexico with local air masses uplifted by intense surface heating. The resulting summer precipitation is localized and generally concentrated in short, high intensity thunderstorms in the mid-afternoon and evening that often produce substantial runoff water in arroyo drainages and standing pools of water in playa depressions. Over 50 percent of the total annual precipitation in the El Paso area is from the north in winter, west-southwest in spring, and the south during the summer. Relatively strong winds often accompany steep cold fronts or frontal storm lines moving across the mountains. Although a year-round occurrence, they reach their greatest frequency during the climax of the dry season from March to May. Consequently, spring is the season with the highest mean wind velocities and when dust storms are most frequent.

#### **2.4.5 Faunal and Floral Communities**

The modern vegetation is typical of the Lower Sonora Life Zone. Common plant species of this area are listed in Table 2.1. Local vegetation of the central Hueco Bolson landform consists of the signature Chihuahuan Desert xerophytic shrub community composed predominantly of honey mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa*), creosotebush (*Larrea tridentata*), and broom snakeweed (*Gutierrezia sarothrae*; also known as *Zanthocephalum sarothrae*). Other common plants in the project area include four-winged saltbush (*Atriplex canescens*), soap-tree yucca (*Yucca elata*), Mormon tea (*Ephedra* sp.), sunflower (*Helianthus petiolaris*) and assorted range grasses, forbs and seasonal herbaceous plants. Many of the local plant taxa are of ethnographically documented importance among historic Native American groups of the southwest United States and northern Mexico and were undoubtedly exploited for food, fuel and medicinal treatments by the prehistoric inhabitants of the area.

**Table 2.1 Common flora of the Fort Bliss Area**

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acacia constricta</i>	Whitethorn acacia
<i>Agave lechuguilla</i>	Lechuguilla
<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	Amaranthus
<i>Ambrosia artemisifolia</i>	Ambrosia
<i>Apodanthera undulate</i>	Gourd
<i>Astragalus</i> sp.	Milvetch
<i>Atriplex canescens</i>	Four-wing saltbush
<i>Bahia absinthifolia</i>	Bahia
<i>Baileya multiradiata</i>	Desert marigold
<i>Boerhaavia erecta</i>	Boerhaavia
<i>Bouteloua barbata</i>	Six weeks grama
<i>Chilopsis linearis</i>	Desert willow
<i>Datura metaloides</i>	Jimson weed
<i>Dasyllirion wheeleri</i>	Sotol
<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>	Tansymustard
<i>Dithyrea wislizenii</i>	Spectacle pod
<i>Echinocereus triglochidiatus</i>	Claret cup cactus
<i>Ephedra</i> sp.	Mormon tea
<i>Euphorbia albomarginata</i>	Forb
<i>Ferocactus wislizenii</i>	Barrel cactus
<i>Flourensia cernua</i>	Tarbrush
<i>Fouquieria splendens</i>	Ocotillo
<i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i>	Broom snakeweed
<i>Helianthus petiolaris</i>	Sunflower
<i>Kallstroemia parviflora</i>	Caltrop
<i>Larrea tridentata</i>	Creosotebush
<i>Lepidium</i> sp.	Pepperweed
<i>Mammillaria</i> sp.	Unident. Mammillaria
<i>Muhlenbergia porteri</i>	Bushy muhly
<i>Opuntia</i> sp.	Prickly pear
<i>Parthenium incanum</i>	Mariola
<i>Pectis angustifolia</i>	Lemonweed
<i>Proboscidea</i> sp.	Devil's claw
<i>Prosopis glandulosa</i>	Honey mesquite
<i>Rumex hymenosepalus</i>	Rue
<i>Salsola kali</i>	Tumbleweed
<i>Sporobolus contractus</i>	Spike dropseed
<i>Tidestromia lanulosa</i>	Tidestromia
<i>Verbesina encelioides</i>	Verbesina
<i>Yucca baccata</i>	Banana yucca, datil
<i>Yucca elata</i>	Soap-tree yucca
<i>Yucca torreyi</i>	Torrey yucca, Spanish dagger.

While the vegetation of the area appears rather homogeneous to the casual observer, substantial topographic and environmental variation exists across the landscape. There are 22 distinct plant associations on Fort Bliss. Vegetation communities are conditioned by the depth of the local soils, their capacity for water retention, and their proportions of constituent gravels, as well as elevation and exposure. Mesquite, numerous grasses and forbs, and herbaceous annuals such as cheno-ams, sunflower, Tansy mustard, and purslane, thrive in low-lying areas where water accumulates, such as the playa depression at Nations East Well. Soap tree yucca, acacia and sunflowers are also found along the toeslope of the Hueco Mountain alluvial fan. Communities of mesquite, acacia, desert willow, and prickly pear are abundant along the larger washes leading from the Hueco Mountains. The rocky and calcareous soils of the alluvial fans, canyons, and foothills of the Hueco Mountains support communities of cacti, leaf succulents, and other species of known importance to prehistoric subsistence economies, including lechuguilla, stool, datil, prickly pear and various species of *Echinocactus* sp. and *Mammillaria* sp.

Several studies have provided evidence of substantial transitions in regional vegetation from Pleistocene to historic times. These studies have identified cyclical periods of increased or diminished precipitation which resulted in the expansion of grassland or desert shrub communities. This phenomenon has been demonstrated in historic times, as overgrazing and drought during the latter part of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries resulted in severe soil degradation and radically altered vegetation patterns throughout much of west Texas and southern New Mexico; the most visible change being the widespread expansion of mesquite shrub communities. Prehistoric vegetation patterns in the project area undoubtedly differed in some respects from present conditions, most likely in the relative proportions of grasses and desert shrubs present across the central basin landforms.

A variety of fauna are present in the northern Chihuahuan Desert, many of which were hunted and trapped by the prehistoric inhabitants of the region. A partial list of mammals common to Fort Bliss is listed below in Table 2.2. Species diversity is higher in mountain regions and the lowest in the bolson areas. Large ungulates include mule deer and white-tailed deer, pronghorn antelope, and occasional bighorn sheep that would have been encountered in the canyons and plains. Other available animal species would have included small lagomorphs (desert cottontail and black-tailed jackrabbits), javelina, coyote, badgers, and a variety of small rodents, reptiles, and birds. These animal resources may have provided a variety of uses for prehistoric peoples, including meat, hide and sinew for clothing and coverings, bone for tools, and marrow for grease.

**Table 2.2 Common Prehistoric and Modern Fauna of Fort Bliss**

Scientific Name	Common name
<i>Sylvilagus auduboni</i>	Desert cottontail
<i>Lepus californicus</i>	Black-tailed jackrabbit
<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	Mule deer
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	White-tailed deer
<i>Antilocapra americana</i>	Pronghorn antelope
<i>Dicotyles tajacu</i>	Collared peccary (javelina)
<i>Dipodomys</i> sp.	Kangaroo rat
<i>Neotoma</i> sp.	Woodrat
<i>Perognathus</i> sp.	Pocket mouse
<i>Canis latrans</i>	Coyote
<i>Crotalus</i> sp.	Rattlesnake
<i>Geococcyx californianus</i>	Roadrunner
<i>Spilogale gracilis</i>	Western spotted skunk
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	Badger
<i>Vulpus macrotis</i>	Desert fox

## 2.4.6 Water Resources

Permanent water sources presently do not exist on Fort Bliss. Historically documented springs are known in the Franklin, Organ, San Andres, and Sacramento mountains, but no such reference to springs or seeps in the Hueco Mountains has been found. Eroded depressions in syenite and limestone outcrops, called huecos, often held pooled water for some period of time after a rainfall, and thus provided an intermittent water source. Otherwise, in prehistoric and modern times, excess rainfall runoff flowed through canyons and down alluvial fans and emptied into playas distributed along the confluence of the alluvial piedmont and basin floor or as ephemeral flow concentrated in shallow, transient drainages across the medial and distal ends of alluvial fans. Whether or not these water sources were more frequent and stable during the prehistoric times is difficult to ascertain and the frequency and duration of water ponding in the playa depressions cannot be determined with any degree of certainty. The macrobotanical study of plant remains recovered from prehistoric features offer an important clue. Charred spike rush (*Eleocharis* sp.) seeds were recovered from hearth features. Spike rush grows along shoreline environments in the presence of shallow, still, ponded waters, and thus suggest the presence of a relatively stable water-filled playa. This finding indicates that periods of high precipitation combined with lower temperatures and reduced evaporation rates must have occurred during the prehistoric time intervals.

## 2.5 Historic Overview

### 2.5.1 Prehistory<sup>5</sup>

The prehistory of the Jornada Mogollon region encompasses several cultural historic periods and phases (Table 2.3). Archaeological investigations throughout the central basin landform of the greater Hueco Bolson and Tularosa Basin have encountered sites spanning the range of cultural/temporal periods from PaleoIndian through Protohistoric occupations.

**Table 2.3 Regional Cultural Periods and Time Intervals**

Cultural Period/Phase	Time Interval
Pre-Clovis	ca. 50,000 - 10,000 B.C.
PaleoIndian	ca. 10,000 - 6000 B.C.
Clovis	ca. 10,000 - 9000 B.C.
Folsom	9000 - 8200 B.C.
Plano/Cody	8200 - 6000 BC
Archaic	6000 B.C. – A.D. 200
Early	6000/4,000 – 3000 B.C.
Middle	4000/3,000 – 1200 BC
Late	1200 B.C. – A.D. 200
Formative (Jornada Mogollon)	A.D. 200 – 1450
Mesilla	A.D. 1000 – 1150
Doña Ana	A.D. 1000 – 1300
El Paso	A.D. 1300 – 1450
Protohistoric	A.D. 1450 – 1659

<sup>5</sup> Knight, B. and M. Miller “Archaeological Survey and National Register of Historic Places Evaluation of Sites Identified in the Proposed Timberon Fire Break, McGregor Range, Fort Bliss Military Reservation, Otero County, New Mexico.” Directorate of Environment Historic and Natural Resources Report No. 02-15. US Army Air Defense Artillery Center and Fort Bliss, Texas. 2003.

## **Pre-Clovis (ca. 50,000 – 10,000 B.C.)**

Since Alex Krieger first suggested that Pre-Clovis traditions existed in Texas and elsewhere in the United States, the existence of a Pre-Clovis occupation in North America has been met with considerable debate (Krieger 1962, 1964). Claims of a pre-Clovis occupation in the Jornada Mogollon region have been largely fueled by Chrisman et al. (1996) in which they discuss the presence of 12,000 to 35,000 year-old human fingerprint and skin imprints at the Pendejo Cave site. Richard MacNeish, based on his excavations at Pendejo Cave, has proposed the existence of a Pre-Clovis tradition in the American Southwest.

Pendejo Cave is a deeply stratified rockshelter located on McGregor Guided Missile Range east of Oro Grande, New Mexico (MacNeish 1993a, MacNeish et al. 1993; Chrisman et al. 1996). During his excavations, MacNeish claimed to have a well-stratified sequence of radiocarbon dates ranging from between approximately 12,000 and 50,000 year old which contained large quantities of Pleistocene fauna and flora, and other eco-facts purportedly in direct association with hearths, stone artifacts, and human modified animals bones. Additionally, and perhaps more interestingly, MacNeish claimed to have human skin impressions and hair.

While an Early to Late Archaic occupation of the shelter is not in dispute, arguments for a late Pleistocene occupation prior to 10,000 BC is based on substantially less conclusive findings. This earlier occupation is based primarily on a small quantity of crudely manufactured stone artifacts, a small number of bones with marks suggesting human modification, hearth features constructed of stones differing petrologically and chemically from the limestone formations comprising the natural cave setting, and the aforementioned hair and skin imprints claimed to be of human origin.

Much of the material used to assign this component to Pendejo cave remains under speculation. Researchers have examined the small amount of bone and stone artifacts, the majority of which have commented that the tools are extremely crude in nature and do not have any of the attributes of known chipped stone artifacts. Harris (1995) did a detailed study of the 36,000 faunal specimens and found no evidence of human modification of the assemblage. Harris commented that other than the widespread occurrence of burned bone, that “the sample appears no different than natural, non-human-related cave accumulations that have been examined elsewhere.” He further concludes that “At least some of the burning seems consistent with burning or smoldering of strata postdepositionally, as also seen elsewhere.”

The presence of human friction prints was met with a great deal of controversy. Fort Bliss retains a copy of the original study conducted by the Ontario Provincial Police Forensics Laboratory stating that no evidence of sweat pores could be detected among the imprints and that they could not exclude the possibility that the prints were made by a non-human agent.

Finally, a reexamination of the stratigraphic layers in Pendejo cave indicated alternating layers of uncharred and charred organic material sealed in discrete stratigraphic units, which may represent natural depositional episodes exposed to varying levels of heat during major fires inside the cave. This suggests that the sediments may represent a complex depositional sequence in which bioturbation and burning has played a significant role and would require a much higher resolution to truly characterize the stratigraphic sequence.

In sum, a great deal more work will need to be conducted to verify the presence of a Pre-Clovis occupation in this region. At present, there is no strong evidence to support the argument for an occupation in the area predating the PaleoIndian period.

## **PaleoIndian (10,000-6000 B.C.)**

The earliest documented presence in the Jornada Mogollon region is the PaleoIndian Period from 10,000 to 6000 B.C. PaleoIndian groups were highly mobile bands with a subsistence economy based on big game hunting including Pleistocene megafauna. Most PaleoIndian sites are represented by isolated projectile point finds and by open-air sites located in the Tularosa Basin. No secure radiocarbon dates for PaleoIndian occupations exist on Fort Bliss. Significant numbers of PaleoIndian artifacts have been documented in the region, but they pale in comparison to artifacts from later periods. In this area, the PaleoIndian period is divided into three subperiods including the Clovis, Folsom, and Plano/Cody complexes. Approximately 109 archaeological sites have an identified “PaleoIndian” component on Fort Bliss.

### *Clovis (10,000-9000 B.C.)*

Most Clovis occupations are represented in this area by isolated Clovis points. Clovis points are a distinctive form of fluted projectile point which has been found elsewhere in direct association with the skeletal remains of Pleistocene mammoth. Although documented throughout much of North America, Clovis remains are relatively rare in the local area. Habitation sites are known from Rhodes Canyon and Mockingbird Gap in the northern Tularosa area.

### *Folsom (9000-8200 B.C.)*

Folsom occupations are better represented in the region. Several sites in the region have Folsom materials. Many of the Folsom site components are mixed with later occupations, making inferences concerning Folsom adaptation tentative. Folsom materials are dominated by isolated projectile points, lithic fragments and formal stone tools, suggesting highly mobile and dispersed hunting activities. Raw material studies indicate assemblages focusing on fine quality cherts and obsidians. Source areas for these materials are sometimes up to 459 km away from the Tularosa Basin.

In the southern Plains area, Folsom subsistence economy is focused on Bison hunting. However, a study conducted by Amick (1991, 1994) suggests that Folsom sites in this region may have been residential or “home base” localities oriented towards hunting game animals other than Bison. Like other PaleoIndian subperiods, the Folsom in the Jornada region is still poorly understood.

### *Plano/Cody (8200-6000 B.C.)*

The Plano and Cody occupations are well documented with several different projectile point types noted. Plano/Cody components are found in a variety of topographic zones, however the majority of the sites have been found near reliable water sources such as playa basins and major and minor drainages, and the margins of the Rio Grande Valley. While big game hunting was likely still a major subsistence activity, changes in the environment at this time likely affected human adaptation with an increase in use of plant foods, changes in settlement patterns, and technology leading to Archaic period adaptations.

In addition to distinctive projectile point types, Plano/Cody assemblages also have transverse endscrapers, side scrapers, and bifaces. Some of the sites from this period tend to be more similar to Early Archaic occupations, and likely represent a gradual transition to archaic lifeways.

## **Archaic Period (6000 B.C. – A.D. 200)**

The Archaic period represents the longest span of human occupation in the Jornada region. This period is better represented than the PaleoIndian period, with an impressive array of evidence from rock shelters and open sites found in all environmental zones.

Notable developments during the Archaic period include the first archaeological evidence for agriculture, the habitation of residential pit house or hut structures, and the widespread use of rock or caliche in the construction and use of thermal features. An increase in the range of plant materials utilized, as well as technological changes reflecting the processing of these foods indicate a greater diversification of subsistence practices over the preceding Paleo-Indian period.

Information obtained through archaeological surveys in the Hueco Bolson and Tularosa Basin, excavations at cave locales and open-air site excavations characterize the Archaic period as an adaptation based on seasonally mobile, broad spectrum hunting and gathering. There is evidence of increasing sedentism during certain periods of the year during the Late Archaic period. Population is thought to have increased throughout the period leading to increasingly restricted home range territories and ultimately the adoption of agriculture.

The 6000-year interval of the Archaic period has been conventionally divided into the Early (6000/4000-3000 B.C.), Middle (4000/3000 – 1200 B.C.) and Late (1200 B.C. – A.D. 200) sub-periods that have been defined based on projectile point styles and stratigraphic data from rock shelters.

Definite Archaic sites with diagnostic tools are relatively uncommon on Fort Bliss. The Fort Bliss cultural resources database contains approximately 719 sites with an Archaic component. However, some of the undated sites consisting only of nondiagnostic stone artifacts may date from this period.

### ***Early Archaic ( 6000/4000 – 3000 B.C.)***

The Early Archaic sub-period is one of the least understood time periods of the entire Jornada prehistoric sequence. Early Archaic occupants have been defined primarily on the basis of projectile point styles and a few insubstantial deposits or features. The overall number of projectile points does not greatly outnumber those of the preceding Paleo-Indian period. Few firmly dated Early Archaic contexts have been identified in the Jornada, and have primarily involved deeply buried features or rock shelter deposits. These deposits have yielded little data concerning subsistence, settlement, and technology.

Projectile technology emphasizes a change from the lanceolate forms of the preceding Paleo-Indian period to stemmed forms such as Jay, Bajada, and Uvalde. Along with the adoption of these stemmed projectile point forms comes a noticeable change in the use of coarser-grained raw materials for the manufacture of projectiles. Additional technological changes include the utilization of rock or caliche for heating elements in thermal features and the use of ground stone. The factors causing such changes are still unknown, although they may be related to changes in prey selection and hunting practices, restricted home ranges that caused an increase in local raw material use, reduced emphasis on tool maintenance and an increase in tool reliability, or a combination of these factors. Though speculative, the settlement and subsistence of the Early Archaic can be characterized by an absence of structures, use of larger burned rock features on the alluvial fans, use of artifacts, and other hearth features in all environmental zones, and changes in projectile point technology and raw material utilization. The data suggest an adaptation of seasonally mobile, small band hunter-gathers. Seven hundred and nineteen sites have an identified “Archaic” component—that listing is not yet separated into Early, Middle, and Late.



### ***Middle Archaic (4000/3000 – 1200 B.C.)***

Fundamental subsistence, settlement, and technological adaptations established in the Early Archaic tend to be maintained through the middle Archaic, although they may have become intensified throughout the latter part of this 2000-year-long interval. This inferred intensification of subsistence and settlement adaptations is based on an overall increase in the number of sites and an increase in feature use based on a significant increase in the number of radiocarbon dates available for this period. Fifty-one radiocarbon dates are known from sites of this time period in the Jornada area; the majority of these are from open sites located in the central Hueco, Tularosa, and Mesilla Bolson. Middle Archaic sites also tend to be found along drainages, are generally larger, and contain more features than Early Archaic sites. Such sites also have more substantial artifact assemblages and clustered radiocarbon dates suggestive of larger social groups.

More recently, several Middle Archaic occupations have been identified along the Rio Grande Valley terrace in east El Paso and at several sites near Old Coe Lake Playa. The topographic setting of these sites supports the view that Middle Archaic settlements were tethered to permanent and semi-permanent water sources.

House structures are noted for the first time in the Middle Archaic. House structures were found at Keystone Dam, which has an occupation spanning the period between 2500 and 1800 B.C. These structures were small, shallow brush structures or “huts”. They are shallow (15 cm to 20 cm), circular (less than 2 square meters), and have unprepared floors and few internal features, suggesting a short-term occupation. The presence of thermal features and ground stone artifacts at Middle Archaic sites suggests a focus on plant foods in addition to hunting. Seven hundred and nineteen sites have an identified “Archaic” component—that listing is not yet separated into Early, Middle, and Late.

### ***Late Archaic (1200 B.C. – A.D. 200)***

In terms of settlement, subsistence, and technological adaptations, the Late Archaic represents a true break in the long Archaic sequence of the previous 4,000 years. Several technological innovations and changes in settlement adaptations characteristic of this period presage developments during the Formative period.

An important aspect of Late Archaic settlement is the dramatic increase in sites, features, and material culture attributable to this period. Basin landforms experience a peak in use intensity, although Late Archaic sites are found in all environmental zones. The diversity and quantity of Late Archaic period artifacts increase greatly compared to preceding periods, and include the common presence of such items as nets, basketry, atlatl, wood implements, and hide containers. Small circular structures are also common during this period. Projectile points change to corner-notched and side-notched forms in the later half of this sub-period. They also become significantly smaller, marking the introduction of the bow and arrow.

Among the most important developments during the Late Archaic in the Jornada region is the first conclusive evidence for the use of cultigens, with inception of cultigens at 2500 B.C. based on corn pollen found at Keystone Dam. This date should be considered provisional due to the poor preservation of the pollen and the wide range of 14C dates for the same strata. More conclusive evidence of cultigens comes from Tornillo Shelter where a date of 2030-830 B.C. was recovered from corn, and from Fresnal Shelter which revealed a suite of dates ranging from 1390-940 B.C. to 1200 B.C.-A.D. 600. The causal factors for the adoption of cultigens are still poorly understood. The prevailing view in the Jornada Mogollon region is that domesticates were part of a large and diverse subsistence base during the Late Archaic and that its addition provided a stable and predictable resource. Measures of agricultural dependence

provided contradictory data with rock shelters containing abundant evidence of cultigens, while open sites contain no evidence of cultigens. Analyses on human bones indicate no evidence of a high maize diet. The apparent difference in rock shelter versus open sites may be a function of preservation or due to seasonal differences in site occupation. Hunting is still a very important subsistence factor in the Late Archaic diet with rock shelter locations near or in the mountains containing large amounts of large mammal bone, while other locales are dominated by rabbit species.

Causal factors underlying the adoption of corn, beans, and other cultigens during the Late Archaic period are not well known, and the origins of agriculture in the Jornada Mogollon region are best viewed within the larger perspective of developments across the Southwest. Many view the use of cultigens as part of an increasing diversification and range of plant foods exploited during the Late Archaic times, one which also provided additional stability, buffering, and /or predictability to the subsistence base. Whether or not this process may have been a cause or effect of increasing population levels, and in turn, reduced territories available for population movements, is not well understood. Seven hundred and nineteen sites have an identified “Archaic” component—that listing is not yet separated into Early, Middle, and Late.

### **Jornada Mogollon (A.D. 200 – 1450)**

The Formative period is represented in this area by the Jornada Mogollon culture, which encompasses several important transitions in settlement adaptations. These include a relatively rapid succession of changes in architectural form, settlement structure, subsistence, and technology, including a trend of decreasing mobility coupled with increasing agricultural dependence and specialization that culminated in puebloan occupation between A.D. 1300 and 1450. These developments have almost universally been perceived in terms of increasing agricultural dependence. However, evidence from the Jornada region also suggests that prehistoric populations may have become more agriculturally specialized between A.D. 1300 and 1450. Approximately 2,285 archaeological sites dating to the more general period of “Formative” have been recorded on Fort Bliss (usually based on the presence of El Paso brownware ceramics). Sites that have been dated to the more refined phase sequences that follow are included at the end of each section.

The Jornada Mogollon includes three phases: the Mesilla phase (A.D. 200/400 – 1000), the Doña Ana phase (A.D. 1000-1300), and the El Paso phase (A.D. 1300-1450).

#### ***Mesilla Phase (A.D. 200/400-1000)***

The Mesilla phase is characterized by the appearance of the El Paso brownware ceramic tradition. Intrusive ceramics (predominantly Mimbres white wares and other Mogollon wares) appeared in the region after A.D. 600, but usually were not common. Painted potter (El Paso Bichrome) also made its first appearance late in this phase. Pit houses were constructed during this period, but were generally similar to the huts of the Archaic period. Structures become increasingly formal after A.D. 600. Sites generally are larger and more numerous, and contain more artifacts than sites from the earlier Archaic period.

Mesilla phase sites for all environmental zones show a slight association between sites and playas in the central basin. Because all types of sites are found in all zones, it is believed that the subsistence practices of the Mesilla phase were based primarily on hunting and foraging supplemented by agriculture and that occupation of the bolson was residential in nature.

Some see the Mesilla phase as a continuation of the subsistence and settlement practices of the Late Archaic. They believe that the basins of the region could not have been the whole area utilized by prehistoric groups. These basin areas were non-residential in nature rather than being used by sedentary

peoples. Residential sites were probably located outside of the basins, most likely near the Rio Grande and were defined as sites containing trash middens.

Another settlement-subsistence model has been proposed where differences in environment influenced choices for seasonal rounds and activities. This model has winter and spring sites located on the mountain alluvial fans, while the central basin was used for foraging. The summer and fall seasons saw the central basin used for temporary residences. Recent work suggests that Mesilla phase peoples may be characterized as residential foragers. The central basin and alluvial fans are thought to have been components in a residential foraging strategy in which groups lived throughout the region as hunter-gathers. After A.D. 600, feature-related activities in the central basin drastically decreased. This may indicate a shift in the settlement and subsistence practices of prehistoric groups to a less intensive, logistical use of the central basin. The Fort Bliss cultural resource database identifies approximately 1,632 sites with a Mesilla phase Component.

### ***Doña Ana Phase (A.D. 1000-1300)***

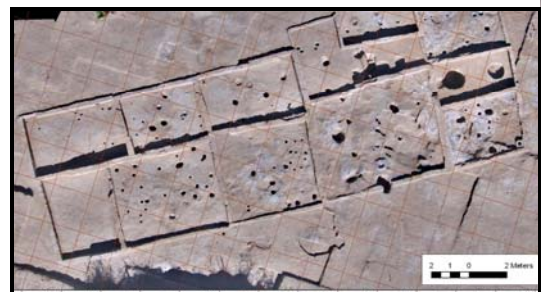
Doña Ana phase sites are characterized by the presence of El Paso Bichrome and El Paso Plichrome pottery, sometimes associated with adobe surface construction. There is debate about the ability to distinguish Doña Ana occupations within the archaeological record. Early Doña Ana phase occupations have been described at the Gobernadora, Ojasen, and North Hills sites. These have informal pit houses and burned rock activity areas. Data indicates the use of deep, square-shaped, formal pit houses and the utilization of discrete trash middens, suggesting a more sedentary existence than earlier time periods. Cultigens such as corn, squash, and beans as well as rabbit bone are found in these sites. Another site from this phase contained evidence of formal pit-structures with plastered hearths, as well as evidence for changing social organization defined by the presence of a very large pit-structure believed to be a communal house. Research indicates that this period is characterized by increasing population levels and a shift of settlement areas to runoff zones located on lower alluvial fans of the Franklin, Hueco, and Organ Mountains.

Overall, the changes that occurred during the Doña Ana phase include the introduction of polychrome pottery, rapid population increase, artifact changes that included larger manos and metates, decreased projectile point sizes (with larger forms still in use), and changes in intrusive ceramic types from Mimbres to Chupadero and Chihuahuan wares. In addition, increasingly formal pit structures eventually led to later pueblo architecture of the El Paso phase. Another crucial change that occurred during this time was the shift from a general use of all areas within the region to concentrated use of specific environmental zones. These areas included the Rio Grande and the distal alluvial fans of local mountain ranges that are notable for their abundance of water and arable land for growing cultigens. The Fort Bliss cultural resource database identifies approximately 960 sites with a Doña Ana phase component.

### ***El Paso Phase (A.D. 1300-1450)***

The final and most intensive prehistoric use of the region occurred during the El Paso phase. This phase is characterized by an increase in the number of large and small residential sites, increased artifact densities, and a clustered settlement pattern, as well as the introduction of small triangular projectile point forms. Larger projectile point styles are regularly found on the floors of rooms, indicating the possible continuing use of the atlatl in conjunction with the bow and arrow.

FIGURE 2-1: Aerial photo of Madera Quemada Pueblo, Dona Ana Range, Fort Bliss, New Mexico.



Several excavated El Paso phase sites provide data on subsistence and settlement. Varied settlement patterns and different structure types are suggested by data from Hot Well Pueblo, a 100-plus room village located near the eastern edge of the Hueco Bolson, others located near the Rio Grande and on the alluvial fans of the Franklin Mountains, and still others throughout the region. In addition, individual surface room structures are a common feature of El Paso phase settlements.

Hueco Bolson survey data outline important changes that occurred during the El Paso phase. Data suggests that a shift in settlement patterns from earlier phases may indicate increased use of the lower alluvial fans for farming activities. Similar areas in the northern Hueco Bolson suggest they were established during the Doña Ana phase as part of a larger regional exchange network related to Casas Grandes in Mexico.

Another settlement-subsistence model for the El Paso phase assumes more dependence on agriculture. This model suggests a division between primary villages and secondary villages. Primary village locations were near reliable water sources on mountain slopes but populations and intensity of use fluctuated during the year. Subsistence at these sites was based primarily on agriculture. Secondary villages, which were located on both mountain slopes and in the central basin near playas, were associated with late summer residential occupations based on hunting and foraging. Small sites are not included in this or other models of settlement and subsistence for the region. The debate over the role of agriculture and its importance to subsistence for this period is unresolved, as is the degree of sedentism.

The El Paso phase is characterized by peak population levels, diverse artifact assemblages, use of pit structures, individual surface rooms, and above-ground pueblos, and dependence on agricultural, but not to the exclusion of hunting and foraging. Residential permanency at sites during wet years and seasonal movement during periods of dryness or lean years is postulated. Alternatively, a seasonal sedentary lifestyle alternating between the desert floor, alluvial fan, and riverine habitation may have been norm. The Fort Bliss cultural resource database identifies approximately 2,028 sites with an El Paso phase component.

### **Protohistoric (A.D. 1450 – 1659)<sup>6</sup>**

Various groups inhabited the Rio Grande Valley before the Spanish arrived in the area. These groups included the Jumanos, Suma, Manso, and others. Their territory encompassed the Rio Grande Valley from present El Paso and downstream as far as the confluence of the Rio Grande and the Mexican Rio Conchos.

The Manso and Suma Indians were primarily nomadic with limited horticulture supplementing their food subsistence. Both groups relied on fishing, hunting deer and bison, gathering shellfish and a variety of plants. The primary cultigen for the Manso and Suma, however, was corn. The Jumano Indians lived east of the El Paso area. These people were also hunters and gatherers with one band living and farming at La Junta. La Junta was near the confluence of the Rio Grande River and Rio Conchos. Because the Suma were very similar to the Jumano in language and culture, it is believed that the Suma of the Rio Grande in the seventeenth century were the northern people who belonged to the Jumano of the lower Conchos.

Other groups were also noted to inhabit areas surrounding Manso territory. For example, the Apaches del Perillo occupied areas north of the Mansos and east and southeast of the Piro Pueblos. In the Tularosa Basin, Apaches were dominant. The Apache group that ranged over southeastern New Mexico and extreme western Texas were the Mescaleros. They were recognized in Spanish records of the seventeenth

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<sup>6</sup> Taken from Baugh, Timothy, and Mark Sechrist (eds), *Protohistoric Apachean Adaptations within the Basin and Range Province of South-Central New Mexico and West Texas: A Perspective from the Fort Bliss Reservation*. Pp.27-37.

century as a separate Tribe. These semi-nomadic people were also hunters and gathers who seasonally hunted bison. The Spanish name “Mescalero” refers to crowns of the agave (or mescal), which the Indians collected for food.

The earliest interaction between Europeans and Native Americans of the lower Rio Grande Valley occurred in about A.D. 1535 when Alvar Nuñez Cabez de Vaca visited the area. By 1581, the expedition by Fray Agustin Rodriguez and Captain Francisco Sanchez Chamuscado explored the El Paso/Juarez area for nine days. The following year, Antonio de Espejo led another expedition through the same area and camped for several days just south of present-day El Paso. By 1597, Juan de Oñate and his colonizing expedition reached present-day San Elizario. Oñate’s group camped for several days taking advantage of the abundance of fish and game. Oñate claimed for Spain the entire region drained by the Rio Grande. From there, Oñate’s party traveled up the Rio Grande. De Vaca provided brief descriptions of the Indian nations encountered.

While very little is known of the material cultural for this period, 25 sites on Fort Bliss have been identified with a possible Protohistoric component, the majority of which are potentially early Apache.

### **Jumano Indians**

The Jumano are believed to be peripheral members of the southwest Puebloan culture. Indirect evidence though linguistic affiliations associates them with a Uto-Aztecan language. The Jumano are the least culturally known of all Texas natives.

It is believe that the Jumano culture is made up of two geographically distinct groups, one with bison hunting and the other an agricultural mode of production. One group, the Patarbueye, was a sedentary, agriculturally-based culture located in the valleys of the Rio Grande and the lower Rio Conchos. The other group, the Jumano, primarily hunted beyond the Chisos and Davis Mountains on the southernmost plains of west Texas. This group hunted throughout the summer and came down to the valley settlements to visit, trade, and wait for the next hunting season. This indicates that the Jumano either practiced a mixed economy, similar to the Pawnee and Wichita of the Central and Southern Plains, or were divided into two separate ethnic groups engaged in different economic pursuits. A mixed economy implies that people, who viewed themselves as belonging to the same ethnic group, were participating in a single economic system based on both hunting and farming. By postulating two independent modes of production, the second position maintains that these ethnically distinct groups, although tethered by trade mechanisms, were engaged in entirely separate, yet complementary, activities.

When the Spanish returned to the region at the beginning of the eighteenth century, the Jumanos were found to be allied with their former enemies, the Apaches. The Jumanos became known as a branch of the Apache and were referred to as the “Apaches Jumanos.” Throughout the sixteenth century, the Jumanos had been increasingly exposed to Spanish-Mexican culture therefore decreasing their traditional Indian culture. With their cultural integrity weakened, the Jumano were unable to put up either a physical or moral barrier against Spanish or Apache encroachment. Some Jumanos became wage workers, as they were attracted to the mines and haciendas of Mexico. These Jumanos would be assimilated into the general Mexican populace. Those that stayed in the remaining ancestral homes also lost their cultural identity as these communities became bi-cultural. No known Jumano sites have been recorded on Fort Bliss.

### **Suma Indians**

It is difficult to separate Suma and Jumano Indian culture given that both groups were described simultaneously and were believed to be culturally similar. It was believed that in the seventeenth century

the Suma were the northern people who belonged to the Jumano of lower Conchos. Further, the Suma belonged to the Uto-Aztecan language group, based on only four words and several recorded personal names.

In the 1600s the Suma occupied territory southeast of El Paso along the Rio Grande, extending south to Jumano territory at La Junta, and southwest to the Rio Santa Maria. They were both agriculturalist and hunter-gatherers.

Throughout the seventeenth century the Suma, Jano, Jacome and Manso were troublesome to the Spanish. Some Indians were known to occupy the eastern frontier of the Pimeria Alta south of the Apache. After years of short-lived uprisings many of the peoples of Suma, Jano, and Jocomé settled into the mission communities along the Rio Grande. The remaining bands were assimilated by the Apache.

Towards the end of the eighteenth century the Sumas were believed to have died out due to a smallpox epidemic in 1780. Archaeological evidence may indicate that Suma and Apache winter camps may have existed along the Rio Grande between El Paso and Presidio. No known Suma sites have been recorded on Fort Bliss (but see Seymour 2002).

### ***Manso Indians***

Manso territory began just north of El Paso along the Rio Grande and extended towards the Las Cruces area. From the sixteenth through the eighteenth centuries, however, Manso territory included the El Paso area. The Franklin and Organ Mountains were known as the Sierra de los Mansos, extending from El Paso, north to Hatch, New Mexico, and west near the Florida Mountains. In addition, the Manso language has an unknown linguistic affiliation.

The Spanish described the Mansos as untrustworthy and prone to harassing travelers without adequate escorts. This attitude may have been warranted, since the Mansos experienced many injustices and slave raids at the hands of the Spanish explorers.

In 1659 the San Francisco mission was built for the Suma Indians. The Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe de los Mansos del Paso del Norte was built for the Manso Indians. By the late seventeenth century the Manso led several uprisings against the Spaniards. In 1684 a few Mansos from the Mission revolted against Spanish brutality. As the Manso leaders were fleeing possible arrest, the Suma and Jano of La Soledad, Santa Gertrudis and San Francisco de Toma missions revolted. The Jacome and Chinarra Indians also joined the uprisings. Although the Manso leaders were caught and hung, violent skirmishes lasted until 1698.

In 1711 Spanish records document the Mansos as an independent group. By 1751 the Manso history is mixed with other Indian groups but still listed on the Guadalupe mission documents. In 1728 two distinct Indian groups were associated with the Guadalupe mission. The Pueblo Arriba or Pueblo de los Mansos and the Pueblo Abajo or Pueblo de los Piros, would later merge after a devastating epidemic killed many in 1748. By the 1760s the few Mansos that lived in the Guadalupe mission area lost their tribal organization. Also many were assimilated into the multi-cultural community. A few Mansos left the El Paso area and migrated to the Las Cruces area. These Manso and other Indians from Senecū and Ysleta del Sur would become known as the Tortuga Indians.

Some archaeologists believe the Manso Indians are descended from the El Paso phase of the Jornada Mogollon. Historically, Manso territory encompassed an area within the geographical distribution of the Jornada Mogollon. Researchers contend that because the Manso lived in permanent structures, some El Paso phase pueblo sites might have actually been occupied by Manso Indians. Some archaeologists

believe that the Jornada Mogollon area was abandoned during the El Paso phase. Others argue that this theory is based on ceramic cross-dating and that discounting known late radiocarbon, archaeomagnetic obsidian hydration, and thermoluminescence dates from brown ware sites is wrong. They further argue that ecological changes caused by climatic fluctuations altered habitation and subsistence patterns, although complete abandonment did not happen. No known Manso sites have been recorded on Fort Bliss (but see Seymour 2002).

### ***Apache Indians***

Anthropologists recognize Apaches as the southernmost extent of the Athabasca language family. Northern Athabascans historically occupied much of interior Alaska and western Canada. Linguistic analysis indicates that the separation of southern Athabascans from the northern Athabascans occurred relatively recently. The Spanish observed two groups of bison hunters on the southern Plains in 1541. Querechos occupied territory north of the Canadian River and the Teyas occupied the south side. The Querechos are widely accepted as being southern Athabaskan, while the Teyas probably represented the Plains Jumano. Plains Apaches around 1600 were called Vaquero Apache and hunted bison and traded with the more sedentary residents to the east and west.

In the Tularosa Basin, Apaches were dominant. Apache social organization, however, makes it difficult to determine how different groups were related to each other or their origins. Confusing the matter further, a multitude of names, many obsolete, were applied to the Apaches by Spanish explorers and colonist.

The Apaches del Perrillo occupied areas north of the Mansos and east and southeast of the Piro Pueblos. During the Spanish expedition of 1598, a small dog had discovered a water spring in the Jornada del Muerto. Therefore, the spring and the Apaches of the area were named Perrillo. In addition, the Apaches del Perrillo may have been composed of bands later identified as Mescalero Apache and may have become known later as the Sierra Blanca Apaches.

The Mescalero Apache ranged over southeastern New Mexico and extreme western Texas. They were recognized in Spanish records of the seventeenth century as a separate Tribe. These semi-nomadic people were also hunters and gatherers who seasonally hunted bison. During the 1650s Mescalero Apaches became more prominent in the Tularosa Basin and Hueco Bolson. In response to Spanish attacks, the Mescalero Apaches raided pueblos under Spanish protection. West of the Organ Mountains, the Apaches attacked settlements of Doña Ana (just north of modern Las Cruces) and Mesilla, and then retreated through the San Augustine Pass, taking refuge in Soledad Canyon or the Sacramento Mountains.

Conflicts continued between the Puebloan people and the Spanish settlers on one side and the Apaches on the other. In the 1600s Apache raiders attacked from strongholds located in the mountains surrounding the Tularosa Basin. Raiding increased during the Pueblo Revolt. As the pueblos were abandoned, the Apaches most likely migrated north. By the early eighteenth century the Comanches began to encroach on Apache territory, thus straining natural resources. The Apaches, in turn, raided the ever expanding and struggling El Paso settlements. By the mid- to late-eighteenth century, Spanish military from the Albuquerque/Santa Fe area and the Comanches from the east pressured the Apaches. By late 1777 the Mescalero Apaches in the Sierra Blanca, Sacramento, and Organ mountains wanted peace with the El Paso settlements. In 1810 the Spanish signed a treaty with them, agreeing to supply them with rations and recognized their right to inhabit land extending from the El Paso region north to the Sacramento Mountains. During the 1850s travel through the Jornada del Muerto was extremely dangerous. Mexican towns along the Rio Grande organized themselves against Apache attacks. Other towns were simply abandoned. In 1880 the last Apache battles occurred in Dog Canyon on the western slopes of the

Sacramento Mountains and Hembrillo Canyon in the San Andres Mountains. There are a few sites that are postulated as having Apache components based on Seymour 2002 and the “Cerro Rojo Complex”.

## **2.5.2 Historic**

The Fort Bliss region has experienced more than 450 years of Euroamerican exploration, settlement and use including ranching, mining, oil and gas exploration, and military activities. This era is represented on Fort Bliss by both archaeological and architectural resources, beginning with the establishment of the Salt Trail by Spanish explorers in the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century and extending to 20<sup>th</sup> century Cold War military activities. The region fell under Spanish rule from 1581 to 1821 when Mexico won its independence. Mexico ruled the region from 1821 to 1848 when it was acquired by the U.S. through the 1848 Gadsden Purchase. Seven hundred and ten sites with at least one historic component have been recorded on the Installation. The vast majority are undated trash dumps/artifact scatters (33 percent), followed by some type of water feature (for example, tanks, aqueducts, cisterns, dams), or about 24 percent of the total. Other site types include historic and military camps, military features/firing ranges/towers, and ranches and homesteads. The following provides the historic contexts under these three periods.

### **Spanish Exploration and Settlement<sup>7</sup>**

The Chamuscado-Rodriguez expedition under Captain Francisco Sanchez Chamuscado was the first Spanish entry into the El Paso region in 1581. This expedition crossed through the Rio Grande pass between the Franklin Mountains and the Sierra de Juárez on their way up the Rio Grande. The route that the expedition followed became the Camino Real, connecting Mexico City with Santa Fe, New Mexico. The pass between the Franklin Mountains and the Sierra de Juárez became known as the El Paso del Norte (Pass of the North). Two Franciscan Friars with the expedition continued onward after the expedition turned to return home.

The next Spanish expedition to enter the El Paso region was the Espezo expedition in 1582, consisting of Don Antonio de Espejo, two priests and fifteen soldiers. The purpose of this expedition was in part to rescue the earlier expedition’s Franciscans. The Espezo expedition followed the Rio Grande north from El Paso del Norte. Learning that the Franciscans had been killed, the expedition continued on into what is now Arizona looking for mineral wealth. Both these expeditions provide descriptions of the indigenous peoples they encountered.

No further expeditions were sent into the El Paso region until 1598 when an expedition was formed under the leadership of Don Juan de Oñate. The intent of this expedition was to formally claim areas to counter England’s interests in North America and to establish a settlement in New Mexico. Oñate held a formal ceremony on April 30, 1598 at a site near present day San Elizario taking possession of the entire territory drained by the Rio del Norte (present day Rio Grande). A few days later, the expedition crossed the Rio del Norte with Oñate naming where they forded “El Paso del Rio del Norte.” The expedition continued up the river establishing Santa Fe. Caravans were formed to supply Santa Fe following the Camino Real from Mexico City. It took the caravans 6 months to travel the 1500 miles trip, with El Paso del Norte the halfway point.

In 1647 the Salt Trail was established by the Spanish. This trail ran from the mining districts in Durango, Mexico, through El Paso del Norte along the eastern slope of the Organ Mountains to Lake Lucero where salt deposits were being mined. In 1691 two more salt deposits were discovered in the eastern Tularosa

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<sup>7</sup> Faunce, Kenneth. *The Fort Bliss Preacquisition Project: A History of the Southern Tularosa Basin*. Fort Bliss: Directorate of Environment 1997: 7-25; Timmons, W.H. *El Paso: A Borderlands History*. El Paso: Texas Western Press. 1990:1-100; and Metz, Leon *El Paso Chronicles: A Record of Historical Events in El Paso, Texas*. El Paso: Mangan Books 1993:7-28.



Basin. These deposits supplied huge quantities of salt that was shipped down the Camino Real to the silver mines. This trail and mining of the salt represents the first known excursions by the Spanish into the Tularosa Basin.

In 1656 two friars established the Mission Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe at El Paso del Rio del Norte. It was abandoned two years later but reestablished as a permanent mission in 1659. The mission attracted Spanish settlers, Jumanos, Sumas, Tanos, Mansos, and Apaches to settle around it. By 1680 it became a civilian Spanish community under the jurisdiction of Nueva Vizcaya. In 1665 the mission San Francisco de los Sumas was established near where Oñate had taken possession of the region in 1598. A third mission, Nuestra Señora de la Soledad was established at Janos near Casas Grandes. These three missions accounted for the Spanish settlements in the El Paso del Norte region in 1680.

In 1680 the Pueblo Indians of northern New Mexico revolted against the Spanish. This resulted in forcing the Spanish population out of the region and relocating to El Paso del Norte. As part of this relocation, the Tigua were brought to El Paso del Norte with the Spanish exodus, first in 1680 and then more in 1682. This population relocation spurred the establishment of new missions and communities. By 1682, five settlements had been founded; El Paso del Norte, San Lorenzo, Senecú, Ysleta and Socorro, in a chain along the right bank of the Rio Grande. The missions consisted of Guadalupe, Santísimo Sacramento de la Ysleta, Senecú, Santa Gertrudis de los Sumas and San Francisco de los Sumas.

In 1684 there was an outbreak of Indian hostilities along the Rio Grande. It was not until a year later that peace was restored. The outbreak emphasized the need for a more compact arrangement of Spanish settlements at the Pass. By the eighteenth century, only El Paso del Norte, San Lorenzo, Senecú, Ysleta and Socorro remained. Not only had the settlements decreased, the 1684 census identified 1,051 people living in the settlements, down approximately 50% from the 1680 census. In spite of all the problems and cost in maintaining the El Paso settlements, Spain's fear of possible French intrusion into New Mexico made abandonment of these unthinkable.

Spanish presence in the region increased in the eighteenth century. Irrigation ditches were constructed to stimulate agriculture along the river. Vineyards and orchards were planted along with grains. As agriculture grew so did the population and its ability to be self supporting. By 1760 the population had grown to over 4700 people. It also became a hub of trade between Santa Fe and Chihuahua. With this increase, however, came an increase in raids by the Gilénos, Mescalero and Natagés Apaches of Spanish settlements and pueblos under Spanish protection that began in the 1650s. These raids resulted in a series of expeditions sent into the region that continued through Mexico's independence from Spain in 1821. In the 1750s the Apaches destroyed approximately four million pesos worth of property within a 200 mile radius of Chihuahua. Between 1771 and 1776 Apache raids in northern Mexico killed over 1,900 people, captured over 150 others, made off with over 68,000 head of cattle, sheep, and goats and caused the abandonment of 116 haciendas and ranches. With the exception of the Salt Trail and expeditions sent against the Apache, little attention was given to the Tularosa Basin by the Spanish. This disinterest was due to the lack of water in the basin as well as the presence of the Mescalero Apache. Portions of the Salt Trail are extant on Fort Bliss. No other cultural resources are known to be extant that represents Spanish activities on Ft Bliss.

By Mexico's independence from Spain in 1821, the population around El Paso del Norte was approximately 8,000. The economic activities, agriculture, stock raising, and commerce continued to flourish, increasing the regions self-sufficiency. Emphasis was placed on colonizing the area around El Paso del Norte. In spite of granting a number of land grants, attempts to increase the settlements failed partly due to continuing Apache raids. Expansion of American interests into Mexican territory followed the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. It finally reached a head in 1846 when Mexico and the United States went to war over the expansionism and entry of Texas into the Union. With the end of the war in 1848,

<sup>8</sup>the territory that would become Arizona, New Mexico and California became possessions of the United States. No known cultural resources representing the Mexican period (1821-1848) are known to be extant on Fort Bliss.

## **U.S. Period**

Following the acquisition of the territory in 1848, the U.S. began to establish military posts, explore and map the region, and report on natural resources and favorable routes to and through it. The region saw an influx of settlers and expansion into the Tularosa Basin. The arrival of the railroad had great impacts on El Paso and later establishment of permanent Fort Bliss began reshaping the landscape to that of the present. This period for purposes of understanding Fort Bliss' history is addressed in five sub-contexts of: 1) ranching, 2) railroad, 3) mining, 4) oil and gas exploration, and 5) U.S. military.

### ***Ranches***<sup>9</sup>

Due to the lack of water and the threat of Apache attacks, the southern Tularosa Basin attracted few settlers before the 1860s. A few ranchers moved into the area in the late 1860s and the early 1870s, but the main ranches were established in the 1880s. Reasons for this vary, but the improvements in acquiring water and the Apaches being moved to reservations played a major role in the settlement of the basin and surrounding areas. Approximately 200 historical sites associated with ranching and homesteading have been identified on Ft Bliss. Many of the ranchers and homesteaders were involved in various types of land and water speculation and many were involved with mining and oil exploration. However, the need for and lack of water greatly influenced they way the land was used. The majority of the ranch and homestead sites have been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A – association with development of ranching in the basin, Criteria B – identifying ranchers as significant individuals in the region's history of ranching, and Criteria D for the information that these sites are likely to yield in understanding this period of history. See Kenneth Faunce's "The Fort Bliss Preacquisition Project: A History of the Southern Tularosa Basin" pages 51 – 100 for a discussion of the early ranches and ranchers.



Figure 2-2: Bunkhouse at Don Lee's Ranch. Eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places for its association with Don Lee.

### ***Railroad***<sup>10</sup>

The railroads played an extremely important role in the settlement and development of large areas of the frontier west. They provided greater access to wider range of markets and impacted society in bringing new ideas and standards and a large influx of people to the various frontier regions. The Tularosa Basin and El Paso region experienced significant changes in economy, society, and growth of local communities as an outgrowth of the arrival of the railroads. The railroad also had a great impact on Fort Bliss, not only

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<sup>8</sup> The Tigua settled Ysleta originally on the right bank of the Rio Grande, With the change in the river's course in 1829, Ysleta changed to the left bank of the river, making it the earliest established community in Texas. The Tigua intermarried with the Piro, Sumas, Manso and others. Today, the Tigua are the only federally recognized Tribe in the immediate El Paso area. The Tigua have a long relationship with Fort Bliss in participating as scouts. Present lands managed by Fort Bliss historically were used by the Tigua in their subsistence activities. Gerald, Rex E. "A History of the Tigua Indians of Ysleta del Sur, Texas." In, Ysleta del Sur Pueblo Archives, Volume I. El Paso:

<sup>9</sup> Faunce 1997: 51-99

<sup>10</sup> Ibid:27-49

causing the fort's relocation from an earlier location but in the fort's selection as a permanent post because of its easy access by rail.

Railroad construction in the Tularosa Basin and El Paso region was part of the drive to construct a second transcontinental railroad. The Southern Pacific laid the first tracks into El Paso in 1881, working westward from California in competition with the Texas and Pacific Railroad that was constructing a line from east to west. The Texas and Pacific Railroad ceased to run as a railroad in 1885 with Southern Pacific becoming the major railroad through El Paso. Properties associated with this route are not present on Ft Bliss. In 1924, Southern Pacific acquired the assets of the El Paso and Southwestern Railroad (see below). There are two (2) historic archaeological sites associated with Southern Pacific's running of the later line on Fort Bliss.

Following the discovery of gold and coal deposits near Carrizozo, the White Oaks Railroad began planning to build a route along the eastern slope of the Organ Mountains from El Paso to San Augustine, White Sands, Tularosa, Carrizozo and White Oaks. By 1887 only five miles of roadbed had been constructed when the El Paso and Northeastern Railroad took it over. In 1888 the Kansas City, El Paso and Mexican Railroad Company was formed and took title to the short-lived El Paso and Northeastern Railroad. In 1897, with the route still not completed, the Kansas City, El Paso and Mexican Railroad Company went into receivership and acquired by Charles Eddy who changed the name of the line back to El Paso and Northeastern. By 1898 the rail was completed from El Paso to Alamogordo and shortly continued on to Carrizozo. Portions of this route line within Ft Bliss borders. There are five (5) known historic archaeological sites on Ft Bliss associated with the El Paso and Northeastern Railroad.

Phelps Dodge founded the El Paso and Southwestern Railroad in 1900 to take over properties of the Arizona and Southeastern Railroad. The railroad continued building from the Arizona and Southeastern Railroad established rail beds eastward from Douglas, Arizona to Deming, New Mexico and finally reaching El Paso by late 1902. In 1905, the El Paso and Southwestern Railroad acquired the El Paso and Northeastern Railroad, adding its assets under Phelps Dodge control. In 1924, the Southern Pacific acquired the El Paso and Southwestern Railroad assets. There are nine known historic archaeological sites/features on Ft Bliss associated with the early railroads.

## ***Mining***<sup>11</sup>

Mining was a major industry in the mountains around the Tularosa Basin. Twenty-one historic archaeological sites have been identified representing some mining activities on Fort Bliss. The following is a discussion of mining activities by mountain range.

### *Organ Mountains*

Mining in the Organ Mountains possibly started at an earlier date than other areas of the region. Although there have been tales of Spanish mining activities in the Organ Mountains, no indications of Spanish activities have been recorded. The Padre La Rue Mine is the most famous of the lost Spanish mines in the Organ Mountains. Reportedly, this mine existed in Soledad Canyon between Espiritu Santo Springs and La Gueva de las Vegas. People have been searching for this mine without any success.

Silver deposits were first reported in the Organ Mountains at the beginning of the nineteenth century. It was not, however, until the 1840s that mining in the area became important. Two mines, the Refugion Silver Mina and the nearby Mariano Barela mine existed at this time. The general location of these two mines put them in the present Fort Bliss boundary, however, neither has been found. Additional mines

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<sup>11</sup> Ibid:101-109

were established after the United State's purchase of the region. A large silver vein was discovered in 1849 north of Fillmore Canyon that was worked by numerous owners over the next four decades. Although not within the Fort Bliss boundaries, this discovery brought more interest in the Organ Mountains. In 1853 a claim for the Santa Susana Mine, near the Refugion Mine, was filed. This was followed by the Las Cruces Mine. These mines produced silver, copper, and lead and were possibly within the Fort Bliss boundaries. These have not been found. Mining continued in the Organ Mountains through the 1850s and 1860s but it was not until the settlement of the Mescalero Apache and the arrival of the railroad to El Paso that mining activities increased.

In the 1880s hundreds of mining claims were filed for the Texas Canyon area of the Organ Mountains and the Black Mountain and Cottonwood Canyon areas of the San Andres Mountains. In 1882 the Organ Mountain Mining and Smelting Association produced a promotional pamphlet that is a perfect example of the high hopes for these areas. Most of the mines in the Organ Mountains were not on land that became part of Fort Bliss. L.W. Lenoir filed a claim in October 1883 on the Soleda Mine south of Soledad Canyon and later built a mill near the claim. Soledad Canyon became the location of several mining claims throughout the 1880s. Mines located within Ft Bliss boundaries were small producers or prospect holes. None of these claim sites have been located. Mining and prospecting continued until the acquisition by the U.S. Government of the land area presently in the Ft Bliss boundary.

#### Hueco Mountains

Little is known about mining activities in the Hueco Mountains. One mining site has been recorded within the Fort Bliss boundaries, but who developed the claim is unknown. There are indications that prospecting occurred throughout the area but did not result in finding any large deposits.

#### Jarilla Mountains

The Jarilla Mountains are outside the boundaries of Fort Bliss but the mining boom in these mountains had a significant impact on the area. The boom brought in more settlers, increased use of the railroad, and led to the expansion of the water control systems in the area. Also, many ranchers and homesteaders became involved in various mining activities in the mountains.

#### Franklin Mountains

A smelter opened in El Paso in 1887 due to the increased mining activity in the Franklin Mountains and the surrounding area. There are five recorded mine sites in that portion of the Franklin Mountains that fall within the Fort Bliss boundaries. Overall historic mining context for the Franklin Mountains appears to be lacking. Dates when the five mine sites were established as well as the owners are unknown.

#### Sacramento Mountains

Although several claims were filed in the Sacramento Mountains and homesteaders tried their luck, no large mines were established and no rich lodes were found. The boom in the Jarilla Mountains may have caused a flurry of claims in the Sacramento Mountains in 1909. No recorded mining sites in the Sacramento Mountains are within the Fort Bliss boundaries.

## ***Oil and Gas Exploration***<sup>12</sup>

An oil and gas exploration craze swept through the Tularosa Basin in 1919. At the beginning of 1919, fossils were recovered in the Sacramento Mountains and the Tularosa Basin that indicated the Tularosa Basin was part of the Pennsylvania series, which contained extensive oil deposits in other parts of the world. Geologists also located porous sands 200 feet thick in the basin, which indicated to the people of the area that large amounts of oil were beneath the Tularosa Basin. By April of 1919, the land office in Santa Fe was buried in thousands of mineral claims for oil and gas exploration. Mineral patents for that month alone totaled more than 200,000 acres of land in New Mexico. Oil companies were created quickly, and oil promoters were in the area in force seeking investors. Many state officials warned people that investing in the oil companies would be hazardous to their financial future. One company advertised that it had asked for approximately two million acres of land for oil leases, selling stock in its venture at ever increasing prices while the company had never leased even one acre of land and had never drilled a single test well. Many of the basin's ranchers, homesteaders, miners, and railroad employees ventured into the craze. The W. W. Cox Oil Company, formed by W.W. Cox and his family and considered one of the more financially stable oil companies in New Mexico, established the Cox State well in November 1919. The company never struck oil and Cox went bankrupt.

The oil craze lasted throughout 1920 but the basin did not develop into the rich oil fields that were predicted. Most of the oil ventures and partnerships had failed by the early 1920s. No major wells were discovered and not one struck it rich. In spite of this, the oil boom had a significant impact on the region. Large amounts of time and money were invested in the oil craze, and oil played a role in the failure of several ranches and business. More than 2,300 oil and gas claims were filed within the boundaries of Ft. Bliss. Approximately 39 historic archaeological sites have been identified representing oil and gas exploration activities on Fort Bliss. Much of this is identified based on lands filed on as oil and gas claims.

## ***U.S. Military***

The Army's history in the El Paso region began in 1848. The first of a series of forts that led to the present fort location was established in 1849. The history of Fort Bliss from that date to present can be addressed in 11 historic contexts with some further divided into sub-contexts. These historic contexts are 1) Early, 2) the Formative Years, 3) Spanish-American War/Philippine Insurrection Period, 4) Early New Army Period, 5) The Mexican Revolution, 6) World War I, 7) Creation of a Permanent Calvary Post, 8) Fort Bliss in the 1920s, 9) Fort Bliss in the 1930s, 10) World War II, and 11) Cold War Era. The following provides a brief discussion of these periods along with the number of extant buildings constructed during the periods that have been determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

### **Early**

Two factors, geography and diplomacy, were the principal elements in the decision by the U.S. Army to establish a fort at the "Pass of the North," the site of present-day El Paso. The U.S. government established its international boundary with Mexico after the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo that ended the Mexican War was signed in 1848 and the Gadsden Purchase was completed in 1853. In 1854 the second site of Fort Bliss was built near the small settlement of Magoffinsville. Initially it served as one of a chain of Southwestern forts that protected Americans heading to California in the 1850s gold rushes.

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<sup>12</sup> Ibid: 109-111

This post was abandoned by Union forces when Texas seceded from the Union in 1861. It was reoccupied by the Confederates shortly after its abandonment. The Confederate forces burned the fort as they abandoned it in 1862 following their defeat in northern New Mexico and their subsequent evacuation of New Mexico and Texas.

The post was rebuilt in 1865 only to be abandoned again in 1868 when a new post was constructed three miles north of the Rio Grande. The new location was selected to escape periodic flooding of the old fort located along the Rio Grande. The garrison was transferred out of the region in 1877 which led to abandonment once again of the fort. In 1878 troops were moved back into the area and yet another fort was built at Hart's Mill on the banks of the Rio Grande. Here it remained until it was moved to its present location in 1893. No properties from this time period are represented on Fort Bliss.

#### *The Formative Years (1890-1898)*<sup>13</sup>



Figure 2-3: Officers' Row along present day Sheridan, late 1880s.

The Formative Years represent the first decade of the establishment of present day Fort Bliss. This period saw the move of Fort Bliss from Hart's Mill to the La Noria mesa. This period saw Fort Bliss become and expand as a permanent regimental post along the border. Twenty-nine (29) buildings and a parade ground are extant from this period on Fort Bliss and contribute to the Fort Bliss Main Post Historic District.

#### *Spanish-American War/Philippine Insurrection Period (1898-1902)*

In April 1898 the U.S. declared war on Spain and the Spanish-American War broke out. It was over a short five months later, with the U.S. defeating the Spanish Pacific Fleet in Manila Bay and its Atlantic Fleet at Santiago, Cuba. As an outcome of this war, the U.S. acquired the Philippines, Guam, and Puerto Rico from Spain and annexed Hawaii. Shortly after the end of the Spanish-American War, U.S. control of the Philippines was challenged by the Philippine Insurrection that lasted until 1902.

The Spanish-American War confirmed the U.S.' new expansionist foreign policy and launched the nation into world affairs. In mobilizing for its first foreign war since 1848, weaknesses were revealed in the organization and administration of the U.S. Army. More than 2,500 soldiers died of disease while only 345 were killed in battle during the Spanish-American War and 5,500 died of disease with approximately 1,500 killed in battle during the Philippine Insurrection. This period saw the U.S. move beyond its continental interests and began to experience the difficulties that accompany involvement in foreign affairs. For the first time, the military had personnel stationed overseas.

During this period, Fort Bliss had only a skeletal garrison, containing never more than 100 soldiers. Its permanent garrison was deployed in Puerto Rico and the Philippines. It was not until 1902 and the end of the Philippine Insurrection that Fort Bliss was once again to its full complement of troops. There was no construction of Fort Bliss during this period and no extant buildings achieved significance under this context.

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<sup>13</sup> Jamieson, Perry. *A Survey History of Fort Bliss 1890-1940*. Historic and Natural Resources Report No. 5. Fort Bliss, Texas: Directorate of Environment. 1993:1-7

### Early New Army Period (1902-1910)<sup>14</sup>

This period witnessed the development of a new, twentieth-century U.S. Army. The army underwent several reorganizations with service schools strengthened as well a movement to create a professional officer corps. Twentieth-century technology produced the machine gun, the airplane, improved artillery, and motorized forms of transportation.

Fort Bliss had fallen into disrepair since the previous period. Although still a quiet, small post on a distant frontier, it underwent major renovation during 1905 and 1906. These two years are seen as a turning point for Fort Bliss in that it was recognized as having a future in the Army's plans. It was also believed that the fort would take on more importance in regard to border issues. This period represents the last lull in Fort Bliss' history. Six extant buildings have been identified as being constructed during this period. These contribute to the Fort Bliss Main Post Historic District.

### Punitive Expedition and the Mexican Revolution (1910-1917)<sup>15</sup>

The Mexican Revolution led to Fort Bliss becoming a major horse cavalry post. Fighting in northern Mexico spilled across the Rio Grande. Border violations, violence, and arms smuggling made an increased American police presence along the boarder necessary.

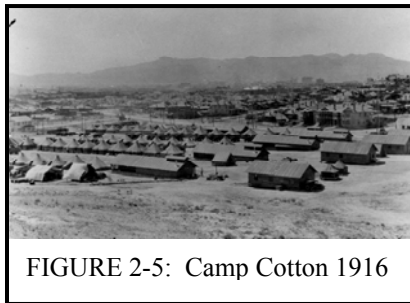


FIGURE 2-5: Camp Cotton 1916

During the Mexican Revolution, Fort Bliss played a significant role in local, regional, and national history for the first time. Also, because of its strategic border location, the fort became important in the international confrontations that occurred during the revolution. The Punitive Expedition and the Zimmerman Telegram affair kept international attention focused on the border during this period.

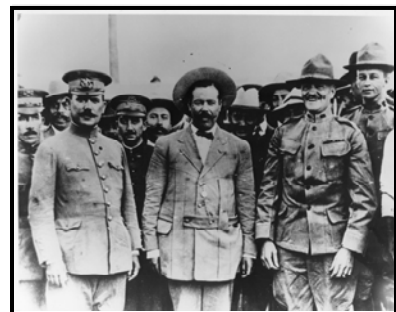


FIGURE 2-4: Poncho Villa (center) with General Pershing (right) 1914.

The Punitive Expedition is the best-known episode of American involvement in the Mexican Revolution. The expedition represented a turning point in American military history. It was the first major test of the new American Army of the twentieth century. Airplanes were used for the first time in a field operation and other new transport systems and logistical techniques were tested. It provided a training school for the American Army for World War I. Fort Bliss served a number of strategic and logistical functions. Its most important role was as a base camp for patrol operations. These patrol operations culminated in the Punitive Expedition. Contemporaneous with this, a ring of base camps were built around Fort Bliss to house newly mobilized National Guard troops. Troops operating from Fort Bliss attempted to control the flow of weapons into Mexico and escorted Mexican troops back across the border. The post played an additional role as a reception center for Mexican refugees, the wounded, and prisoners. Finally, Fort Bliss served as a supply point for American troops in the Southwest.

Fifty-four (54) extant buildings have been identified as having been constructed during this period and contribute to the Fort Bliss Main Post Historic district.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid:9-11

<sup>15</sup> Ibid: 13-15

### World War I (1917-1919)<sup>16</sup>

World War I brought increased involvement by the U.S. in European and world affairs. The American Expeditionary Force (AEF) was the largest force mobilized in the 142 years of American military history. By September, 1918, the AEF was more than five times the size of the largest Civil War armies. The contributions of Fort Bliss to the American war effort are important and the years 1917 to 1919 are important in the post's history.

Fort Bliss contributed to the American war effort in a variety of ways, none of which, however, appear to be unique or unusual. By the time the United States entered World War I, the Mexican Revolution had made Fort Bliss a major military installation. Fort Bliss's first service to the war effort was as an enlistment post. During the war years, Fort Bliss was surrounded by a ring of auxiliary camps where support units were stationed and troops were mobilized for the European war. Several training schools such as the Fort Bliss Cavalry School and Southern Department Machine Gun School were also established. Many units passed through Fort Bliss on their way to the Western Front. After the war, the post served as a demobilization area. Department Base Hospital No. 2, organized in 1916 during the Punitive Expedition, became a U.S. Base Hospital during WWI. The auxiliary camps of the WWI period were camps Boyd, Courchesne, Fort Bliss, Newton D. Baker, Stewart (established during the Mexican War period) and Beirne (also established during the Mexican War period). These were temporary facilities to be removed once the war ended.

Extant buildings constructed during this period are included in the previous period. There has not been an attempt to identify those buildings constructed specifically to address Ft Bliss' mission in response to the Mexican Revolution and those built to meet mission requirements associated with World War I.

### Creation of a Permanent Cavalry Post (1916-1920)<sup>17</sup>

Fort Bliss became a major horse cavalry installation when the cavalry arm was in decline. Trenches, barbed wire, and defensive artillery had dominated WWI battlefields. This tactical deadlock was to be resolved with the airplane and the tank, the weapons of the future. Cavalry virtually had no opportunities in WWI. Several general causes contributed to the fort's cavalry role: the events of the Mexican Revolution; the surrounding terrain well suited for horse cavalry operations but not for cross-country automotive travel; the fort's strategic border location; and the post's proximity to El Paso's railroads. By 1921 the 1<sup>st</sup> Cavalry Division had been formed at the fort and appropriate facilities to house it had been constructed. Ten (10) extant buildings were identified as having been constructed during this period and directly associated with Ft Bliss becoming a permanent Cavalry post. These contribute to the Fort Bliss Main Post Historic District.

### Fort Bliss in the 1920s<sup>18</sup>

In the 1920s, Fort Bliss emerged as a major cavalry installation. Its strategic mission was to safeguard the Southwest border. World War I left most Americans war weary and resistant toward further involvement in European affairs. The Federal administration pursued an isolationist foreign policy and reduced the army to peacetime strength, cutting army manpower from about 227,000 to 146,000. The War Department's spending fell from 48.8% of Federal outlays in 1919 to 13.6% by 1929.

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<sup>16</sup> Ibid: 17-26

<sup>17</sup> Ibid:35-40

<sup>18</sup> Ibid:41-44



In spite of these cut-backs, Fort Bliss remained important for its strategic border location, proximity to a railroad center, and potential for training and expansion. During this period the development of the airplane raised the possibility that air communication might become as important as railroad communication. Fort Bliss was on one of the best coast-to-coast air routes in light of its mild winters. The 1920s saw major expansion of the fort not only in its building stock but in acquiring new lands to expand its training capabilities not only for the cavalry, but also for the training of field artillery. Expansion included Biggs Field, Castner Range, and William Beaumont General Hospital. Fifty-nine (59) extant buildings contributing either to the Fort Bliss Main Post Historic District or the William Beaumont General Hospital Historic District have been identified as having been constructed during this period.

### *Fort Bliss in the 1930s*<sup>19</sup>

The 1920s expansion caused a housing shortage on Fort Bliss. The end of WWI had left Americans war weary and resistant toward further involvement in European affairs. The Administrations of the 1920s cut the army's peacetime strength and as the previous section states, the military strength as well as its budget. The housing shortage was left unresolved until the 1930s.



FIGURE 2-6: Aerial of Ft. Bliss, 1934

The 1930s were shaped by the Great Depression caused by the Great Stock Market Crash of 1929. Roosevelt's administration placed its efforts on ending the depression. Conservative spending that marked the 1920s was reversed in an effort to put Americans back to work and end the depression. Fort Bliss benefited from the national funding programs to address its housing shortages. Through funding provided by the Works Program Administration (WPA) and the National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA) as well as military funding, Fort Bliss witnessed a construction boom. This period saw the construction of not only housing but also barracks. All contracts were let to local contractors to provide local employment opportunities.

Fort Bliss was also involved in the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), a New Deal agency that employed young men to work on park development and conservation projects. The 1<sup>st</sup> Cavalry Division assumed operation of the Arizona-New Mexico CCC District, providing manpower and headquarters for CCC companies that, at one time, numbered more than 62,500 men.

One hundred ninety-seven (197) extant buildings have been identified as having been constructed during this period. These contribute to the Fort Bliss Main Post Historic District.

### *World War II*<sup>20</sup>

Fort Bliss entered World War II as a Cavalry Installation and by the end of the war had become the country's antiaircraft artillery center, home to the Anti-aircraft Artillery School and the Anti-Aircraft Artillery Board. Troops were trained here for posting throughout the war effort manning Anti-aircraft Artillery. Biggs Army Airfield became a hub of training activity for B-17, B-24 and B-29 crews. Thirteen (13) buildings constructed during this period have been identified as eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as contributing elements to the William Beaumont General Hospital Historic District. As a whole, this period has not been addressed either in development of a historic

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<sup>19</sup> Ibid: 45-50

<sup>20</sup> Ibid: 53-54

district or inventory of buildings that may contribute to that context. A nationwide Programmatic Agreement removes World War II Temporary buildings from further Section 106 consultation.

### *Cold War Era*<sup>21</sup>

The end of World War II left the United States (U.S.) and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Soviets) as the world's dominant military powers. During the war the two parties were allied. Within a very short time after the war a multidimensional conflict ensued between the two superpowers. Known as the Cold War, the hostile confrontation began without any formal declaration of war but defined international politics and superpower military strategies for over four decades.

At the core of the Cold War was an ideological battle between the competing economic and political systems of democratic capitalism and totalitarian communism. Each side saw the other's system as a potentially mortal threat. The Cold War involved worldwide geopolitical strategies, as each side sought alliances in Europe and in the developing world. The initial tensions occurred in Europe, where the danger of escalation from standoff to full-scale superpower battle was very high. Over the years, limited proxy wars occurred outside that arena in Korea, Vietnam, and Afghanistan. The U.S. and the Soviets did not engage one another in a direct hot war, although military planners on both sides always prepared for that contingency. Part of that preparation involved creating and sustaining a large military-industrial complex. With the advent of nuclear weapons and the systems for delivering them, technology itself became a critical front in the Cold War.

The Cold War's dates are approximate. Winston Churchill's well-known 1946 Iron Curtain speech generally marks the Cold War's onset while the official dissolution of the U.S.S.R. in 1991 marks its close. Stretching over the forty-five year period, the conflict went through several phases.<sup>22</sup>

### *Onset and Containment (1946-1953)*

The first, "onset and containment", roughly corresponds to the Truman administration in the years 1946-1952. By 1947, the Truman administration established a containment policy to limit growth of communist spheres of influence with implicit and explicit military threats, and paired this with economic development for at-risk nations. The Berlin airlift of 1948 was the first major military application of containment; the Korean War of 1950-53 was another. During this period, the Biggs Army Airfield was turned over to the newly formed U.S. Air Force and became the Biggs Air Force Base under the Strategic Air Command (SAC). The SAC base used the existing field and infrastructure to support its missions. Fort Bliss continued to provide training and testing support for Air Defense. Seventeen (17) extant buildings constructed during this time period have been identified eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Eleven of these are associated with the William Beaumont General Hospital Historic District. The remaining six (6) consists of the replica of Old Fort Bliss built in 1948. The later are identified as contributing elements to the Fort Bliss Main Post Historic District.

### *Massive Retaliation (1953-1960)*

The second period corresponds to the Eisenhower years between 1953 and 1960. "Massive retaliation" formed the major strategic policy of the U.S. during this period. Any

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Historians break down the Cold War into different phases depending on the political, military, and cultural emphases of their inquiries. For the purposes of this determination of eligibility, breakdowns by presidential administration serve best.



FIGURE 2-7: Nike Training, late 1950s

Communist aggression against U.S. allies worldwide would be met with nuclear response directed at the Soviets itself. The U.S. focused its military resources in this direction, rather than into maintaining large, expensive ground forces. At the same time, the technological landscape was changing. Soviet scientists unexpectedly exploded an atomic device in the fall of 1949, well before the Americans had estimated they could do so. A technological arms race was underway. In 1952 and 1953, both the U.S. and the Soviets developed nuclear fusion devices, and both nations achieved intercontinental ballistic missile capability only five years later.

This period marks a large building program on Biggs Air Force Base to replace the World War II era buildings. Twenty-seven properties have been identified as potentially forming a SAC historic district on Biggs Army Airfield. This period also saw a major building program throughout Fort Bliss not only to replace World War II era buildings but to accommodate changing needs brought on by the Fort's missions. A total of 128 buildings constructed during this phase has been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The majority of these buildings are directly associated with missile programs, the Unaccompanied Personnel Housing development on the

Cantonment, and the three range base camps. This period also saw the Capehardt/Wherry housing programs to provide family housing on base. This property type, however, has been removed from further Section 106 consideration by a Program Comment.

#### *Flexible Response (1961-1968)*

A third phase of the Cold War took place during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations from 1961 through 1968. Some military leaders had been advocating for "flexible response," believing that massive retaliation limited American options. Flexible response focused more resources on conventional capabilities and on options for limited warfare. In 1962, the Cuban Missile Crisis occurred when the Soviets placed intermediate-range ballistic missiles in Cuba, triggering a standoff with the Kennedy administration which nearly led to nuclear war. Following this crisis, the two superpowers avoided direct confrontation in each other's

immediate spheres of influence, and the Cold War battleground moved primarily into the Third World. During this phase, American involvement in the Vietnam conflict escalated to its highest levels. Thirty-two properties have been identified as eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places that were constructed during this period. They are equally divided between properties directly associated with various missile programs and Unaccompanied Personnel Housing. Inventory and evaluation of Ft Bliss properties only addresses the first three years of this period. Fort Bliss properties have not been evaluated under the entire phase.

#### *Détente (1969-1979)*

In the fourth phase, beginning in 1969, the Cold War took another turn. Beginning with the first Nixon administration, the U.S. practiced policies of détente, or peaceful co-existence with the Soviets. Under the surface, the superpower relationship continued to be hostile, but the two sides began to address issues such as nuclear arms control. By 1979, détente had collapsed and a renewed Cold War emerged in the next decade. Fort Bliss properties have not been evaluated under this phase.

Figure 2-8: Building 1094. Eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as the Universal Missile Training Building, SAFEGUARD Central Training Facility (1973-1975) along with the silos located adjacent, to the right.



### Reagan and Glasnost (1980-1991)

Internal politics within the Soviet Union and the East bloc countries gradually led to the collapse of satellite communist governments and to the dissolution of the U.S.S.R. in 1991, marking the end of the Cold War. Fort Bliss properties have not been evaluated under this phase.

## **2.6 Mission Statement**

### **2.6.1 Past Mission(s)**

The past Fort Bliss mission, as stated in the 2000 ICRMP is “to train soldiers and units; serve as a Power Projection Platform; serve as Air Defense Artillery Proponent; serve as a test bed and training installation for joint/combined warfare, employing state-of-the-art technologies; become a model installation to support a variety of missions; provide a high quality of life for members of an increasingly diverse Fort Bliss community; and develop inter-service, intergovernmental, and civic partnerships.”

### **2.6.2 Present Mission(s)**

The present mission is to train, sustain, mobilize and deploy members of the joint team to conduct global, full spectrum operations in support of the national military strategy, while providing for the well-being of the regional military community.

## **2.7 Mission Activities that May Affect Cultural Resources**

### **2.7.1 Activities Likely to Affect Archaeological Sites**

- **Excavation:** Excavation and ground disturbing activities associated with military training activities can damage or destroy archaeological sites. Common training activities requiring excavation and ground disturbance may include but are not limited to trenches, bombing, artillery fire, foxholes, bivouacs, and tank traps. Engineering units train to provide infrastructure to combat units during combat situations. This training includes digging trenches to lay pipes and other utilities.
- **Off-Road Maneuver:** Various types of off road maneuver exercises will occur on Fort Bliss. These include use of tracked vehicles, trucks, small four-wheel drive vehicles, and heavy tracked vehicles such as tanks.
- **Construction:** Mission requirements may make construction of new facilities necessary. The excavations for building foundations, utilities, and roads along with development of new ranges or upgrading existing ranges can disturb or destroy archaeological sites.

### **2.7.2 Activities likely to Affect Standing Structures**

- **Demolition:** Demolition of historic properties should be done where absolutely required to support Fort Bliss’ mission. AR 200-4 requires that the decision to demolish a facility be justified with a life-cycle economic analysis. Potential reuses of the building must be considered prior to the decision to demolish<sup>23</sup>.

- Landscaping: Landscaping not consistent with a historic property's landscape during its period of significance can diminish the property's historic integrity.
- Maintenance and Renovation: Maintenance activities can destroy or alter features of a historic property that qualify it for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Replacement of doors or windows with a new type can alter the historic character of a building. Painting with colors inconsistent with those in use during a building's period of significance can also have an adverse effect on a historic property.
- No Action: Avoidance and neglect of historic buildings and structures can result in the deterioration and loss of integrity. A decision not to maintain a historic property is considered an undertaking and subject to the Programmatic Agreement (Appendix A).

## 2.8 Program Responsibilities

Fort Bliss is responsible for managing cultural resources on approximately 1.12 million acres in accordance with applicable Federal laws, regulations and guidelines (see Table 2.1). This ICRMP is in compliance with these laws. Army regulation 200-4, Cultural Resources Management outlines responsibilities for installations, IMAs, and supporting organizations with respect to these laws.

Management of cultural resources on Fort Bliss is an ongoing process. It is the responsibility of anyone who may initiate or undertake a project or activity on the Fort that could affect a historic property. The Historic Preservation Officer (HPO) is responsible for coordinating compliance with historic preservation laws on behalf of the Installation Commander. The HPO will administer the ICRMP and oversee compliance with historic preservation laws and regulations on behalf of the Installation Commander.

**Table 2-3 Cultural Resources Laws, Regulations, Orders and Guidelines\***

Public Law 89-666	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended)
Public Law 96-95	Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979
Public Law 101-601	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990.
43 CFR § 10	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Regulations
48 CFR § 44716	Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines
32 CFR § 229	Protection of Archaeological Resources
36 CFR § 60	National Register of Historic Places
36 CFR § 65	National Historic Landmarks
36 CFR § 67	The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation
36 CFR § 68	The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties
36 CFR § 79	Curation of Federally-owned Archaeological Resources
36 CFR § 800	Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties
Executive Order 11593	Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment
Executive Order 12555	Protection of Cultural Resources
Executive Order 13007	Indian Sacred Sites – May 24, 1996
Executive Order 13084	Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments
Executive Order 13287	Preserve America
AR 200-4	Cultural Resources Management
AAP	Army Alternate Procedures to 36 CFR § 800.
DOD-AIANP	Department of Defense American Indian and Alaska Native Policy

<sup>23</sup>\* Includes only the most applicable legislation to Fort Bliss

<sup>23</sup> AR210-20, Real Property Master Planning for Army Installations, section 3-1(e) states that “no new construction will be proposed or authorized in a Real Property Master Plan to meet an installation mission that can be supported by reassignment of existing adequate facilities.”

## **2.9 Installation Commander and Historic Preservation Officer**

### **2.9.1 Installation Commander**

It is the Installation Commander's responsibility to implement this plan and through his appointed Historic Preservation Officer (HPO), coordinate activities with this plan. Section 6.0 Implementing the ICRMP more clearly identifies the responsibilities of the Installation Commander with respect to cultural resources management.

### **2.9.2 Historic Preservation Officer (HPO)**

The HPO, designated by the Installation Commander, is the expert in cultural resources and the administrator of the ICRMP. The HPO acts on behalf of the Installation Commander to coordinate compliance with this ICRMP. Section 6.0 Implementing the ICRMP identifies the responsibilities of the HPO. The HPO is located in the Directorate of Environment. As the individual responsible for the administration of this ICRMP, the HPO coordinates with users and interested parties to ensure compliance with historic preservation laws and regulations on Fort Bliss.

## **User Groups**

Numerous organizations use Fort Bliss under host-tenant agreements. Other organizations arrive periodically to use the facilities under temporary agreements. These users have the potential to affect the cultural resources on Fort Bliss. They must be aware of laws and regulations governing cultural resources and ensure their missions are in compliance with this ICRMP. Activities undertaken by the users that may affect cultural resources must be coordinated with the HPO as outlined in Section 4.0 Standard Operating Procedures. The following identifies key users of Fort Bliss.

### **2.10.1 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion (Training support) (ADA), 362<sup>nd</sup> Regiment**

The 1st Battalion, 362nd Regiment was activated to provide training support that enhances the combat readiness of the Reserve Component across the full spectrum of military operations. Its mission is providing training support and mobilization assistance to all air defense artillery units in the Fifth U.S. Army.

### **2.10.2 4th Brigade Combat Team – 1st Cavalry**

The 4th BCT was relocated to Fort Bliss in 2006 and on order, deploys to an area of operations and executes full spectrum operations in support of the theater Commander's objectives. The 4th BCT is the first of four heavy BCTs scheduled to arrive at Fort Bliss and comprise a Heavy Armor Division.

### **2.10.3 5th U.S. Army**

Fifth U.S. Army oversees the training and monitors the mobilization readiness of Army National Guard units within its area of responsibility in preparation for war and other missions. The Fifth U.S. Army, headquartered at Fort Sam Houston, has command and control of National Guard units training at Fort Bliss for deployment and plans for the security and key assets protection of the central, western, and southwester United States. They also conduct Mexican Army Relations Programs.

#### **2.10.4 6th Air Defense Artillery Brigade**

The 6th Air Defense Artillery Brigade consists of more than 2000 personnel in four different battalions. The brigade's mission is to provide support and academic training for U.S. Soldiers, allied Soldiers for the integrated battlefield.

#### **2.10.5 11th Air Defense Artillery Brigade**

The 11th Air Defense Artillery Brigade is the largest air defense organization. The brigade consists of a Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 2 Patriot missile battalions and the 286th Signal Company. The brigade's mission is to strategically deploy combat-ready units globally to conduct joint and combined/coalition air and missile defense operations in support of Combatant Commanders' priorities.

#### **2.10.6 31st Air Defense Artillery Brigade**

The 31st Air Defense Artillery Brigade originally began its history in 1918 as a coastal artillery brigade in preparation for WWI. Its mission is to provide early warning and air and missile defense for the III U.S. Army Corps. It is comprised of a headquarters battery, 2 active duty Patriot battalions, 2 active duty maintenance companies and 2 Army National Guard battalions.

#### **2.10.7 32nd Army Air Missile Defense Command**

The 32nd Army Air Missile Defense Command performs critical theater air and missile defense planning, integration, coordination and execution and training functions. The 32nd AAMDC is assigned to U.S. Forces Command and their mission is to rapidly deploy forces to conduct joint and combined coalition air and missile defense operations. The 11th and 35th Air Defense Artillery Brigades fall under their command.

#### **2.10.8 35th Air Defense Artillery Brigade**

The 35th Air Defense Artillery Brigade began its history in 1918 at the 35th Coast Artillery organized in defense of the Potomac Headquarters. The 35th ADA Brigade is integrated with the 8th U.S. Army in support of the primary mission in the Korean Theater of Operations.

#### **2.10.9 76th Military Police Battalion/Provost Marshal Office**

The mission of the 76th MP Battalion is to conduct daily law enforcement and force protection for the Fort Bliss community to ensure a safe and secure environment. On order, the 76th MP Battalion deploys units, sections or teams for "worldwide" MP missions. They also exercise command and control leadership and staff support for the success of all units

#### **2.10.10 108th Air Defense Artillery Brigade**

The 108th Air Defense Artillery Brigade is part of the XVIII Airborne Corps from Fort Bragg, N.C. The brigade's mission is to be world-wide deployable on short notice to provide corps units with air and missile defense protection and the freedom to maneuver. The brigade has its beginnings to the 514th Coast Artillery Regiment in 1923.

### **2.10.11 204<sup>th</sup> Military Intelligence Battalion**

The 204th Military Intelligence Battalion was originally activated in Lakehurst, NJ and reorganized as the Military Intelligence Battalion under the 513th Military Intelligence Brigade. Its mission is to conduct airborne intelligence and electronic warfare missions in support of CINCs and war fighting commanders.

### **2.10.12 387th CONUS Replacement Center Battalion**

The Fort Bliss CONUS Replacement Center Battalion (CRCB) serves to replace existing military personnel from throughout the continental United States (CONUS). Its job is to validate individual replacements, DOD civilian, or contractor for overseas assignment into the SW Asia Theater.

### **2.10.13 5035th Garrison Support Unit**

The mission of the 5035th GSU is to provide installation base operations support (BASOPS) during contingency operations. Upon mobilization, the 5035th GSU will augment Fort Bliss Garrison to ensure the smooth and rapid mobilization, deployment, and redeployment of units.

### **2.10.14 Air Defense Artillery Test Directorate**

ADATD's mission is to plan, conduct and report on major operational tests involving new or improved ADA weapons systems and other customer tests or experiments. It is an independent testing organization providing results of major tests it conducts under operationally realistic conditions using actual tactical units.

### **2.10.15 Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES)**

AAFES maintains a wide variety of retail merchandise, food and service outlets to meet the needs of Soldiers, retirees and their families. AAFES occupies several historic buildings and non-contributing buildings within the main post historic district.

### **2.10.16 Banking and Credit Union Facilities**

Fort Bliss Soldiers, Families, Employees and Retired personnel are served by two banking facilities and one credit union located on post. These include Armed Forces Bank, Well Fargo Bank and Fort Bliss Federal Credit Union.

### **2.10.17 Directorate of Community Affairs**

The Directorate of Community Affairs (DCA) provides education, child development, family support, and community recreation services to military personnel and dependents. One of DCA's functions is to provide information about the history, recreational opportunities, social events, and other related information of Fort Bliss.

### **2.10.18 Directorate of Contracting**

The Directorate of Contracting (DOC) performs purchasing and contracting functions of Fort Bliss. DOC administers operations, maintenance, and renovation contracts. This office must be aware of cultural



resources management policies of Fort Bliss and stipulate these requirements in contracts when deemed appropriate by the HPO.

#### **2.10.19 Directorate of Environment**

The Directorate of Environment performs a variety of functions including, but not limited to, environmental issues, natural resources management and cultural resources management. The directorate has two divisions, the Conservation Division and the Compliance Division.

#### **2.10.20 Directorate of Human Resources**

The Mission of the Directorate of Human Resources is to provide transition services to military personnel. This includes unit personnel readiness; force projection support, mobilization support, in and out processing and promotion and retirement processing. The Civilian Personnel Advisory Center and the Adjunct General are also a part of DHR.

#### **2.10.21 Directorate of Information Management**

The Directorate of Information Management is responsible for and supports all aspects of information management at Fort Bliss, Texas, to include management of telecommunications, automation, files and records, printing and publications, correspondence, forms, postal, and the Freedom of Information Act.

#### **2.10.22 Directorate of Logistics**

The Directorate of Logistics is responsible for executing the mission of providing logistical support to all DoD activities at Fort Bliss.

#### **2.10.23 Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization and Security**

The Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization and Security (DPTMS) performs planning and operations functions for military training activities on Fort Bliss. Through performance of its mission DPTSM controls all military training activities on the Fort.

#### **2.10.24 Directorate of Public Works**

The Directorate of Public Works performs a variety of functions that include property management, engineering, housing, fire prevention, facilities maintenance and operation, grounds maintenance, refuse, and utilities.

#### **2.10.25 Directorate of Morale, Welfare and Recreation**

MWR is a comprehensive network of support and leisure services designed to enhance the lives of soldiers (active, Reserve, and Guard), their families, civilian employees, military retirees and other eligible participants. MWR employees worldwide strive to deliver the highest quality programs and services at each installation -- from family, child and youth programs to recreation, sports, entertainment, travel and leisure activities. Their mission is to serve the needs, interests and responsibilities of each individual in the Army community. MWR contributes to the Army's strength and readiness by offering services that reduce stress, build skills and self-confidence and foster strong esprit de corps.

### **2.10.26 El Paso Border Patrol**

The priority mission of the Border Patrol is preventing terrorists and terrorist's weapons, including weapons of mass destruction, from entering the United States. Border Patrol Agents patrol nearly 6,000 miles of international land border with Canada and Mexico and nearly 2,000 miles of coastal border. The El Paso Sector covers the entire state of New Mexico and the two western most counties in Texas, Hudspeth and El Paso.

### **2.10.27 El Paso Independent School District**

The El Paso Independent School District (EPISD) has three (3) public schools located on Fort Bliss lands. EPISD leases the land. Three additional public schools, initially constructed on Fort Bliss lands, have been deeded to EPISD. EPISD is responsible for cultural resources management of properties they have on leased Fort Bliss lands.

### **2.10.28 Equal Employment Opportunity**

The goal of the Equal Employment Opportunity Office (EEO) is to manage workforce diversity and to maintain a discrimination-free workplace. The EEO at Fort Bliss ensures equal opportunity for civilians under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The primary purpose is to eliminate and prevent discrimination, to correct the effects of discrimination and achieve the goal of a representative workforce.

### **2.10.29 Federal Prison**

The Federal Prison Camp at Fort Bliss is a satellite low security facility to the larger Federal Correctional Institution (FCI) - La Tuna in Anthony, Texas. Low threat inmates are frequently seen doing community service on Fort Bliss.

### **2.10.30 Fort Bliss Museum and Study Center**

The Fort Bliss Museums and Study Center identifies, collects, researches, preserves, and interprets historically significant military properties since 1848 to the present. These programs provide for scholarly research, enhanced morale, and strengthens the strong relationship that exists between the U.S. military and surrounding communities. It provides a repository for the history of Fort Bliss and shows the impact of the U.S. Army on El Paso, the southwest, the nation and the world. The programs and exhibits serve to educate youth and adult alike.

### **2.10.31 Garrison Command**

The Garrison Command falls under the Installation Management Command and is responsible for all the base operation support for the installation.

### **2.10.32 German Air Force Air Defense School**

The core of the German Air Force Air Defense School is training in weapon related systems, tactical and technical training and advanced training of Hawk and Patriot surface to air missile systems. In 1966, the school was relocated from Aachen, Germany to Fort Bliss.

### **2.10.33 German Air Force Command**

The German Air Force Command is the superior GAF Headquarters on the North American Continent. The mission of the GAF Command is to represent German interests to the US military, coordinate between German and US headquarters, conduct tactical training of operational units and to recommend proposals for the further development and adaptation of training to the needs of the operational units.

### **2.10.34 GMH Military Housing**

GMH Military Housing is the Army's development partner at Fort Bliss for the Army's Residential Communities Initiative Program. The RCI Program was created to alleviate a shortfall in military housing funds and to provide necessary improvements to family housing. At Fort Bliss, GMH Military Housing is responsible for managing, maintaining and rehabilitating approximately 220 historic properties.

### **2.10.35 Inspector General's Office**

The Inspector General's Office is tasked to provide assistance for solving problems on an area basis for commanders, soldiers, family members, civilian employees, and retirees who seek help with problems as related to the U.S. Army. The IG Office also conducts inspections as prescribed by law or regulation and report results to the directing authority, identifying root causes, and recommending solutions for implementation and also conducts inquiries and investigations when tasked by the Commanding General.

### **2.10.36 Joint Task Force North**

Joint Task Force North is the Department of Defense's organization tasked to provide counter drug support to the nation's law enforcement agencies. JTF-N synchronizes and integrates DOD operation, training and intelligence support to domestic law enforcement agency counter drug efforts within the continental United States in order to reduce the availability of illegal drugs.

### **2.10.37 Office of the Staff Judge Advocate**

The Office of the Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) performs all the legal functions for Fort Bliss. Through the Environmental Law Attorney, the SJA serves as legal advisor to the Installation Commander, the HPO, and the LEC on cultural resources. The SJA reviews draft cultural resources documents in accordance with AR 200-4, and serves as counsel for the Army in appropriate administrative cases, hearings, and enforcement actions.

### **2.10.38 Office of the Chaplain**

The mission of the Fort Bliss Chaplain's Office is to develop, coordinate, and execute a comprehensive Command Master Religious Program in support of Commanders, Unit Ministry Teams, and the Total Army Community at Fort Bliss through Worship Opportunities, Pastoral Care, Family Enrichment Programs, Religious Education, Community Outreach Programs, and Ministry of Presence.

### **2.10.39 Public Affairs Office**

The Public Affairs Office plays two major roles. It establishes and maintains good community relations between Fort Bliss and the local Community through events, concerts, tours and publications. Secondly it

is responsible for telling the Army's story. The Monitor, published weekly by PAO, is the command's medium for disseminating new and information to local, state and national media. The PAO also coordinates important community events, such as the Amigo Airshow and Armed Forces Day.

#### **2.10.40 Safety Office**

The mission of the Fort Bliss Safety Office is to provide Team Bliss commanders and soldiers with quality safety support in accomplishing their missions and to provide a healthy safe working and living environment for soldiers, civilians, and family members of the Team Bliss community.

#### **2.10.41 Texas Army National Guard**

The 1836th Transportation Company is located at Biggs Army Airfield. This Army National Guard Unit is made up of a Headquarters and Maintenance Platoons. The mission of the 1836th is transporting the Army's Heavy Tracked Vehicles such as the M1 Abrams Main Battle Tank.

#### **2.10.42 U.S. Army Combined Arms Support**

The mission of USACAS is to maintain, sustain, and enhance the capabilities of the Fort Bliss Training Complex to meet the requirements of those training, providing realistic and safe war-time training for the full spectrum of operations, while maintaining an environment that fosters the well being of the military family.

#### **2.10.43 U.S. Army Air Defense Artillery Center**

In 1940 an Anti-Aircraft Training Center was established at Fort Bliss which eventually became the US Army Air Defense Artillery Center. The mission of the center is to maintain assigned U.S. Forces Command units at a high readiness level for immediate continental US and overseas deployment. The center trains and deploys active Army, National Guard, Army Reserves and Reserve Forces personnel and personnel of other services and countries.

#### **2.10.44 U.S. Army Air Defense Artillery School**

The USAADA School traces its history to the development of coastal artillery defenses in 1907 due to potential attack by airplanes. The school was moved to Fort Bliss in September 1944 and research conducted during World War II and subsequent post-war technological developments led to the development of the guided missile. Soldiers have trained in air defense weapons from the early Nike Ajax to today's Patriot missile.

#### **2.10.45 U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy**

The US Army Sergeants Major Academy graduates senior level Army Non-Commissioned Officers for future Sergeant Majors and Command Sergeant Majors. The academy is the only one of its kind in the Department of the Army and their facilities are located at Biggs Army Airfield.

#### **2.10.46 U.S. Marine Corps Detachment**

The Marine Corps Detachment began its history at Fort Bliss in 1967 when the Marine Corps moved its Redeye missile course of instruction to Fort Bliss. Today, the Marine Corps Detachment is responsible for all Marine Stinger/Avenger training as well as Navy Stinger training.

#### **2.10.47 William Beaumont Army Medical Center**

The William Beaumont Army Medical Center, named in honor of Dr. William Beaumont an Army physician during the War of 1812, provides a full range of inpatient and outpatient treatments for active duty Soldiers, their families and retired military personnel from the surrounding community. The current facility was completed in 1972 and replaced the William Beaumont General Hospital constructed in the 1920s.

#### **2.10.48 US Army Dental Activity**

The primary mission of the Fort Bliss Dental Activity is to provide diagnosis, treatment and consultation services to all eligible beneficiaries. DENTAC operates three dental clinics one each at Fort Bliss, WBAMC and WSMR.

#### **2.10.49 United States Postal Service**

The United States Postal Service operates several Post Offices on Fort Bliss. These include facilities on the main cantonment, Biggs Army Airfield, McGregor Range and WBAMC.

#### **2.10.50 United States Veteran's Administration**

The VA Health Care System (VAHCS) opened its facility in October 1995 adjacent to William Beaumont Army Medical Center, and consists of nearly 250,000 square feet housed within a four story building. The VAHCS provides primary and specialized ambulatory services to veterans in the El Paso and surrounding counties and also operates a Community Based Outpatient Clinic in Las Cruces, New Mexico. The Veteran's Administration also operate and manage the Fort Bliss National Cemetery.

### **2.11 Interested Parties**

There are a number of organizations, both public and private, that have an expressed interest in cultural resources on Fort Bliss. As interested parties, these may be concerned with the effects of Army undertakings on cultural resources. Under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), all of these parties are given opportunities to participate in the Section 106 process. Under the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA), interested parties are limited to those Federally recognized Tribes that may have secrete sites on lands managed by Fort Bliss with a responsibility to determine, in consultation with Fort Bliss, appropriate protect and preservation of Native American religious cultural rights and practices as they may be effected by Fort Bliss missions. Under the Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) interested parties are those Tribes (1) whose aboriginal lands now fall under Fort Bliss management; (2) that are or are likely to be cultural affiliated with remains uncovered or that may be expected to be encountered during an undertaking; and (3) that have a demonstrated cultural relationship with the remains uncovered or that may be expected to be encountered during an undertaking. If the results of consultation with the appropriate Tribes trigger Section 106 of the NHPA, then the appropriate SHPO will become an interested party. These organizations are identified below. This list

should not be considered complete. It is likely that other organizations, not included here, will have interests in cultural resources on the Fort.

### **2.11.1 Advisory Council on Historic Preservation**

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) is an independent Federal agency responsible for reviewing policies and programs of Federal agencies to ensure their consistency with the policies and programs of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (NHPA). The ACHP provides guidance on the application of the procedures in the Section 106 process and generally oversees the operation of the Section 106 process. Although identified in this section as an interested party, the ACHP is a concurring party in the Army's management of cultural resources under the NHPA.

### **2.11.2 Bureau of Land Management**

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) shares management responsibility for non-military activities on withdrawn lands (McGregor Range) on Fort Bliss with the Army. This responsibility is defined by Public Law 99-606, The Military Lands Withdrawal Act of 1986, by the Federal Lands Policy Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 and by the Memorandum of Understanding between Fort Bliss and BLM (2006). These responsibilities include management of cultural resources in the withdrawal areas.

### **2.11.3 State Historic Preservation Officer**

Pursuant to Section 101 of the NHPA, the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) is responsible for administration of a State Historic Preservation Program as approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Although identified in this section as an interested party, the SHPO is a concurring party in the Army's management of historic properties under the NHPA. In addition, SHPO staff is available to lend technical assistance in cultural resources management issues. Fort Bliss, with lands in both New Mexico and Texas, must coordinate with both the New Mexico and Texas State Historic Preservation Officers.

### **2.11.4 El Paso County Historical Commission**

The El Paso County Historical Commission (EPCHC) has statutory responsibility to initiate and conduct historic preservation programs suggested by El Paso County Commissioners Court and the Texas Historical Commission (THC). In El Paso, the EPCHC works in a dynamic and positive partnership with the THC to preserve El Paso's heritage for the use, education, enjoyment and economic benefit of present and future generations. They have been responsible for the preservation of historic buildings, artifacts, documents and other pieces of Texas history. The EPCHC is also responsible for reviewing all applications for state historical markers, including those at Fort Bliss, before they are sent to the THC. They also serve as advisors to their commissioners court on matters of historic preservation.

### **2.11.5 El Paso County Historical Society, Inc.**

The El Paso County Historical Society, Inc mission is to study local El Paso and El Paso County history, foster local research, acquire and preserve historical documents and archives, make collections available to the public for research and information, encourage historical writing and publication, and to maintain and restore the Richard F. Burges House, home of the Society. Fort Bliss is significant in the city's and county's history and development.

### **2.11.6 El Paso Historical Landmark Commission**

The City of El Paso is a Certified Local Government (CLG). This means that the City has a preservation program certified by the SHPO and the National Park Service as meeting the minimum standards to participate as a partner in the NHPA preservation programs and receive grant funds. As a CLG, the City carries out the purposes of the NHPA on the local level. The El Paso Historical Landmark Commission acts on behalf of the City.

### **2.11.7 El Paso Preservation Alliance**

El Paso Historical Preservation Foundation's mission is to promote the preservation of El Paso's history as it is manifested in the community's historic buildings.

### **2.11.8 Mescalero Apache Tribe**

The Mescalero Apache Tribe is a Federally recognized Tribe with traditional interests on lands managed by Fort Bliss. Although identified as an interested party under this section, the Tribe has a government-to-government relationship with Fort Bliss and must be consulted with on that level.

### **2.11.9 Preservation Texas**

Preservation Texas, with offices in Austin, is a statewide non-profit organization dedicated to the preservation of Texas' historic resources through education, promotion, and advocacy.

### **2.11.10 City of Socorro, Texas**

The City of Socorro, Texas is a Certified Local Government (CLG). This means that the City has a preservation program certified by the SHPO and the National Park Service as meeting the minimum standards to participate as a partner in the NHPA preservation programs and receive grant funds. As a CLG, the City carries out the purposes of the NHPA on the local level.

### **2.11.11 USDA-Forest Service**

The USDA-Forest Service has management responsibility on withdrawn lands from the Lincoln National Forest (approximately 17,000 acres). This responsibility is defined by Public Law 99-606, The Military Lands Withdrawal Act of 1986, by the Federal Lands Policy Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 and by the Memorandum of Understanding between Fort Bliss and Forest Service (1971). These responsibilities include management of cultural resources in the withdrawal areas.

### **2.11.12 Ysleta del Sur Pueblo (Tigua)**

The Ysleta del sur Pueblo (Tigua) is a Federally recognized Tribe with traditional interests on lands managed by Fort Bliss. Although identified as an interested party under this section, the Tribe has a government-to-government relationship with Fort Bliss and must be consulted with on this level.

### **2.11.13 Comanche Indian Tribe**

The Comanche Indian Tribe is a Federally recognized Tribe that has expressed interest in Fort Bliss' management of cultural resources. Although identified as an interested party under this section, the Comanche Indian Tribe has a government-to-government relationship with Fort Bliss and must be consulted with on this level.

## 3.0 Legal Foundation and Methodology for ICRMP

Army Regulation 200-4 requires each installation to prepare and implement an ICRMP. The legal foundation for AR200-4 is in the body of Federal laws that address historic preservation. This section reviews the preservation laws applicable to Fort Bliss. Following each review is an analysis of the Fort's current preservation programs for compliance with each of these laws. Preferred actions for ensuring compliance with these laws are identified in the text as "Action Items." The Action Plan, found in Section 6.0 Implementing ICRMP, lists these action items in the order they should be carried out.

### 3.1 Federal Historic Preservation Laws

#### 3.1.1 National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA) establishes a national program for historic preservation. The NHPA directs the Secretary of the Interior to publish regulations and guidelines for a number of preservation policies. These include Federal agency responsibilities under the Act, consideration of the affects of Federal undertakings on cultural resources, curation of Federally owned and administered artifacts, and documentation of cultural resources by private and public parties. These are discussed in section 110 and Section 106 of the NHPA and 36 CFR 79, respectively, and summarized below.

#### Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act

Section 110 outlines Federal agency responsibilities under the NHPA. The Department of the Army's Army Regulation 200-4 was prepared to meet it's responsibilities under Section 110. Fort Bliss responsibilities with respect to Section 110 as outlined in AR 200-4 are discussed below. For a complete understanding of agency responsibilities under NHPA consult Section 110 in the NHPA and the National Park Service's (NPS) standards and guidelines implementing Section 110.

##### *Section 110(a)(1)*

The heads of all Federal agencies shall assume responsibility for preservation of historic properties that are owned or controlled by such agency. Each Federal agency shall use, to the maximum extent feasible, historic properties available to them.

- ***ACTION ITEM 1: Fort Bliss in support of the Department of the Army's responsibilities under Section 110 will inventory and survey lands and real property under its management for historic properties and evaluate identified properties for NHRP eligibility as required by undertakings conducted by Fort Bliss.***
- ***ACTION ITEM 2: Fort Bliss will carry out maintenance, repair, new construction and renovation of historic properties in accordance with "The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes."***



## **Section 110(a)(2)**

Each Federal agency shall establish a preservation program for the identification, evaluation and nomination of historic properties to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and protection of historic properties, in accordance with Section 106 of this Act.

- ***ACTION ITEM 3: Fort Bliss will implement this ICRMP to provide guidance in meeting its legal obligations.***

### *Section 110(b)*

Historic properties adversely affected by Federal undertakings shall be appropriately recorded, and such records deposited, in accordance with Section 101(a), in the Library of Congress.

- ***ACTION ITEM 4: Fort Bliss will record historic properties as provided for in the PA.***

### *Section 110(c)*

The head of each Federal agency shall designate a preservation officer. Per AR200-4, each installation shall designate a preservation officer. The Fort Bliss Historic Preservation Officer (HPO) is the responsible person on behalf of the Garrison Commander (GC) for meeting the requirements of this ICRMP. Responsibilities may be delegated to appropriate qualified staff to address the cultural resource under consideration. If the HPO does not meet the qualifications as defined by the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Archaeology, then qualified staff members will fulfill the responsibilities.

- ***ACTION ITEM 5: The GC shall designate a HPO for the duration of this ICRMP. During the duration of this ICRMP, the HPO will ensure access to personnel that meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards as archaeologists and historic architects or architectural historians.***

### *Section 110(d)*

All Federal agencies shall carry out agency programs and projects in accordance with the purposes of this Act.

- ***ACTION ITEM 6: Initiate a review of Fort Bliss policies and procedures of Fort Bliss to ensure consistency with requirements of Section 110 of the NHPA.***

### *Section 110(e)*

The Secretary of the Interior shall review and approve plans for transfer of surplus Federally-owned historic properties to ensure that prehistoric, historic, architectural and culturally significant values will be preserved or enhanced.

***This section does not require any action on the part of Fort Bliss.***

*Section 110(f)*

The heads of each Federal agency shall undertake planning and actions to minimize harm to National Historic Landmarks and provide reasonable opportunity for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to comment on undertakings that directly and adversely effect National Historic Landmarks. There are no National Historic Landmarks on Fort Bliss. No action item required under this section.

- ***ACTION ITEM 7: Presently there are no National Historic Landmarks designated on Fort Bliss. Fort Bliss will monitor the National Park Service for any notification that it proposes to designate such on the post.***

*Section 110(g)*

Each Federal agency may include the costs of preservation activities under this Act as eligible project costs.

- ***ACTION ITEM 8: Fort Bliss will include costs in proposed projects to adequately address historic property issues.***

*Section 110(h)*

The Secretary shall establish an annual preservation awards program for recognition of outstanding contributions to historic preservation.

***This section does not require any action on the part of Fort Bliss.***

*Section 110(i)*

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to require the preparation of an environmental impact statement where one would not be required under the National Environmental Policy Act, and nothing in this Act shall be construed to provide an exemption from any requirement for the preparation of a statement under such Act.

***This section does not require any action on the part of Fort Bliss.***

*Section 110(j)*

The Secretary of the Interior shall publish regulations under which requirements of this section may be waived in whole or in part.

- ***ACTION ITEM 8: Fort Bliss staff will monitor for changes to the Act and 36 CFR Part 800.***

*Section 110(k)*

Each Federal agency shall not grant a loan, loan guarantee, permit, license or other assistance with the intent of avoiding Section 106 requirements.

***This section does not require any action on the part of Fort Bliss.***

### *Section 110(l)*

In any undertaking subject to Section 106 the head of the responsible agency may not delegate his or her responsibilities pursuant to such section.

***This section does not require any action on the part of Fort Bliss.***

### **Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.**

Section 110(a)(2) of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to give full consideration of the affects of Federal actions and undertakings on historic properties under its jurisdiction. Section 106 of the NHPA provides a process for this consideration to take place. Regulations governing the NHPA Section 106 review process are found in 36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties. Initiation of the NHPA Section 106 process depends upon the decision to take action. When a Federal agency decides to initiate an undertaking it must, simultaneously, initiate the NHPA Section 106 process. This process must be initiated in the early planning stages of an undertaking. It must be coordinated with other review processes such as those required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

The NHPA Section 106 review process cannot stop a Federal agency from initiating an undertaking, however, failure to complete the Section 106 review process prior to approval of an undertaking can result in a decision of agency foreclosure by the ACHP. This occurs when the ACHP finds that it has not been given a reasonable opportunity to comment on an undertaking. Foreclosing the ACHP's opportunity for comment leaves the agency vulnerable to litigation for failure to carry out its NHPA Section 106 responsibilities.

ACHP regulation 36 CFR Part 800.14 provides for the opportunity for Federal agencies to streamline the Section 106 process through establishing, in consultation with the ACHP, alternative procedures to 36 CFR Part 800. The Army has developed Alternative Procedures to 36 CFR Part 800. The Army Alternate Procedures (AAP) is a streamlined procedure Army installations can elect to follow to satisfy the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) set forth in 36 CFR Part 800. The AAP approaches the installation's management of historic properties programmatically, instead of on a project-by-project review as prescribed by the regulations of the ACHP. The AAP allows installations to implement standard operating procedures for historic properties in their ICRMPs and to implement actions for five years without formal project-by-project review. Fort Bliss has not elected to operate under AAP.

ACHP regulation 36 CFR Part 800.14(b) provides for the opportunity for Federal agencies to streamline the Section 106 process through the development of a Programmatic Agreement (PA). Programmatic Agreements apply to a particular program, large or complex project, or class of undertakings that would require numerous individual requests for comments. Fort Bliss has elected to address its Section 106 responsibilities under a Programmatic Agreement between the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the New Mexico and Texas SHPOs, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Tribes and other interested parties. This PA will direct Fort Bliss on fulfilling its Section 106 responsibilities. This PA is found in Appendix A of this ICRMP.

In addition to the Fort Bliss PA, there is a nationwide Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) in effect that addresses World War II Temporary Buildings. This PMOA provides the ability to conduct undertakings involving this class of historic property with no further consideration under Section 106.

Undertakings addressed through a fully executed Fort Bliss Programmatic Agreement or other Fort Bliss Program Alternative executed in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.14 and that are not subject to the stipulations of the PA are:

- 1.) Programmatic Agreement regarding the Fort Bliss Residential Communities Initiative (RCI). This agreement addresses implementation of the Army's privatization of Army Family Housing, for which the future effects on historic properties cannot fully be determined prior to approval of the undertaking
- 2.) Programmatic Agreement regarding the Army's Enhanced-Use Leasing Initiative (EUL) to lease underutilized property on Fort Bliss. This agreement addresses the implementation of the William Beaumont General Hospital Historic District EUL, for which the future effects on historic properties cannot fully be determined prior to approval of the undertaking.

Finally, ACHP regulation 36 CFR Part 800.14(e) provides for the opportunity for Federal agencies to develop Program Comments to address a category of undertakings in lieu of conducting individual reviews. There are three Program Comments in affect that address historic property types found on Fort Bliss:

- 1.) Program Comment regarding Capehart/Wherry Housing: Provides for the ongoing operations, maintenance and repair, rehabilitation, renovation, mothballing, cessation of maintenance, new construction, demolition, deconstruction and salvage, remediation activities, and transfer, sale, lease, and closure of Cold War era (1946-1962) family housing without further Section 106 consideration.
- 2.) Program Comment regarding Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing: Provides for the ongoing operations, maintenance and repair, rehabilitation, renovation, mothballing, cessation of maintenance, new construction, demolition, deconstruction and salvage, remediation activities, and transfer, sale, lease, and closure of Cold War era (1946-1974) barracks without further Section 106 consideration.
- 3.) Program Comment regarding World War II and Cold War Era Ammunition Storage Facilities. Provides for the ongoing operations, maintenance and repair, rehabilitation, renovation, mothballing, cessation of maintenance, new construction, demolition, deconstruction and salvage, remediation activities, and transfer, sale, lease, and closure of World War II and Cold War era (1939-1974) ammunition storage facilities without further Section 106 consideration.
- 4.) Program Comment regarding World War II and Cold War Era (1939-1974) Army Ammunition Production Facilities and Plants for the ongoing operations, maintenance and repair, rehabilitation, renovation, mothballing, cessation of maintenance, new construction, demolition, deconstruction and salvage, remediation activities, and transfer, sale, lease, and closure of World War II and Cold War Era Army Ammunition Production Facilities and Plants without further Section 106 consideration.

- ***ACTION ITEM 9: Provide appropriate SHPO with listing of properties that are covered by these Program Comments.***

A final tool for streamlining Section 106 for specific undertakings that have a short life is through a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). This document is prepared when adverse affects cannot be avoided and defines stipulations that must be met prior to performing the undertaking. These stipulations provide means of mitigating adverse affects projects have on cultural resources. The PA provides for mitigation and will require no new MOAs to address individual projects. Active MOAs are as follows with copies found in Appendix.

Memorandum of Agreement for Recovery of Significant Information from Archaeological Sites in the Hueco Mountains Archaeological Project Area. Expires 15 Jan 2009

Memorandum of Agreement for Recovery of Significant Information from Archaeological Sites 41EP1618, 41EP1653, 41EP1658, 41EP1661, 41EP1663, 41EP2729, 41EP5276. Expires 2 Feb 2010

Memorandum of Agreement for Recovery of Significant Information from Archaeological Sites 41EP1618, 41EP1653, 41EP1658, 41EP1661, 41EP1663, 41EP2729, 41EP5276. Expires 9 Feb. 2010.

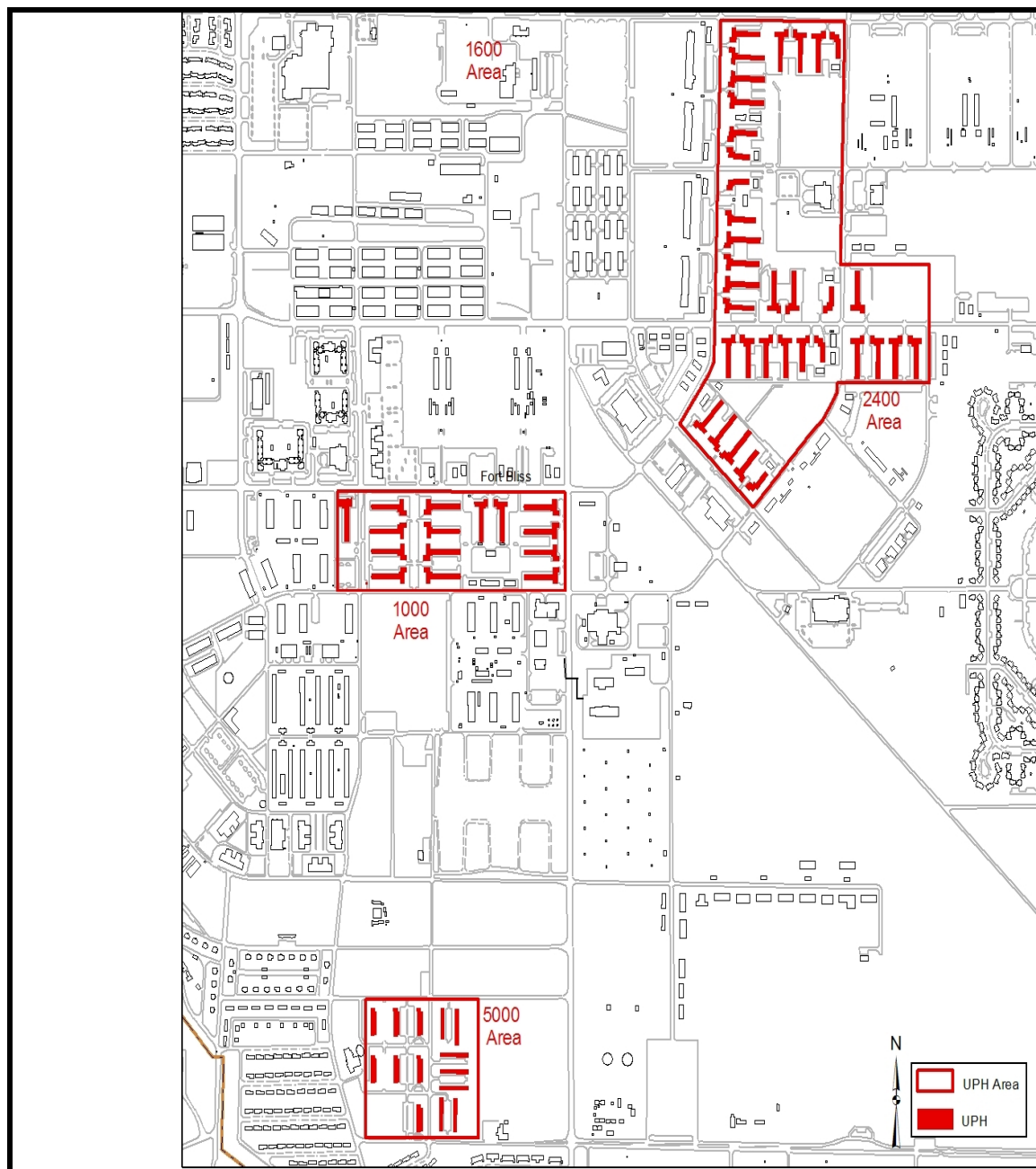


FIGURE 3-1: Unaccompanied Personnel Housing Program Comment – Main Cantonment

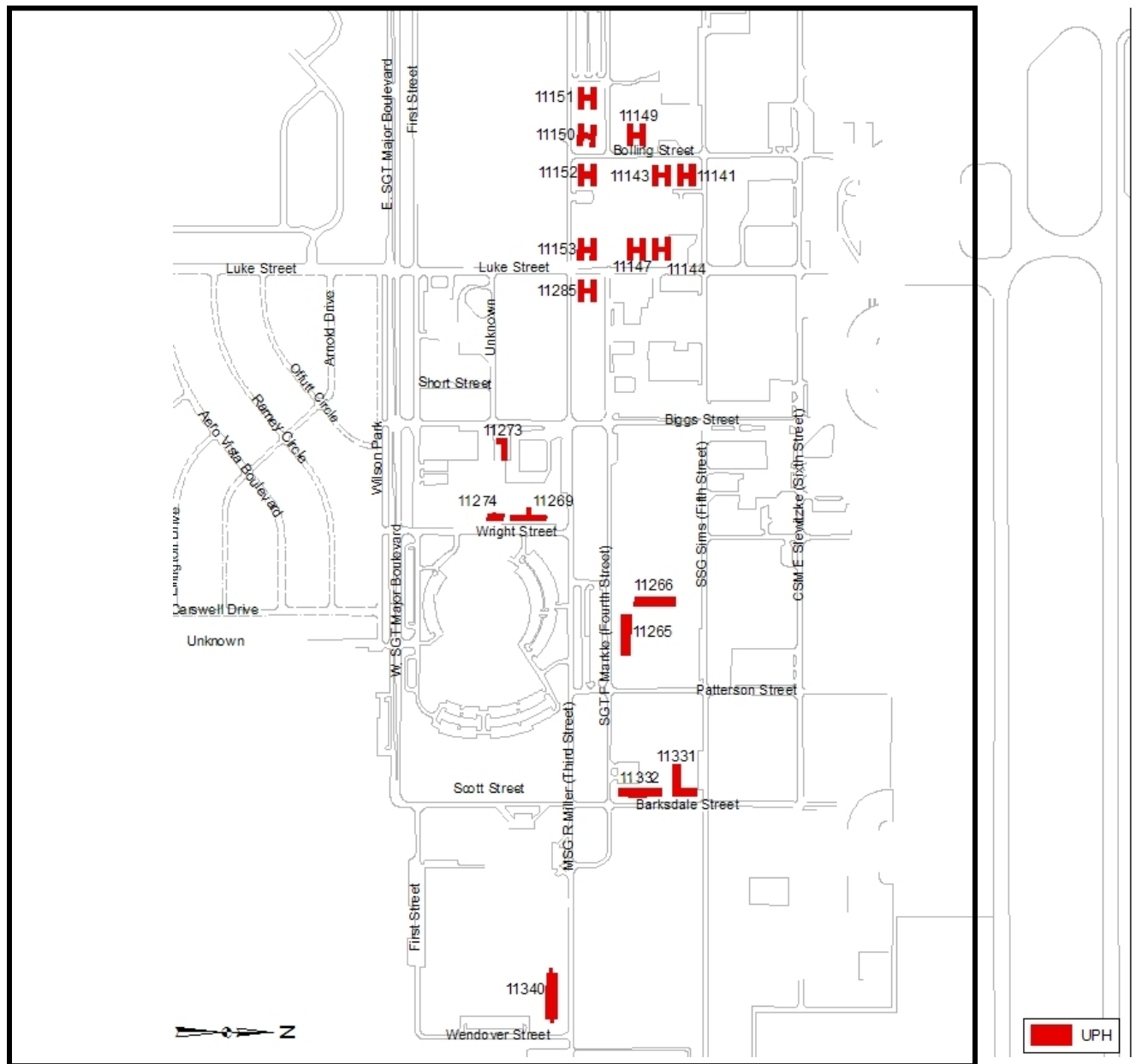


FIGURE 3-2: Unaccompanied Personnel Housing Program Comment – BIGGS Army Airfield

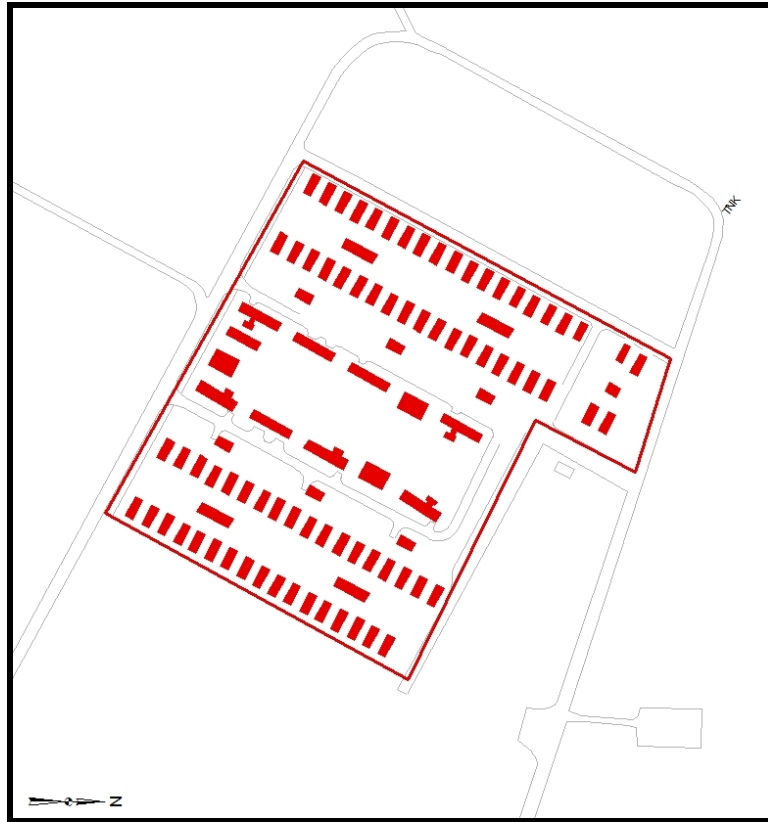


FIGURE 3-3: Unaccompanied Personnel Housing Program Comment – Doná Ana Range Camp.



FIGURE 3-4: Unaccompanied Personnel Housing Program Comment – McGregor RANGE Camp





FIGURE 3-5: Unaccompanied Personnel Housing Program Comment – Oro Grande Range Camp

- Memorandum of Agreement for Recovery of Significant Information from Archaeological Sites 41EP5608, 41EP5607, 41EP5610, 41EP5606, 41EP5605, 41EP0935, FB10321. Expires 10 May 2010.
- Memorandum of Agreement for Recovery of Significant Information from Archaeological Sites 41EP0501, 41EP5375, 41EP5376, 41EP5393, 41EP5403, 41EP5404, 41EP5407, 41EP5412. Expires 13 May 2010.
- Memorandum of Agreement for Recovery of Significant Information from Archaeological Sites 41EP0501, 41EP5375, 41EP5376, 41EP5396, 41EP5403, 41EP5404, 41EP5407, and 41EP5412. Expires 23 May 2010.
- Memorandum of Agreement for Recovery of Significant Information from Archaeological Sites LA144866 and LA144886. Expires 3 December 2010.
- Memorandum of Agreement for Recovery of Significant Information from One Eligible Site, FB6039/LA96894, Doña Ana County, New Mexico. Expires 19 May 2011.
- Memorandum of Agreement between Fort Bliss and the Texas State Historic Preservation Officer for Recovery of Significant Information from One Eligible Site within the

Construction Buffer, Kinder Morgan/Chevron Pipeline Relocation, Fort Bliss, El Paso County, Texas. Expires 18 July 2011.

- Memorandum of Agreement between the U.S. Army Defense Artillery Center and Fort Bliss and the Texas State Historic Preservation Officer regarding Construction of a Modular Child Development Center in the Fort Bliss Main Post Historic District. Expires 9 Sept 2011 or when building is removed.
- Memorandum of Agreement between the U.S. Army Defense Artillery Center and Fort Bliss and the Texas State Historic Preservation Officer regarding Replacement of Buildings 59 and 60. No expiration date. MOA signed 17 Sept 2003.
- ***ACTION ITEM 10: Insure active MOAs are completed prior to expirations or request extensions.***

A number of MOAs have been developed over the life of the cultural resources program on Fort Bliss addressing various property types and impacts. The following provides a listing of these completed MOAs.

- Memorandum of Agreement among the United States Army Air Defense Artillery Center and Fort Bliss, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Texas State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding the Routine Review of Certain Undertakings at Fort Bliss, Texas (draft dated 1994). Life of agreement was not to exceed two years.
- Memorandum of Agreement among the United States Army Air Defense Artillery Center and Fort Bliss, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Texas State Historic Preservation Officer regarding the routine review of certain undertakings at Fort Bliss, Texas. (executed 1995 and expired 1997)

Addresses operation, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, and other treatment of buildings, structures, objects and ground fifty or more years old and certain facilities of extraordinary regional, state, or national significances less than fifty years old on properties included in, eligible for inclusion in, have not yet been evaluated and may be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

- Memorandum of Agreement among the United States Army Air Defense Artillery Center and Fort Bliss, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Texas State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding the Routine Review of Certain Undertakings At Fort Bliss, Texas (executed 1995)
- Memorandum of Agreement between the United States Army Air Defense Artillery Center and Fort Bliss and the Texas State Historic Preservation Officer regarding Replacement of Historic Water Reservoirs adjacent to Building 1318 (executed 1995)

Identifies mitigation measures to be followed to address adverse affect proposed project has on the building following guidance set out under the previous MOA.

- Memorandum of Agreement Submitted to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.6(a). 1995

Addresses the replacement of existing housing in the 2100 and 2200 area of Fort Bliss and effect it will have on Buildings 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, and 2104 that are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. These buildings were later determined ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP (SHPO concurrence May 19, 2002).

- Memorandum of Agreement between the United States Army Air Defense Artillery Center and Fort Bliss and the Texas State Historic Preservation Officer, Pershing Pool (Originally known as 7<sup>th</sup> Calvary Swimming Pool). (executed 1996)
  - Identifies mitigation measures for the proposed demolition of the swimming pool.
- Memorandum of Agreement between the United States Army Air Defense Artillery Center and Fort Bliss and the Texas State Historic Preservation Officer concerning the Realignment and Widening of Marshall Road Requiring the Demolition of Building T1355 (executed 1996)
  - Stipulates that a report documenting the history and significance of buildings 1355 and 1361 along with large format photography documenting building 1355 be performed and accepted by the SHPO. Further, calls for the rehabilitation of building 1361 and preparation of an interpretive panel for placement in the building's location.
- Memorandum of Agreement Among the United States Army Air Defense Artillery Center and Fort Bliss, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Texas State Historic Preservation Officer concerning Demolition of Buildings and Structures that Contribute to the William Beaumont General Hospital Historic District and the Construction of Army Family Housing on Fort Bliss near William Beaumont Medical Center. (executed 1999)
  - Required archiving existing drawings and photographs, recordation of landscape features, recordation of buildings/structures to HABS Standards as determined by NPS, archaeological survey of area affected, salvage architectural materials for later reuse, layaway of 18 buildings for later use along with their maintenance. The memorandum of agreement has been superseded by the Programmatic Agreement regarding the Army's Enhanced Use-Leasing Initiative, reference Section 3.1.1.2.
- Memorandum of Agreement between the United States Army Air Defense Artillery Center and Fort Bliss and the Texas State Historic Preservation Officer concerning Demolition of Buildings that have been Determined Eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the Aero Vista Army Family Housing Development, Biggs Army Airfield (executed 2000)
  - Requires archiving existing drawings and photographs, documenting existing buildings through 35mm b&w photography and preparation of historic report and placement of historical marker.
- ***ACTION ITEM 11: Review past MOAs when considering projects that have findings of Historic Properties Adversely Effected to insure mitigation duplications is not occurring.***

### **3.1.2 The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990**

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990 provides for the disposition of Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony removed from Federal and tribal lands. NAGPRA applies to cultural items in possession or control of Federal agencies, cultural items in possession or control of any institution or State or local government receiving Federal funds, and to cultural items intentionally or unintentionally excavated on Federal or tribal lands. Regulations to carry out NAGPRA are found at 43 CFR Subpart A § 10, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Regulations. NAGPRA establishes Native American ownership of human remains and associated funerary objects and calls for the return of cultural items to appropriate Native American organizations upon request. This Act requires consultation with American tribal entities with respect to the disposition of cultural items recovered from Federal and tribal lands.

NAGPRA Section 5 Inventory requires Federal agencies to complete, in consultation with tribal entities, an inventory of all human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession or under their control. NAGPRA Section 6 Summary Report requires Federal agencies to complete a summary of all unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony in their possession or under their control. Requirements of NAGPRA Sections have been completed for Fort Bliss. The Installation Commander should not assume, however, that responsibilities under NAGPRA have been met with the completion of these requirements. The discovery of human remains, funerary artifacts, sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony during Section 106 review or the inadvertent discovery of human remains, funerary artifacts, sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony during an undertaking would require NAGPRA to be addressed.

Section 3 (a) of the Act defines ownership, or control, of Native American cultural items (esp. human remains, but also associated funerary objects, unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony) excavated or discovered on Federal land resting with either the lineal descendants, or if that connection is not possible, with the Indian Tribe with the closest cultural affiliation who states a claim for such items, or through a final judgment of the Indian Claims Commission or United States Court of Claim.

Section 3 (b) requires that Native American cultural items not claimed under Section 3 (a) be disposed of after consideration by the Review Committee. No repatriation has been conducted by Fort Bliss for cultural items found before about 1990.

Section 3 (c) permits intentional removal or excavation of Native American cultural items from Federal land for discovery, study, or simply removal, only if they are removed under an Archaeological Resources Protection Act permit, or after consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribe.

Section 3 (d) addresses inadvertent discovery of cultural items. The person(s) conducting the activity that finds the items is to cease any activity in that are, protect the items as well as possible, and provide notice. Assuming all notifications have been properly made, the original activity can resume after 30 days.

Section 3 (e) provides for the relinquishment of control by any Indian Tribe over any Native American cultural items.

Section 4 (a) provides for criminal penalties for knowingly selling, purchasing, using for profit, or transporting for sale or profit, Native American human remains.

Section 5 addresses the Inventory of Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects to be completed five years after the date of the enactment of the Act, to be completed in consultation with tribal governments and made available to a review committee.

In Section 6, a summary is required of all unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and cultural patrimony, followed by consultation with tribal governments, to be completed no later than three years after enactment, and to be made available, upon request, to tribal governments.

Section 7 calls for the repatriation of Native American human remains and objects possessed or controlled by a Federal agency, upon request of a known lineal descendant, or by a Tribe that can show previous ownership, or following the order of a court with jurisdiction in the matter.

- ***ACTION ITEM 12: Review Fort Bliss' Sections 5 Inventory and 6 Summary Report to insure compliance with the law.***
- ***ACTION ITEM 13: Develop a NAGPRA Comprehensive Agreement with the Mescalero Apache Tribe and Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo to streamline consultation required by NAGPRA.***
- ***ACTION ITEM 14: Work with the Mescalero Apache Tribe and Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo towards establishing a tribal cemetery for reburial of Native remains uncovered on Fort Bliss.***

### **3.1.3 The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979**

The Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) protects archaeological resources and sites on public and Indian lands that are 100 years of age or older. Regulations for ARPA are found in 32 CFR Part 229, Protection of Archaeological Resources: Uniform Regulations. ARPA outlines illegal activities and prescribes civil and criminal penalties for each infraction, establishes a permitting process for removal of archaeological resources from public and Indian lands, and provides for the confidentiality of archaeological site location information. Standard operating procedures for ARPA compliance can be found in Section 4 CRM Standard Operating Procedure #16: Compliance with Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979. AR 200-4 requires installations to ensure that military police, installation legal staff, the Public Affairs Office, and fish, game, and recreation staffs are familiar with ARPA.

While ARPA covers a specific class of properties, archaeological resources, other property laws may apply. Law enforcement officials should be aware that an ARPA violation may, in a broader sense, constitute the damage, destruction, or theft of government property and may be treated as such. In certain circumstances it may be desirable to prosecute ARPA violators under these laws. To prosecute an ARPA violation under ARPA it is important that a body of baseline information be available for those prosecuting the violation in order to show the site's condition and characteristics before and after the infractions.

- ***ACTION ITEM 15: HPO must coordinate with the Staff Judge Advocate to ensure that ARPA is integrated into the missions of applicable military and nonmilitary organizations on Fort Bliss.***
- ***ACTION ITEM 16: Review Fort Bliss permitting process and coordinate with the Army COE and BLM.***

### **3.1.4 36 CFR Part 79 Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections**

The Federal curation regulation, 36 CFR Part 79, Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections establish definitions, standards, procedures and guidelines to be followed by Federal agencies to preserve collections of prehistoric and historic material remains, and associated records. The regulation outlines basic collections management procedures and standards, including access to and use of Federal collections. It presents general criteria for evaluating curatorial services provided by collection repositories and provides sample contract language that may be used by Federal agencies in procuring curation services. Implementation of the requirements of 36 CFR 79 is left to each Federal agency. The U.S. Army's service-wide guidance for curation is found in Army Regulation 200-4 (1/8/98) section (2-7) (1/8/98) section (2-7) and DA PAM 200-4 (10/1/98) section (3-8) where compliance with 36 CFR 79 is addressed.

- ***ACTION ITEM 17: Fort Bliss staff will provide long-term management and preservation of preexisting and new collections, as set forth in 36 CFR 79.***

## **4.0 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES**

The Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for meeting sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended) provide a structure on which Fort Bliss will operate on a day-to-day basis, without SHPO or Council review of every individual undertaking prior to implementation. These SOPs are found in the Programmatic Agreement (PA) under Appendix A and consist of the following:

- CRM SOP #1: Determining if Action is an Undertaking
- CRM SOP #2: Determining if Proposed Undertaking is Exempt from Further 106 Review
- CRM SOP #3: Defining of Area of Potential Affect (APE)
- CRM SOP #4: Identifying and Evaluating Cultural Resources
- CRM SOP #5: Survey Strategy for Changing Mission on McGregor Range and the Change in Land use on Training Areas
- CRM SOP #6: Assessing Effects
- CRM SOP #7: Resolution of Adverse Effects
- CRM SOP #8: Documenting Acceptable Loss
- CRM SOP #9: Reviewing and Monitoring Through NEPA
- CRM SOP #10: Accidental Discovery of Archeological Properties
- CRM SOP #11: Reporting Damage to Historic Properties: Buildings, Sites, Landscapes, Districts, Objects, etc.
- CRM SOP #12: Public Involvement in the Fort Bliss Cultural Resources Management Program
- CRM SOP #13: Annual Report
- CRM SOP #14: Dispute Resolution
- CRM SOP #15: Military Activities in Anticipated of Immediate Deployment, Mobilization or Armed Conflict

These SOPs will be distributed on Fort Bliss as the Garrison Commander's Policy.

In addition to the SOPs provided in the PA, the following SOPs addressing other preservation laws are implemented by this ICRMP.

- SOP #16: Compliance with Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979
- SOP #17: Compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990.
- SOP #18: Native American Consultation under the National Historic Preservation Act
- SOP #19: Identifying Consulting Parties
- SOP #20: Curatorial and Collection Management of Archaeological and Historical Collections and Associated Records

Individual SOPs in the PA may be reviewed by Fort Bliss, the New Mexico and Texas SHPOs, or the ACHP for possible modification at any time. The party requesting review shall provide the other parties 30 calendar day's notice of intent to consult. All notified parties will concurrently review and provide their comments on proposed changes within 30 days of receipt.

Alternatively, Fort Bliss may include revisions to any existing or new SOP as a part of any plan or project proposed for incorporation into this plan and as part of the PA. If Fort Bliss, the New Mexico or Texas SHPO, or the ACHP feels that modifications proposed to any individual SOP in the PA will generate substantive public objections or if the change may affect the public's right to comment on other issues, Fort Bliss will devise and implement a public comment plan before modifications are implemented.

## **4.1 Standard Operating Procedure #16: Compliance with Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979.**

### **4.1.1 Applicability**

This SOP applies to all organizations, property, and activities under the control of the Department of the Army and located within the boundaries of Fort Bliss or other contiguous land under Fort Bliss control. It also includes activities undertaken on behalf of the Army or with consent of the Army, or as a result of consent of the Army by contract, lease, or interservice support agreement or other instrument to which Fort Bliss, the United States Army, or the Department of Defense is a party, within Fort Bliss or other contiguous land under Fort Bliss control.

### **4.1.2 Objective**

This procedure implements the provisions of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA), Public Law 9696 (93 Stat. 171; 16 USC 470aa470MM), and its implementing regulations issued under the Act by the Department of Defense (32 CFR 229). ARPA makes it a Federal felony offense for the unauthorized excavation, removal, damage, alteration, or defacement of any archaeological resource located on Federal lands. The purchase, sale, transport, exchange or receipt of any archaeological resource obtained in violation of this or related laws are also considered a felony offense under ARPA. Archaeological resources include the material remains of past human life, are of archaeological interest and are more than 100 year of age.

Additionally, under the Antiquities Act of 1906, paleontological remains and deposits are considered to be object of antiquity pursuant to the Act (16 USC 431433) and are specifically identified under AR 200-4 as being cultural resources under the purview of the Cultural Resource Program. All paleontological materials on Fort Bliss belong to the installation and are protected under this Act from appropriation, excavation, injury or destruction. The Historic Preservation Officer (HPO) or appointed staff will be notified of any discovery of remains or deposits suspected to be of paleontological origin and will institute appropriate measures for the protection and preservation of such objects in consultation with the Installation Commander.

### **4.1.3 Policy**

Archaeological materials from United States Army installations are the property of the United States Government, except where NAGPRA requires repatriation of human remains or objects of cultural patrimony to a lineal descendant or Indian Tribe. In accordance with AR 200-4, the Installation Commander will ensure that military police, installation legal staff, Public Affairs Office (PAO) and other staff as appropriate are familiar with the requirements and applicable civil and criminal penalties under ARPA. In instances where proof of violation may be insufficient to obtain a conviction under the Act, or where deemed otherwise advisable, the Staff Judge Advocate may choose to assess a civil penalty under the provisions of 32 CFR 229.15. For purposes of compliance with ARPA, the Installation Commander is



considered the Federal land manager as defined in 32 CFR 229.3 but may delegate this responsibility to the installation Historic Preservation Officer.

The use of metal detectors to locate archaeological materials is prohibited on Army installations except when used by Army personnel, contractors, or permittees in association with official cultural resource management activities or pursuant to a permit issued under ARPA.

#### **4.1.4 Implementing Procedures**

##### **Training and Awareness**

Representatives from the Cultural Resources and Range Liaison programs at the Directorate of Environment, USACAS Range Riders, Provost Marshals Office, and the Staff Judge Advocate will have successfully completed Archaeological Law Enforcement Training conducted by Archaeological Resource Investigations (ARI) in 2006. When funds are available, Fort Bliss will also provide a refresher course every 3-5 years. Fort Bliss DOE will continue to train and make aware to members of the Fort Bliss community the provisions of ARPA. In addition to distribution of this ICRMP, Fort Bliss will continue to train Fort Bliss personnel through the following:

- Environmental Compliance Officer (ECO) courses will include information in the Cultural Resources session explaining ARPA and responsibilities under this Act.
- For in-coming military units, environmental briefing slides conducted by the Range Liaisons will include discussion of ARPA violations and the penalties that can be assessed.
- Units will be issued “Environmental Compliance Field Cards” with a brief discussion of prohibitions and penalties under the Act.
- ARPA briefings are provided once per quarter in the Unit Commander Course (UCC) for incoming unit commanders.
- Once each calendar year, a brief notice outlining the acts prohibited under ARPA and the criminal penalties assessed will be published in the installation newspaper, including the prohibition on recreational use of metal detectors in accordance with AR 200-4.

##### **ARPA Permit Procedure**

Archaeological investigations that result in removal and/or excavation of archeological resources from Fort Bliss may not proceed without the express written approval of the Installation Commander or his/her delegated HPO. All archaeological investigations conducted by individuals or agencies that are under contract are authorized to remove or excavate archaeological materials in accordance with the Statement of Work for that project. In these cases, the contract serves as the ARPA permit. For all archaeological investigations conducted by individuals or agencies that are not under contract to, or otherwise cooperatively assisting the Department of the Army, the agencies or individuals must obtain a permit issued by the Fort Bliss Installation Commander or delegated HPO.

The Fort Bliss Cultural Resource Managers will monitor the field investigations and results of persons with ARPA permits to ensure:

- Compliance with the requirements of 32 CFR 229, 43 CFR 10 and the terms and conditions of the permit.
- Any interests that Federally recognized Tribes have in the permitted activity are addressed in a manner consistent with the requirements of the NHPA, NAGPRA, and AIRFA.
- That permitted activities are performed according to applicable professional standards of the Secretary of the Interior.

A copy of the ARPA permit application for Fort Bliss can be found at end of this SOP.

### **Jurisdiction for ARPA case investigation**

Fort Bliss is responsible for all ARPA compliance on the cantonments, Dona Ana training areas and Texas training areas. McGregor Range is withdrawn BLM land, used for military training purposes. It is anticipated that during the life of this ICRMP a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between Fort Bliss and the Bureau of Land Management will be signed and will include the following stipulations:

- The BLM will be the lead agency for permits required by the ARPA for survey, research, excavation, data recovery, and other cultural resources projects for which the BLM is the proponent and for all third party activities on withdrawn public lands, to include recreational activities.
- The BLM will be responsible for ARPA violations occurring as the result of non-military personnel, except when those personnel are affiliated with Fort Bliss, such as civilian employees.
- Fort Bliss will be responsible for all ARPA violations occurring as the result of military personnel or civilian personnel affiliation with Fort Bliss.
- In all cases, each agency will work together to support the ARPA compliance on McGregor Range and will share resources and information when available.

Portions of Fort Bliss are on withdrawn Forest Service lands. Fort Bliss and the Forest Service are operating under a 1971 Memorandum of Understanding. In this agreement, Section A, Item 7 states “The Service [Forest Service] will administer all archaeological and paleontological activities on the Lands in conformance with the Uniform Rules and Regulations prescribed by the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and Army; and the Antiquities Act (34 Stat. 225; 16 U.S.C. 432-433).” Until such time as this agreement is amended, the Forest Service will assume responsibility for ARPA permitting and ARPA violations on the withdrawn Forest Service lands.

### **Documentation Procedures for ARPA violations**

Investigation of looting or vandalism of an archaeological site requires a systematic examination of the crime scene by both a law enforcement investigator and a professional archaeologist. A law enforcement officer is responsible for investigating violations of law and, therefore directs the archaeological crime scene investigation process. The archaeologist provides expertise on archaeological resources for the crime scene investigation and is responsible for archaeological site documentation and completion of a damage assessment report. The archaeologist may be requested to assist in other activities including taking photographs, testifying, helping with crime scene sketches, or providing assistance in collecting the archaeological evidence. In some cases, other experts may be part of an investigative team, to include geoarchaeologist, forensic anthropologists or Tribal representatives.

Investigative goals for an ARPA violation should include:

- Identifying the entire crime scene
- Maintaining the integrity of the crime scene
- Discover all available facts
- Identify and collect all evidence
- Utilize proper forensic standards
- Identify those responsible
- Successfully prosecute

An ARPA investigation begins when an archaeological crime is first suspected or discovered, whether in person or upon receiving a report from a third party. If the violation is reported by a witness, information provided should include a signed narrative statement describing the location of the suspected violation, specific activities and the people and vehicles involved.

Specific investigation steps should be followed, which include:

- Field notes: Investigative note taking should contain, at a minimum, the who, what, where, when, why and how of the incident. All members of the investigative team should keep accurate, detailed notes. Field notes should include the following specific information:
  - Name and title of law enforcement investigator and/or archaeologist
  - Date and time assigned to the case
  - Who reported the crime and how it was reported
  - Location of the crime
  - Date and time of arrival at the crime scene
  - Names of other members of the investigative team
  - Weather and other environmental conditions
  - Witnesses or other persons present
  - Detailed description of the crime scene
  - Specific details concerning the actions taken
- Crime Scene Search: The archaeologist should accompany the law enforcement investigator during the initial crime scene survey to assist in locating archaeological site damage and other physical evidence. If the crime scene involves human remains or objects of cultural patrimony, SOP 17: Compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 should be followed. Crime scene search should include a systematic search strategy to identify both standard physical evidence as well as archaeological evidence. Care should be taken to protect fragile evidence such as finger prints, shoe prints, tire impression, tool marks, etc.
- Crime Scene Photography: Photographic evidence is crucial to a successful ARPA crime scene investigation. Three types of photographs should be taken including overall photos of the crime scene, intermediate photos showing the relationship of physical evidence to the scene, and close-up photos of each specific piece of evidence. Photographs should be done in 35 mm black and white and color film. Additional digital pictures may be collected as well.

The general rules concerning crime scene photography include:

- Photograph the overall scene first
  - Take intermediate crime scene photographs second
  - Photograph each item of evidence before it is collected or moved
  - Maintain an accurate photo log and description of each photograph
  - Mark each photograph for identification purposes
  - Handle all photographs, slides, and negatives as evidence
- Crime Scene Sketch: The purpose of the crime scene sketch is to record the exact location of each item of evidence. The crime scene sketch must be accurate and referenced to a fixed, immovable object. The sketch should also include the case number, date and time of the sketch, name of the individual doing the sketch, location, and name of the person assisting in

measurements. Using tools such as survey-grade GPS, Total Stations, etc. is highly recommended.

If approved by the law enforcement agent in charge, the archaeologist should map the overall site to include the site boundaries, individual features, artifact concentrations, looters holes, any site damage, etc. This map should also include plots of any evidence or other information requested by the law enforcement agent.

- Evidence Collection: Generally, handling and collecting of physical evidence at a crime scene will be handled by the law enforcement investigator. The sequence of evidence collection should follow a logical, systematic order. How evidence is handled directly affects its evidentiary value, thus evidence must be properly collected, marked and maintained. Photographs and sketches should be done prior to collection. Fragile evidence should be collected first. In some cases, control samples for lab analysis may need to be collected. All evidence should be handled carefully and packaged separately in the proper containers. Each container should be properly marked with the case number, date and time, person collecting and description of the evidence.
- Case Report: Detailed investigative field notes by both law enforcement and archaeological specialists are the basis for preparing an ARPA case report. The report should include:
  - Synopsis of the incident
  - Individual team members reports
  - Damage assessment report, to include archaeological or commercial value and cost of restoration and repair
  - Photograph log
  - Evidence log
  - Laboratory report
  - Crime scene sketches, diagrams, and maps
  - Witness statements
  - List of potential government witnesses
  - Letter from land manager concerning lack of ARPA permit issuance
  - Chain of Custody log

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Date received:

Date approved:

## United States Army-Fort Bliss Garrison Command

Application for a Federal Permit under

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT

Approved October 31, 1979

Public Law 96-96 (93 Stat. 721; 16 USC 470aa-470mm; 32 CFR 229)

or

THE ANTIQUITIES ACT

Approved June 8, 1906

Public Law 59-209 (34 Stat 225; USC 431-433; 43 CFR 3)

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Instructions: Complete form and submit two copies to the Fort Bliss Directorate of Environment. All information requested must be completed before the application can be processed. Use additional sheets of paper if more space is needed to complete the form.

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1. Name of Institution or company:

2. Address:

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3. Permit type: (check appropriate box)

☐ a. Surveys and limited testing/limited collections on Fort Bliss lands (Army Fee-Owned)

☐ b. Excavation, intensive testing, major collections of specific sites on Fort Bliss lands (Army Fee-Owned)

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4. Specific areas and/or sites for which the permit is requested: (include state and Fort Bliss site numbers, specific training areas, USGS quad names and legal descriptions for the study area. Maps may be attached)

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5. Nature and extent of proposed work, including purpose and methodology:

6. Include name, address, and institutional affiliation for persons in "a" and "b" below. Applicants must attach evidence of qualifications (vitae or resume) and meet the qualifications outlined in the Uniform Regulations:

a. Individual(s) proposed to be directly responsible for conducting the work in the field:

b. Individual(s) proposed to be responsible for carrying out the terms and conditions of this permit (in "general charge" of the project if different from "a" above):

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7. Proposed date field work will begin:

8. Proposed date for end of field work:

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9. Curation: All applicants for ARPA permits on Fort Bliss must agree to curate all materials at the Fort Bliss Curatorial Facility, following the specifications outlined in the current Fort Bliss Curation SOP. All archaeological and paleontological materials removed from Fort Bliss lands are the property of the US government.

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10. Proposed outlet and or method of public written dissemination of the results (Note: applicant must agree to provide final copies of all results, reports, articles, etc. to the Fort Bliss Directorate of Environment. Fort Bliss DOE must have an opportunity to review and comment on all drafts before publication)

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11. Evidence of applicant's ability to initiate, conduct and complete the proposed activity including evidence of logistical support, equipment and laboratory facilities:

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12. Signature of individual in general charge (item 6b above)

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13. Date of application:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

13. Signature of Garrison Commander or designated HPO

14. Date of approval:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## **4.2 Standard Operating Procedure #17: Compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990.**

### **4.2.1 Applicability**

This SOP applies to all organizations, property, and activities under the control of the Department of the Army and located within the boundaries of Fort Bliss or other contiguous land under Fort Bliss control. It also includes activities undertaken on behalf of the Army or with consent of the Army, or as a result of consent of the Army by contract, lease, or interservice support agreement or other instrument to which Fort Bliss, the United States Army, or the Department of Defense is a party, within Fort Bliss or other contiguous land under Fort Bliss control.

### **4.2.2 Objective**

The objective of this SOP is to lay out a process to be followed to insure Fort Bliss' compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990.

### **4.2.3 Policy**

It is Fort Bliss policy to ensure compliance with NAGPRA, 23 USC 3002, and its implementing regulation, 43 CFR 10.

The Garrison Commander serves as the Federal Agency Official with responsibility for installation compliance with NAGPRA (AR200-4, Section II, 1-9(l) ). The Fort Bliss Installation Commander (Garrison Commander) has delegated his authority to the Director of the Directorate of Environment, as the Historic Preservation Officer (HPO). The HPO is identified as the point-of-contact to be notified immediately if a Native American burial or archaeological site is inadvertently discovered on the installation property.

Any activity on Fort Bliss, including training, construction and cultural resources work, has the potential to unintentionally discover Native American human remains and objects. To insure coordination, NAGPRA regulations and procedures are incorporated in the following activities

- 1) all training requests are routed to a staff archeologist (who must meet the professional standards set out by the Secretary of the Interior) for review. Those reviews include providing written instructions to notify the Directorate of Environment immediately if any possible human remains are found, to secure the area, and avoid during subsequent training;
- 2) all written and oral training of soldiers in Cultural Resource Management includes NAGPRA regulations and procedures;
- 3) all dig permits contain written instructions concerning NAGPRA regulations and procedures;
- 4) all archeological contractors are briefed on NAGPRA regulations and procedures;
- 5) all Work Orders relevant to cultural resources are routed to a staff archeologist (who must meet the professional standards set out by the Secretary of the Interior) for review. Those reviews include providing written instructions to notify the Directorate of Environment immediately if any possible human remains are found, to secure the area and avoid during subsequent work.

#### 4.2.4 Implementing Procedures

- Section 3(a). Although no lineal descendants have been identified or cultural affiliation demonstrated, Fort Bliss considers the Mescalero Apache Tribe, the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo (Tigua), the Comanche Nation, and any other Federally-recognized, interested tribes, to have a cultural relationship to any Native American cultural items excavated or discovered on the Installation. At the request of any Federally-recognized Tribe, and upon approval of all Federally-recognized Tribes involved, Fort Bliss will also include in the NAGPRA process any non-Federally recognized Tribe(s).
- Section 3(b). Fort Bliss will develop a Disposition Plan in consultation with all interested Indian Tribes. This plan will be subject to the final wording of 43 CFR 10.7-Disposition of Unclaimed Human Remains, Funerary Objects, Sacred Objects, and Objects of Cultural Patrimony. That regulation will provide a disposition process for Native American cultural items found on or removed from Federal and Tribal lands after November 16, 1990, that have not been claimed or cannot be claimed by Federally-recognized Native American Tribes.
- Section 3(c). Intentional excavation of human remains and objects is permitted under the provisions of NAGPRA 43 CFR 10.3, in conjunction with requirements of ARPA and its implementing regulations. On Fort Bliss, a written plan will be included in the research design of proposed excavations that will include discussion of the potential to encounter human remains, and will include a plan for handling such discoveries. The intentional removal of cultural items will occur only after consultation with the Mescalero Apache, the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo, the Comanche nation and any other interested Tribe.
- Section 3(d). Following 43 CFR 10.4 and DOE policies, in the event of an inadvertent discovery of human remains and/or associated cultural items the following procedure will be implemented:
  - Any person who believes they have found human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects or objects of cultural patrimony on the Installation, will immediately telephone the HPO (Keith Landreth, 568-3782); that notification will be followed by written confirmation of that find (mailing address IMSW-BLS-Z, Bldg. 629, Taylor Road, Fort Bliss, Texas 79916).
  - When notified of the possible inadvertent discovery, the HPO will make arrangements within 24 hours to conduct a preliminary assessment to determine if the remains are a) human, b) associated with a recent crime scene and c) if not, whether the remains are of Native American descent. If possible the identification will be made in situ with as little disturbance as possible.
  - If, upon notification, the remains appear to be human and associated with a recent crime scene of 50 years old or less, the HPO will declare the area



off limits to everyone except authorized personnel. The crime scene and custody of the remains will be turned over to the jurisdiction of law enforcement.

- If the inadvertent discovery occurs in connection with an on-going activity, responsible personnel will take measure to cease activity within a 100 foot radius and will secure the area by avoiding impacting the discovery. All cultural items will be left in place, without further disturbance and a temporary perimeter (e.g., flagging tape) may be established until notifications have been made and a cultural resource representative has appeared.
- If the discovery is evaluated as being Native American, and therefore subject to NAGPRA, the HPO will as soon as possible, but not later than three (3) working days after the written notification, ensure that the field site has been secured and begin consultation (telephone calls followed by written notice) with all interested Indian Tribes as to the disposition of the Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects or objects of cultural patrimony. That notification will include the kind of human remains or other cultural items discovered, their condition (as that can be ascertained at the time) and the circumstances of the discovery.
- The activity in the area may resume after 30 days of receipt of written confirmation of notification, or less, if a Disposition Plan has been adopted by the Installation and all interested Indian Tribes.
- Section 3(e). Should any Federally-recognized Tribe request to return cultural items previously in their possession to Fort Bliss, Fort Bliss will prepare a formal letter of receipt for the items, signed by the HPO and a Tribal representative. During consultation with the Tribe, the decision will be made to either have Fort Bliss curate the items in accordance with 36 CFR 79, Curation of Federally-owned and Administered Archaeological Collections, or re-inter those items in a place agreeable to the parties.
- Section 4(a). Through the official monitoring efforts of USACAS Range Monitors, DOE-C Range Liaisons and other law enforcement personnel, as well as the more unofficial monitoring effort of DOE-C staff and its archeological contractors, it is the policy of Fort Bliss to pursue the successful prosecution of anyone knowingly selling, purchasing, using for profit, or transporting for sale or profit, the human remains or cultural items of a Native American without the right to possess the remains or cultural items. A fine and/or imprisonment of up to one year will be sought. If this is a subsequent case, then Fort Bliss will seek a judgment of a fine and/or up to five years imprisonment. At the time of the alleged violation, either the Military Police Investigation Section and/or the Criminal Investigation Command will make an official report. That report will then be sent to the Special Assistant U.S. Attorney who would then file the required paperwork in Federal Court.
- The Section 5 Inventory was completed in September 1999 (See report, 1999, *Section 5 Inventory for Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects*, Geo-Marine, Inc.), consultation was successfully completed, and the review committee afforded a review.
- Section 5 and Section 6. The Fort Bliss Section 5 Inventory of Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects was completed in 1999 and forwarded to the National Park Service, the

Mescalero Apache Tribe, the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo, and the Fort Sill Apache Tribe. At that time, the Inventory was classified as “culturally unaffiliated.” That inventory, which is available at the National Park Service web site, National NAGPRA Online Database, Culturally Unidentifiable Native American Inventories Pilot Database, included a Minimum Number of Individuals (56) and total Associated Funerary Objects (643).

- As of the submission of this ICRMP, no formal requests for repatriation have been made by the Mescalero Apache or Ysleta del Sur Pueblo. However, upon request for repatriation that satisfies the requirements of 43 CFR 10.10, Fort Bliss will expeditiously return such items within ninety (90) days of receipt of written request.

### **Definitions covered by NAGPRA:**

- Human remains - physical remains of the body of a person (not remains freely given or naturally shed, such as hair).
- Funerary objects - is items that, as part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture, are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally at the time of death or later with or near individual human remains
- Associated funerary object - are those funerary objects for which the human remains with which they were placed intentionally are also in possession or control of a museum or Federal agency.
- Unassociated funerary objects - are those funerary objects for which the human remains with which they were placed intentionally are not in the possession or control of a museum or Federal agency.
- Sacred object - items that are specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents.

## **4.3 Standard Operating Procedure #18: Native American Consultation Under the National Historic Preservation Act**

### **4.3.1 Applicability**

This SOP applies to all organizations, property and activities under the control of the Department of the Army and located within the boundaries of Fort Bliss or other contiguous land under Fort Bliss control. It also includes activities undertaken on behalf of the Army or with consent of the Army, or as a result of consent of the Army by contract, lease or inter-service support agreement or other instrument to which Fort Bliss, the United States Army, or the Department of Defense is a party, within Fort Bliss or other contiguous land under Fort Bliss control.

### **4.3.2 Objective**

Consultation is communication that emphasizes trust and respect. It is a shared responsibility that allows an open and free exchange of information and opinion among parties that leads to mutual understanding and comprehension. Consultation is integral to a process of mutually satisfying deliberations to result in collaboration and joint decision making. The objective of this Standard Operating Procedure is to

establish how consultation between Fort Bliss and appropriate Native American Tribes may occur in meeting consultation requirements under the National Historic Preservation Act. Consultation specific to NAGPRA will be conducted as outlined in SOP #17: Compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990.

### **4.3.3 Policy**

It is Fort Bliss policy to initiate consultation and meaningful Tribal participation at any time throughout the projects' process. Fort Bliss offers of Tribal consultation and participation will be triggered by relevant and significant events, such as discoveries of cultural phenomena, or initiation of projects/processes that have a potential to affect cultural phenomena.

Fort Bliss and each Tribe, according to their internal procedures and protocols, will designate Government-to-Government representatives for consultation purposes. It is desirable to have consultation occur at appropriate staff levels. Signatories to agreements between the parties will be high-level representative officials from each organization.

The following provide the foundation upon which all Native American consultation will take place:

- Respect the sovereign status of each Native American Tribal government. Fort Bliss must work directly with Federally recognized Tribes on a government-to-government basis, recognizing the sovereignty of each Tribe. First contact should be made with the Tribal leadership.
- At a minimum, the Indian Tribes with whom consultation should occur are those groups that have Tribal or trust lands in proximity to Fort Bliss, those Tribes that occupied the area of Fort Bliss in aboriginal times, those Tribes or groups with which Fort Bliss has previously held consultation proceedings, and those Tribes or groups that identify themselves as having interests on lands managed by Fort Bliss.
- An attempt should be made to identify any non-Federally recognized Native American groups that may eventually be brought into consultation as interested parties under certain Federal laws and regulations.
- Notification to Tribal representatives should be made in letter form signed by the Garrison Commander to the head of the Tribal government, followed immediately by a confirming telephone call. Written notification should be sent by certified mail or similar device that offers receipt of delivery to the address.
- The consultation timetable should be developed to allow for the greatest opportunity possible for appropriate Tribal representatives and others to participate in consultation.
- The Garrison Commander should request information concerning Tribal-developed regulations, ordinances, resolutions, and protocols for handling issues covered under specific Federal cultural resources legislation when first establishing a consultation relationship.
- Consultation should identify, as early as possible, all potential issues that may result from a particular procedure or activity, so that resulting consultation meetings will not address these issues in a piecemeal fashion.

- For procedural and planning decisions, consultation should be designed to result in mutually acceptable terms for avoiding or minimizing affects on Native American human remains or cultural resources. Agreement upon mutually acceptable revisions to plans or procedures that take into consideration Tribal concerns may be all that is necessary.
- For proposed construction or land use activities, intentional excavations may be planned to determine whether any Native American cultural resources are present. The scope and procedures used for intentional excavations should be developed in consultation with all interested parties as outlined in the “Programmatic Agreement among the Fort Bliss Garrison Command and the New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer and the Texas State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for the Management of Historic Properties on Fort Bliss, Fort Bliss, Texas, under Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended).”
- If a Tribe, or Tribal representative, does not respond in the requested time frame, follow-up notification should be made and alternative methods of consultation should be considered.
- Any Tribe may request to enter into consultation with Fort Bliss Garrison Commander to develop a Memorandum of Agreement on how consultation will be conducted between the Installation and the requesting Tribe.

#### **4.3.4 Implementing Procedures**

**The following procedures provide the general guidelines for consultation and identify issues to consider.**

- The Garrison Commander should develop procedures for consultation that take into consideration issues specific to the installation and to the Tribe with whom consultation will occur. Before consultation with Tribes can begin, the following should be identified:
  - the appropriate groups and representatives who should be invited to consult
  - relevant Tribal protocols, procedures, regulations, and cultural etiquette
  - the activities or issues requiring consultation
  - the specific laws and regulations that mandate consultation, and the specific laws and regulations that encourage consultation
- Regardless of the specific legal mandate that prompts consultation, the general form of consultation should include the following components:
  - identification of the appropriate consulting parties to achieve a government-to-government relationship;
  - procedures for notifying the consulting parties;
  - the consultation schedule, process, and content;
  - resolution of consultation issue(s);
  - dispute resolution; and
  - final actions.

- The schedule for consultation should be developed mutually by Fort Bliss and Tribal representatives taking into consideration a variety of matters:

- the complexity of the consultation issues;
- Fort Bliss and Tribal schedule and fiscal constraints;
- Fort Bliss and Tribal standing operating procedures and protocols; and
- Statutory requirements.

## **Properties of Traditional, Cultural and Religious Importance**

Native American traditional cultural properties may include places where culturally important plants and animals are harvested. The gathering of such resources by traditional Native Americans usually has religious connotations. The hunting and gathering location is not necessarily the site of specific ritual activities. This does not detract from its cultural significance however, as the area and its resources may be absolutely vital to the continuing cultural integrity of a community. DoDI 4715.3 provides that “Native Americans shall have access to DoD sites and resources that are of religious importance, or that are important to the continuance of their cultures, consistent with the military mission, appropriate laws (42 USC 1996, reference (f)), and regulations, and subject to the same safety, security and resources consideration as the general public.” Archaeological evidence indicates that lands managed by Fort Bliss have been the site of aboriginal settlement and hunting and gathering activities continuously throughout the past 10,000 years. Discussions between the Fort Bliss CRM staff and the Mescalero Apache and the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo have not yet established that properties of traditional, cultural or religious importance exists on lands managed by Fort Bliss. Discussion with other Tribes that potentially have an interest in Fort Bliss lands has not been initiated.

The lack of identified properties of traditional, cultural or religious importance on Fort Bliss is not definitive. A dialogue to identify these properties should be pursued further.

## **Public Disclosure and Confidentiality**

Tribes may be reluctant, unwilling or even unable to provide information on sacred site locations or specific aspects of religious ceremonies or cultural traditions. If Tribal representatives express concern about disclosure issues, the Installation Commander or consultation representative shall discuss these issues at the beginning of the consultation process with Tribal representatives and with the Staff Judge Advocate in order to develop a means of protecting information that must be kept in confidence. During consultation, the Installation Commander or consultation representative should not request more information than is needed to discuss and resolve consultation issues. The Freedom of Information Act provides any person the right to access agency records, except to the extent that they are protected from disclosure by one of nine exemptions or by one of three special law enforcement record exclusions. The National Historic Preservation Act [16 USC 470w3] provides for the withholding of information about the location, character, or ownership of a district, site, building, structure, or object eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The Archeological Resources Protection Act [16 USC 470] prevents the disclosure of information on the nature and location of archaeological resources that require a Federal permit for excavation or removal. Archaeological sites, traditional cultural properties, and sacred sites shall be protected from illegal entry or disturbance in accordance with DoD Directive 4165.61 and 36 CFR 79 (references (g) and (z)).

## NOTES

## **4.4 Standard Operating Procedure #18: Native American Consultation**

### **4.4.1 Applicability**

This SOP applies to all organizations, property, and activities under the control of the Department of the Army and located within the boundaries of Fort Bliss or other contiguous land under Fort Bliss control. It also includes activities undertaken on behalf of the Army or with consent of the Army, or as a result of consent of the Army by contract, lease, or interservice support agreement or other instrument to which Fort Bliss, the United States Army, or the Department of Defense is a party, within Fort Bliss or other contiguous land under Fort Bliss control.

### **4.4.2 Objective**

Consultation is communication that emphasizes trust and respect. It is a shared responsibility that allows an open and free exchange of information and opinion among parties that leads to mutual understanding and comprehension. Consultation is integral to a process of mutually satisfying deliberations to result in collaboration and joint decision making. The objective of this Standard Operating Procedure is to establish how consultation between Fort Bliss and appropriate Native American Tribes may occur in meeting consultation requirements under the National Historic Preservation Act. Consultation specific to NAGPRA will be conducted as outlined in SOP #17: Compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990.

### **4.4.3 Policy**

It is Fort Bliss policy to initiate consultation and meaningful Tribal participation at any time throughout the projects' process. Fort Bliss offers of Tribal consultation and participation will be triggered by relevant and significant events, such as discoveries of cultural phenomena, or initiation of projects/processes that have a potential to affect cultural phenomena.

Fort Bliss and each Tribe, according to their internal procedures and protocols, will designate Government-to-Government representatives for consultation purposes. It is desirable to have consultation occur at appropriate staff levels. Signatories to agreements between the parties will be high-level representative officials from each organization.

The following provide the foundation upon which all Native American consultation will take place:

- Respect the sovereign status of each Native American tribal government. Fort Bliss must work directly with federally recognized Tribes on a government-to-government basis, recognizing the sovereignty of each Tribe. First contact should be made with the tribal leadership.
- At a minimum, the Indian Tribes with whom consultation should occur are those groups that have Tribal or trust lands in proximity to Fort Bliss, those Tribes that occupied the area of Fort Bliss in aboriginal times, those Tribes or groups with which Fort Bliss has previously held consultation proceedings, and those Tribes or groups that identify themselves as having interests on lands managed by Fort Bliss.

- An attempt should be made to identify any non-federally recognized Native American groups that may eventually be brought into consultation as interested parties under certain federal laws and regulations.
- Notification to tribal representatives should be made in letter form signed by the Garrison Commander to the head of the Tribal government, followed immediately by a confirming telephone call. Written notification should be sent by certified mail or similar device that offers receipt of delivery to the address.
- The consultation timetable should be developed to allow for the greatest opportunity possible for appropriate Tribal representatives and others to participate in consultation.
- The Garrison Commander should request information concerning tribal-developed regulations, ordinances, resolutions, and protocols for handling issues covered under specific federal cultural resources legislation when first establishing a consultation relationship.
- Consultation should identify, as early as possible, all potential issues that may result from a particular procedure or activity, so that resulting consultation meetings will not address these issues in a piecemeal fashion.
- For procedural and planning decisions, consultation should be designed to result in mutually acceptable terms for avoiding or minimizing affects on Native American human remains or cultural resources. Agreement upon mutually acceptable revisions to plans or procedures that take into consideration Tribal concerns may be all that is necessary.
- For proposed construction or land use activities, intentional excavations may be planned to determine whether any Native American cultural resources are present. The scope and procedures used for intentional excavations should be developed in consultation with all interested parties as outlined in the “Programmatic Agreement among the Fort Bliss Garrison Command and the New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer and the Texas State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for the Management of Historic Properties on Fort Bliss, Fort Bliss, Texas, under Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended).”
- If a Tribe, or Tribal representative, does not respond in the requested time frame, follow-up notification should be made and alternative methods of consultation should be considered.
- Any Tribe may request to enter into consultation with Fort Bliss Garrison Commander to develop a Memorandum of Understanding on how consultation will be conducted between the Garrison and the requesting Tribe.

## **4.5 Implementing Procedures**

**4.5.1** The following procedures provide the general guidelines for consultation and identify issues to consider.

- The Garrison Commander should develop procedures for consultation that take into consideration issues specific to the Garrison and to the Tribe with whom consultation will occur. Before consultation with Tribes can begin, the following should be identified:



- the appropriate groups and representatives who should be invited to consult;
  - relevant tribal protocols, procedures, regulations, and cultural etiquette;
  - the activities or issues requiring consultation; and
  - the specific laws and regulations that mandate consultation, and the specific laws and regulations that encourage consultation.
- Regardless of the specific legal mandate that prompts consultation, the general form of consultation should include the following components:
    - identification of the appropriate consulting parties to achieve a government-to-government relationship;
    - procedures for notifying the consulting parties;
    - the consultation schedule, process, and content;
    - resolution of consultation issue(s);
    - dispute resolution; and
    - final actions.
  - The schedule for consultation should be developed mutually by Fort Bliss and Tribal representatives taking into consideration a variety of matters:
    - the complexity of the consultation issues;
    - Fort Bliss and Tribal schedule and fiscal constraints;
    - Fort Bliss and Tribal standing operating procedures and protocols; and
    - Statutory requirements.

#### **4.5.2 Properties of Traditional, Cultural and Religious Importance**

Native American traditional cultural properties may include places where culturally important plants and animals are harvested. The gathering of such resources by traditional Native Americans usually has religious connotations. The hunting and gathering location is not necessarily the site of specific ritual activities. This does not detract from its cultural significance however, as the area and its resources may be absolutely vital to the continuing cultural integrity of a community. DoDI 4715.3 provides that “Native Americans shall have access to DoD sites and resources that are of religious importance, or that are important to the continuance of their cultures, consistent with the military mission, appropriate laws (42 USC 1996, reference (f)), and regulations, and subject to the same safety, security, and resources consideration as the general public.” Archaeological evidence indicates that lands managed by Fort Bliss have been the site of aboriginal settlement and hunting and gathering activities continuously throughout the past 10,000 years. Discussions between the Fort Bliss CRM staff and the Mescalero Apache and the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo have not yet established that properties of traditional, cultural or religious importance exist on lands managed by Fort Bliss. Discussion with other Tribes that potentially have an interest in Fort Bliss lands has not been initiated.

The lack of identified properties of traditional, cultural or religious importance on Fort Bliss is not definitive. A dialogue to identify these properties should be pursued further.

#### **4.5.3 Public Disclosure and Confidentiality**

Tribes may be reluctant, unwilling, or even unable to provide information on sacred site locations or specific aspects of religious ceremonies or cultural traditions. If Tribal representatives express concern

about disclosure issues, the Garrison Commander or consultation representative shall discuss these issues at the beginning of the consultation process with Tribal representatives and with the Staff Judge Advocate in order to develop a means of protecting information that must be kept in confidence. During consultation, the Garrison Commander or consultation representative should not request more information than is needed to discuss and resolve consultation issues. The Freedom of Information Act provides any person the right to access agency records, except to the extent that they are protected from disclosure by one of nine exemptions or by one of three special law enforcement record exclusions. The National Historic Preservation Act [16 USC 470w3] provides for the withholding of information about the location, character, or ownership of a district, site, building, structure, or object eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The Archeological Resources Protection Act [16USC 470] prevents the disclosure of information on the nature and location of archaeological resources that require a federal permit for excavation or removal. Archaeological sites, traditional cultural properties, and sacred sites shall be protected from illegal entry or disturbance in accordance with DoD Directive 4165.61 and 36 CFR 79 (references (g) and (z)).

## **4.6 Standard Operating Procedure #19: Identifying Consulting Parties**

### **4.6.1 Applicability**

This SOP applies to all organizations, property, and activities under the control of the Department of the Army and located within the boundaries of Fort Bliss or other contiguous land under Fort Bliss control. It also includes activities undertaken on behalf of the Army or with consent of the Army, or as a result of consent of the Army by contract, lease, or interservice support agreement or other instrument to which Fort Bliss, the United States Army, or the Department of Defense is a party, within Fort Bliss or other contiguous land under Fort Bliss control.

### **4.6.2 Objective**

The objective of this SOP is to lay out a process for Fort Bliss to follow to identify appropriate consulting parties per 36 CFR Part 800 and the Programmatic Agreement. Under 36 CFR Part 800, State Historic Preservation Officers and Federally recognized Native American Tribes must be consulted on undertakings. The PA and 36 CFR Part 800 also requires additional parties to be given an opportunity to comment and consult on agency undertakings. This SOP does not set out how consultation with these additional parties will take place. Consultation is addressed under the appropriate SOP in the PA. This SOP addresses how additional parties will be identified.

### **4.6.3 Policy**

It is Fort Bliss policy to provide all consulting and interested parties to comment on undertakings that may affect historic properties as outlined in the PA.

## **Implementing Procedures**

The following procedures shall be followed:

- Fort Bliss shall provide all representatives of local governments opportunity to consult on undertakings that may have the potential to affect cultural resources. At a minimum, these shall include Certified Local Governments (CLG) as identified in Section 2.10 Interested Parties of this ICRMP. As other local governments may become a CLG or upon identification of interest, these

will be included. Contact and consultation is accomplished under the NEPA procedures as identified by the appropriate SOP of the PA.

- Fort Bliss shall seek and provide entities that have an interest in historic preservation topics an opportunity to consult on undertakings that may have the potential to affect cultural resources. This may consist of, but not limited to, El Paso County Historical Society, El Paso Historical Foundation, Preservation Texas and the New Mexico Archaeological Council.
- Fort Bliss shall seek and provide the general public an opportunity to comment on undertakings that may have the potential to affect cultural resources. The general public is used here in terms of individuals expressing individual interests. The following must be provided by the individual in order for him/her to be considered a consulting party.
  - Individual must identify the undertaking that is of interest and establish what their interest is. Ft. Bliss will not entertain blanket statements from individuals stating he/she wishes to be consulted with on all Ft. Bliss undertakings that may affect historic properties.
  - Individuals must make their request through written communication to the HPO. Copies of this request must be furnished to the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer.
  - If the individual's interest is with undertakings that may affect properties of traditional cultural and religious importance to a Native American Tribe(s), the individual must notify that Tribe(s) of his/her request to be consulted with. If the Tribe(s) request that the individual not be consulted because of the sensitive nature of the resource, the individual will be informed that he/she will not be consulted with.
  - It is Ft. Bliss' responsibility, in consultation with the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer, to identify appropriate parties to consult with. If, through consultation with the appropriate SHPO, it is determined that the requesting individual does not have an interest in the resources potentially affected by an undertaking, that individual will be notified as such.
  - It is highly recommended that individuals work through consulting parties (SHPO, ACHP, Tribes) or through established groups (i.e. NMAC) to have their concerns addressed in the consultation process. Individuals will be addressed as interested parties but not as consulting parties (i.e., will not be signatures to agreements that may result in consultation).

## **4.7 Standard Operating Procedure #20: Curatorial and Collection Management of Archaeological and Historical Collections and Associated Records**

### **4.7.1 Applicability**

This SOP applies to all organizations, property and activities under the control of the Department of the Army and located within the boundaries of Fort Bliss or other contiguous land under Fort Bliss control. It also includes activities undertaken on behalf of the Army or with consent of the Army, or as a result of consent of the Army by contract, lease or inter-service support agreement or other instrument to which Fort Bliss, the United States Army, or the Department of Defense is a party, within Fort Bliss or other contiguous land under Fort Bliss control.

## 4.7.2 Objective

The mission of the Fort Bliss Curatorial Facility is threefold: (1) as a premier facility for the preservation of the archaeological resources of Fort Bliss; (2) as a research center for scholars and professionals who wish to analyze and study the collections and thus further promote the history and heritage of Fort Bliss and the associated prehistoric cultures of the region; (3) as a secure repository facility for the collections of other Federal agencies.

In accordance with this mission, the Curatorial Program at Fort Bliss will ensure that the highest standards of care, organization and preservation are accorded to all historic and prehistoric artifacts, as well as project and site supporting documentation extant on the collections of the Directorate of Environment, Conservation Division, Fort Bliss Military Reservation. The Curatorial Facility, located in Buildings 624 and 645, is required to comply with 36 CFR 79, *Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections*, and other governing Federal regulations as they relate to Federally owned and administered collections. These regulations require that artifacts and supporting data be accessioned in accordance with 36 CFR 79 standards, be appropriately curated in a secure climate-controlled facility with an appropriate disaster preparedness and response plan, and be cataloged, inventoried, and preserved in perpetuity. The governing authority initiated by 36 CFR 79 gives retaining agencies the authority to:

Preserve collections of prehistoric and historic material remains and associated records recovered under the authority of the Antiquities Act (16 U.S.C. 431-433), the Reservoir Salvage Act (16 U.S.C. 469-469c), section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470*h* - 2) or the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 470*aa-mm*) (36 CFR 79.1; 372).

The constructs of 36 CFR 79 also require that collections and supporting documentation be made available to qualified researchers and institutions. The unique scope of the Fort Bliss archaeological collection lends itself to on-going analysis by qualified professionals. Therefore, it falls under the mission of the Curatorial Facility to encourage independent research using the collection. Facilities exist for visiting scholars and archaeologists to have on-site access to the collection. Research facilities, the standard operating procedure for on-site analysis and loans of artifacts are treated in **Section 1.4.3**

## Research

In accordance with the Fort Bliss Curatorial Facility's Collection Policy (**1.3 Collection Policy**), the facility's manager and staff will endeavor to secure those artifacts and supporting data not currently in the possession of Fort Bliss. Collectors have long surveyed the ground of Fort Bliss, and some of these individuals collected artifacts from the post and ranges. As a repository for the archaeological heritage of Fort Bliss, the Curatorial Facility accepts as part of its mission the task of attempting to retrieve, through donations and deeds of gift (**1.4.5 Deed of Gift**), this property from private collectors.

Fort Bliss contains a number of museums, each with its own focus. The concern here is only with the collections controlled by the Directorate of Environment Conservation Division (DOE-C) and housed in the Fort Bliss Curatorial Facility. These collections are primarily archaeological in nature and contain culturally significant artifacts from prehistoric and historic contexts, as well as associated documentation in the forms of site files, project files, photographs, slides and contact sheets with negatives, USGS and Defense Mapping Agency maps and aerial photographs.

In addition, the Curatorial Facility houses collections controlled by the Fort Bliss Historic Architecture Program. These include architectural elements, historic photographs, and plans pertinent to the treatment and maintenance of the historic structures of the post.

The prehistoric landscape of Fort Bliss spans approximately 12,000 years from the end of the Pleistocene until A.D. 1540. Historic periods represented on Fort Bliss range from historic Native American groups who utilized the area through the American rancher period to the end of the Cold War.

#### **4.7.3 Collection Policy**

##### **Prehistoric and Historic Collections**

The Curatorial Facility at Fort Bliss curates artifacts pertinent to the prehistory and history of the land included in the Fort Bliss Military Reservation. The prehistoric collection includes all artifacts from prehistoric contexts, regardless of age or cultural affiliation, provided the artifacts were recovered within the reservation boundaries. Human remains are also covered in this policy. Historic artifacts include but are not limited to objects of civilian or military manufacture from contact period (16<sup>th</sup> Century) to the present and recovered from the property encompassed by Fort Bliss or pertinent to any historic event involving the military installation. Federal and state guidelines define an archaeological site as a discrete locus or collection of loci of cultural materials of at least 50 years of age. Because some sites and materials on Fort Bliss date from the Cold War Era (1953–1991), this Collection Policy contains latitude for the collection and preservation of artifacts, documents and photographs from this important period in history.

##### **Necessity**

The Collection Policy for the Fort Bliss Curatorial Facility is necessary due to the scope and diversity of the collection under the care and mission of the Curatorial Program. The Collection Policy ensures the focus of the collection will remain on the history and cultural heritage of the Fort Bliss Military Reservation.

##### **Scope of Collections**

The diversity of the Fort Bliss collection and the potential for unregulated growth dictate that the Curatorial Program maintains a strict collection policy. The Collection Policy pertains solely to the archaeological and documentary collections of Fort Bliss and the accessions and documentation thereof. This Collection Policy does not, however, preclude the use of the Curatorial Facility as storage for collections from other Federal agencies. Acceptance of such collections from other agencies for curatorial services must be accompanied by proper documentation, memoranda of agreement, and supporting data. The provision of curatorial services is contingent on the status of the Fort Bliss collection and laboratory staffing requirements. All non-Fort Bliss-specific collections will be stored and maintained separately from the main collection. Such collections may be documented through a separate database, but only when this is specified by the affected Federal agency who shall maintain collection ownership.

#### **4.7.4 Implementing Procedures**

##### **Collection Management**

Management of all collections administered by the Fort Bliss Curatorial Facility will be to the highest standards and in full compliance with Federal regulations as set forth in 36 CFR 79. This compliance standard includes the maintenance of associated records and files pertaining to the collection and the fulfillment of all regulatory requirements. All collections received for curation at the Fort Bliss Curatorial Facility must adhere to certain standards of processing (e.g., housing, labeling). Collections not meeting these standards require an advance arrangement with the Fort Bliss Curatorial Facility for standard processing to be completed by the curatorial staff.

## **Artifacts**

Artifacts in the Fort Bliss collection encompass a wide variety of types recovered from a variety of environments during different projects. However, all artifacts are processed into the collections in the same manner, regardless of how they have been collected or the material from which they are made.

## **Associated Records**

Each archaeological investigation generates associated documentation or records. Even in cases where artifacts are not collected, some kind of record is produced (e.g., letter, report and site forms). These associated records are represented as mixed media, site and project files, slides and various sizes of photography. The primary goal of archiving associated records is to stabilize and arrange the records so they are easily accessible.

## **Curatorial Facility**

A state-of-the-art Fort Bliss Curatorial Facility is located in Buildings 624 and 645 at the corner of Pleasanton and Taylor. These renovated stable buildings provide more than 35,000 cubic feet of climate-controlled artifact storage space as well as facilities to accommodate visiting researchers and a processing laboratory.

The artifact storage spaces in Building 624 are divided into two rooms, the main artifact storage room and a cold storage room. Both are climate controlled and each maintains ideal conditions for their individual collections. The main artifact storage room maintains a temperature not to exceed 75 degrees or fall below 65 degrees Fahrenheit with a relative humidity not to exceed 45 to 55 percent. The cold storage room maintains a stable environment between 60 and 65 degrees with the same relative humidity. Both rooms are equipped with digital thermal hygrometers to allow laboratory personnel to monitor and track fluctuations in either temperature or relative humidity. Both storage spaces are equipped with sprinklers for fire suppression. Both also contain water-alert sensing systems to protect against water damage due to flash flooding. This section of the facility is secured by a keypad entry security system.

Building 645 has the capacity to store approximately 30,000 linear feet of cultural material. The main artifact storage room maintains a temperature not to exceed 75 degrees or fall below 65 degrees Fahrenheit, with a relative humidity that does not exceed 45 to 55 percent. The main storage room is equipped with digital hydrometers to allow laboratory personnel to monitor and track fluctuations in both humidity and temperature.

Building 645 is equipped with sprinklers for fire-suppression. It also contains water-alert sensing systems to protect against water damage due to flash flooding. This section of the facility is also secured by a

keypad entry security system. Two additional rooms off the south end of Building 645 are to be finished as research stations for visiting scholars involved in use of the collections.

All efforts by the curatorial staff are to ensure the integrity and longevity of the collection. Yet, while the Curatorial Facility can slow the degradation process, it cannot arrest it. Therefore, a strategy for the preservation and conservation of the collection is necessary, and although the scope of this Standard Operating Procedure does not encompass individual preservation and conservation strategies, it does provide for the establishment of an inventory and preservation/conservation policy.

The initial inventory of the Fort Bliss Curatorial Facility will be completed as the collection is accessioned and cataloged. Any necessary preservation or conservation strategies for individual artifacts will be noted, the strategy formulated, and then carried out with all appropriate documentation. The policy of the Curatorial Facility calls for as little intervention as possible, and recommends that any that does occur be as nontoxic as possible, as minimal as possible and, beyond all else, completely reversible.

Following completion of the initial inventory, the collections held at the Fort Bliss Curatorial Facility will be subjected to an overall inventory every five (5) years to ensure the integrity of the collection.

## **Research**

### **Collection Use**

Section 79.10 of 36 CFR 79 provides for and encourages the use of collections by qualified professionals and institutions. According to the regulations:

The Federal Agency Official shall ensure that the Repository official makes the collection available for scientific, educational, and religious uses, subject to such terms and conditions as are necessary to protect and preserve the condition, research potential, religious or sacred importance, and uniqueness of the collection.

In accordance with 36 CFR 79, the collections stored in the Fort Bliss Curatorial Facility will be made available for analysis and research to qualified professionals and institutions who wish to conduct on-site research with the collections. Research hours are 0800 to 1630 Monday through Friday.

Every effort will be made to encourage and accommodate the use of the collections by qualified researchers. To conduct research with the collections, prior arrangements must be made at least one (1) week in advance with the Curatorial Facility manager. Researchers should telephone, email, or submit a letter detailing the components of the collections they wish to view, a synopsis of the scope of their research, and whether or not they believe they will need photocopying or photo reproduction services. Objects of research will be retrieved from and returned to, the collection by DOE-C staff archaeologists.

The facility in Building 624 includes a research room for individuals to conduct research. Researchers will provide their own materials. Please note that ballpoint and ink pens are not allowed in the research room. When applicable, white cotton gloves will be provided by the archaeology staff. Food and drink are not allowed in any portion of the Curatorial Facility.

Research conducted with the Fort Bliss collections must acknowledge the repository in the appropriate manner. The Directorate of Environment Conservation Division requires copies of all publications,

dissertations and theses, or documents resulting from such research. In cases where the researcher is known to the DOE-C staff, it may be possible for portions of the collections to be loaned to that individual.

All photographs held by the Fort Bliss Curatorial Facility are public domain. However, the Fort Bliss Curatorial Facility requests that any images used in publications contain a credit line stating: *Courtesy of the Fort Bliss Curatorial Facility* or *Courtesy of the Fort Bliss Historical Photography Collection*. Individual collections held by the facility should be credited accordingly: e.g., *From the P. J. Michaels Collection Courtesy of the Fort Bliss Historical Photography Collection*.

### *Loans*

The Fort Bliss Curatorial Facility will enter into short-term loan agreements with qualified researchers and institutions. Loans are made for research, educational, analytical, and instructional purposes and a standard loan agreement accompanies loans for off-site artifact analysis and evaluation.

Loans to qualified institutions for exhibition or research purposes are subject to short-term loan agreements that specifically state the responsibilities of the collection owner — the United States Government and Fort Bliss — and the borrower. The Fort Bliss lending policy states that artifacts are loaned on a per annum basis, i.e., renewed annually subject to prearranged conditions set forth in the loan agreement. In some cases, particularly with regard to loans to other institutions, the terms of the loans will be set for a five-year term, to be renewed every five (5) years. In either case it is important to note that the *borrower* is responsible for insuring the material against loss, breakage, contamination and theft. Permission must be obtained from the Curatorial Facility manager before any destructive analysis is preformed on objects borrowed from the Fort Bliss collections. Standard loan agreements are herein included as **Loan Agreement**.

### **NAGPRA**

On December 4, 1995, the Department of the Interior Office of the Secretary published and distributed its final rule on 43 CFR 10, the Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) regulations. First signed into law on 16 November 1990, NAGPRA addresses the rights of lineal descendants, Indian Tribes, and Native Hawaiian organizations to certain Native American remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony with which they are affiliated (*Federal Record*, Vol. 60 Number 232, December 1995, 62134).

In response to a November 1995 Department of the Army, U.S. Army Environmental Center memorandum, *Results of NAGPRA Compliance Analysis for Fort Bliss and attached report, Collections Summary for Fort Bliss, Texas, U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project*, Technical Report No. 32, the Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, Mandatory Center of Expertise for Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections conducted an inventory and evaluation of NAGPRA-specific artifacts and remains curated in the Fort Bliss collection. Fort Bliss has completed Sections 5 and 6 inventories and contacted the appropriate Tribes and is in compliance with NAGPRA. As the directors of an active ongoing program of site testing and mitigation, DOE-C personnel remain vigilant with regard to human remains and associated grave goods subject to NAGPRA regulations that may be recovered from Fort Bliss property.

Negotiations and consultation among individual Tribes and Tribal councils and Fort Bliss are conducted by the Chief of Conservation Division of the Directorate of Environment, assisted by other members of the archaeological staff. In no way will Curatorial Facility personnel initiate any repatriation negotiations with any Tribe, Tribal member or Tribal council.



## Deed of Gift

Deeds of Gift are those legal forms that transfer ownership in perpetuity of an artifact or collection of artifacts from a private owner to a museum or Federal repository. The execution of a Deed of Gift must follow the form shown below or include all ingredients of that form in order for it to be legal, binding, and non-negotiable from that date forward either by the person donating the artifact and/or collection or his/her heirs. A Deed of Gift between an individual and Fort Bliss entitles both donor and recipient to a number of benefits. The greatest benefit for the donor is a tax deduction. **It is imperative that any individual acting on behalf of Fort Bliss explain in full that in order for a donor to claim a tax deduction on donated material, such material must be donated without provision or attached conditions.** It is the responsibility of the **donor** to obtain a fair appraisal of the artifacts or collection to be donated by a disinterested party. **It is UNETHICAL for any individual associated with the Deed of Gift process or any employee of Fort Bliss or any personnel associated with the Curatorial Facility to suggest an appraisal value for any artifact.**

An example of a Deed of Gift is shown below as it appears in **Appendix A.** of 36 CFR 79, with the addition that any Deed of Gift will be for all time, and the donor and his/her heirs will renounce all claim to any donated material.

Donations of historical photography or associated records will follow the same general format for a Deed of Gift as that provided below. Differences will be that the donor holds free and clear title to the images, will allow for the publications and use of such images with appropriate credits as it pertains to collections held in the public domain, and renounces all claims to the images for all time, either from the donor or the donor's heirs.

### DEED OF GIFT TO THE FORT BLISS CURATORIAL FACILITY

*Whereas*, the Fort Bliss Curatorial Facility, hereinafter called the Recipient, is dedicated to the preservation and protection of artifacts, specimens and associated records that are generated in connection with its projects and programs;

*Whereas*, certain artifacts and specimens listed in Attachment A to this Deed of Gift, were recovered from the <include name of historic or prehistoric resource/site> within the property boundaries of Fort Bliss Military Installation in connection with the Recipient's <name of project> project;

*Whereas*, the <name of the prehistoric or historic resource/site> is located on lands to which title is held by <name of Donor>, hereinafter called the Donor, and that the Donor holds free and clear title to the artifacts and specimens;

*Whereas*, the Donor is desirous of donating artifacts and specimens to the Recipient to ensure their continued preservation and protection;

*Now therefore*, the Donor does hereby unconditionally donate to the Recipient, for unrestricted use for all time, renouncing any further claim as could be made by the Donor and/or his/her heirs, those artifacts and specimens listed in Attachment A to this Deed of Gift;  
and

The Recipient hereby gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the artifacts and specimens.

Signed: <Signature of Donor>  
Date: <Date>

Signed: <Signature of Federal Agency Official>  
Date: <Date>

Attachment A: Inventory of Artifacts and Specimens  
[55 FR 37360, Sept. 12, 1990; 55 FR 41639, Oct. 10, 1990]

## Loan Agreements

All property under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Government is subject to certain governing laws and regulations. Property held by the U.S. Government or any agency may not be disposed of without due process through GSA or other governing authority. Artifacts, as well as associated records, photography, and historical photography and documentation, are governed by regulations as set forth in 36 CFR 79. According to these regulations, however, provisions are made for the loan of culturally significant collections curated by Federal agencies for research, exhibition or education or instructional purposes. Such loans are subject to a standardized short-term loan agreement as set forth in *Appendix C* of 36 CFR 79. Included herein is a template of a standard short-term agreement that is in compliance with 36 CFR 79. Loan agreements between the Fort Bliss Curatorial Facility and borrowing institutions or qualified professionals will be for a duration not to exceed one (1) year. Loans may be renewed annually subject to provisions for the preservation of the artifact and the condition of the artifact at the end of the short-term loan agreement period.

Following is a standardized version of a short-term loan agreement, followed in turn by a long-term loan agreement:

### SHORT-TERM LOAN AGREEMENT

ATZC-DOE-C Date \_\_\_\_\_

This is a short-term loan agreement between Fort Bliss DOE-C and the following entity:  
Please print name and address

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The following items are hereby loaned to the undersigned for a period of time not to exceed one-year, at which time they are to be either returned or this loan is to be renewed for an additional year.

ITEMS (please list):

(use additional paper as needed)

Loan received by: (Print Name)\_\_\_\_\_ (Signature)\_\_\_\_\_

Loan released by: (Print Name)\_\_\_\_\_ (Signature)\_\_\_\_\_

LONG-TERM LOAN AGREEMENT  
BETWEEN THE  
Fort Bliss Curatorial Facility  
AND THE  
<Name of Borrower>

The Fort Bliss Curatorial Facility, hereinafter called the Repository, agrees to loan to <Name of Borrower>, hereinafter called the Borrower, certain artifacts, specimens, and associated records, listed in Attachment A, which were collected from the <name of prehistoric or historic resource/site or collection>, which is assigned <list site number and/or accession number>. The collection was recovered in connection with the <name of Federal or Federally authorized project or name of Donor if Deed of Gift> project (or collection), located on the property of the Fort Bliss Military Installation in El Paso, El Paso County, in the state of Texas. The collection is the property of the U.S. Government either by rights of land ownership in which the artifacts, specimens, or associated records were recovered, or by Deed of Gift between a Donor and Fort Bliss Curatorial Facility as Recipient.

The artifacts, specimens and associated records are being loaned for the purpose of <cite purpose of loan>, beginning on <month, day, year> and ending on <month, day, year>, a period not exceeding five years in duration.

During the term of the loan, the Borrower agrees to handle, package, and ship or transport the Collection in a manner that protects it from breakage, loss, deterioration, and contamination, in conformance with the regulation 36 CFR Part 79 for the curation of Federally owned and administered archaeological collections and the terms and conditions stipulated in Attachment B to this loan agreement.

The Borrower agrees to assume full responsibility for insuring the Collection or for providing funds for the repair or replacement of objects that are damaged or lost during transit and while in the Borrower's possession. Within five (5) days of discovery, the Borrower will notify the Repository of instances and circumstances surrounding any loss of, deterioration and damage to, or destruction of the Collection and will, at the direction of the Repository, take steps to conserve damaged materials.

The Borrower agrees to acknowledge and credit the U.S. Government and the Repository in any exhibits or publications resulting from the loan. The credit line shall read as follows: "Courtesy of the U.S. Army Air Defense Artillery Center and the Fort Bliss Curatorial Facility." The Borrower agrees to provide the Repository and the U.S. Army with copies of any resulting publications.

Upon termination of this agreement, the Borrower agrees to properly package and ship or transport the Collection to the Repository.

Either party may terminate this agreement, effective not less than thirty (30) days after receipt by the other part of written notice, without further liability to either party.

Signed: <Signature of Repository Official>

Date: <Date>

Signed: <Signature of Borrower>

Date: <Date>

Attachment A: Inventory of Objects Being Loaned

Attachment B: Terms and Conditions of the Loan

## 5.0 Cultural Resources Inventory

To manage a resource successfully, it is necessary to identify that resource. Section 2.5 Historic Context provides an understanding of what cultural resources might be present on the Fort. This section provides an overview of work that has been done, literature generated by the work and the inventory of cultural resources identified from the work

### 5.1 Literature Review

#### 5.1.1 Summary of Investigations

The earliest written accounts of the region come from the Spanish Entradas, through the journals of explorers and missionaries, including the first official exploratory party lead by Fray Rodriguez-Captain Camuscado in 1581. Along their route from Santa Barbara, Chihuahua, Mexico, they traveled the Rio Concho and then followed the southern/western edges of the Rio Grande, up to just south of Socorro, New Mexico. Although not entirely clear from the accounts, it appears that in the vicinity of El Paso, Texas, no native groups were observed during this mid-summer visit. The Antonio Espejo expedition of 1582 also originated in Santa Barbara, Chihuahua, Mexico and ended around Socorro, New Mexico. Arriving in the El Paso area during the winter, the Spanish found a group living in and around marshy pools in rancherías and straw houses, mainly dependent on fish. In 1598, the Don Juan de Oñate expedition traveled cross-country from Santa Barbara, Chihuahua, Mexico. Rather than encountering native groups in the El Paso area, the sargento mayor of the group may have had to bring natives to the Spanish camp from a greater distance, suggesting that the group did not reside by the river. Franciscan Fray Alonso de Benavides, writing in the 1630s, described an Apache Tribe living in tents and huts, moving from mountain range to mountain range, somewhat to the north of El Paso. Some of the earliest modern written accounts of the region include W. A. Bryan, in 1929, in a paper entitled, The recent bone-cavern find at Bishop's Cap, New Mexico, in *Science*, 70; R. P. Conklin, in 1932, wrote, Conklin Cavern: the discoveries in the bone cave at Bishop's Cap, New Mexico, in the *West Texas Historical and Scientific Society Bulletin*, 44; E. B. Howard, in 1932, published, Caves along the slopes of the Guadalupe Mountains, in the *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological and Paleontological Society*, 4; E. B. Sayles, in 1935, in An archaeological survey of Texas, in *Medallion Papers*, No. 17; C. B. Cosgrove, in 1947, in Caves of the Upper Gila and Hueco areas in New Mexico and Texas, *Papers of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology*, 24; and D. J. Lehmer, in 1948, in The Jornada Branch of the Mogollon, *University of Arizona Social Science Bulletin No 17*. Most of this work was conducted in cave sites and provided invaluable data, rarely preserved in the mostly open-air sites across the post. Lehmer's work continues to be used today as the seminal description of prehistoric lifeways in the region.

### Archaeology

Under the Directorate of Environment and Housing in the 1970s, the Environmental Office hired its first archaeologist. Prior to this, local avocational archaeological groups conducted many salvage and research projects, including excavations and inventories. Soon thereafter large archaeological inventory projects were conducted in Maneuver Areas 1 through 8 and on McGregor Range to develop a baseline of the types of cultural resources on post. These early inventories resulted in the discovery of more than 10,000 archaeological sites ranging from PaleoIndian to late prehistoric sites in addition to numerous historic period properties. The McGregor Range work was in support of the land withdrawal Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) in 1977. This sample survey gathered baseline data that could be used in assembling the withdrawal EIS. Although some re-surveys are now required to meet later, stricter standards for transect width, most of Maneuver Areas 1–8 have been inventoried for archaeological resources. As of the fall of 2006, about 70 percent of McGregor Range Training Areas have been

inventoried. On Otero Mesa, of the approximate 164,000 acres, about 31 percent has been surveyed. All of this information has been incorporated into both a relational database and a GIS database system that allows for efficient management of the resources. More than 17,000 archaeological sites of all periods have been recorded on post, including over 700 historic period sites. The sites occur in all of the varied topographic zones on post including desert basin floor, alluvial fans, Otero Mesa, Otero Mesa escarpment and in the Organ, Hueco and Sacramento Mountains. Many of the sites are regionally and nationally famous and include Pendejo Cave, Escondida Pueblo, Hot Well Pueblo, Ceremonial Cave, Twelve Room House Ruin, Wilde Well, Don Lee's Ranch, Mesa Horse Camp and Picture Cave.

The present focus of the archaeological resources program is to identify new cultural resources on McGregor Range and evaluate them for NRHP eligibility in anticipation of the changing military mission, the subject of the upcoming Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement. A secondary goal is to complete evaluations of National Register of Historic Places eligibility on all unevaluated properties. After all NRHP evaluations are complete, Fort Bliss will concentrate on testing of any sites remaining "undetermined" and data recovery of sites in areas with a high potential for adverse military impacts.

Fort Bliss is now operating under a Programmatic Agreement (PA) among the Texas and New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officers and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. That PA guides Fort Bliss in its management of cultural resources and meets its National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106, responsibilities. Finally, Fort Bliss and its archeological contractors are completing a revised Significance Standards. Those standards, last formulated in 1996, guide not only the determination of NRHP eligibility, but also provide valuable historic contexts, and aid in the selection of sample sites for data recovery.

## **Architecture**

A series of historic monographs of Fort Bliss were produced in 1962 and 1993 (see 5.1.2.2 for listing of publications addressing Fort Bliss history and buildings). The 1962 focused on the history of the units that served on Fort Bliss without addressing the Fort's development or buildings (McMaster 1967). Two studies (Harris, et al. 1993 and Jamieson 1993) performed in 1993 provide a review of Fort Bliss by developing specific historic contexts consisting of 1) the formative years of New Fort Bliss (1890-1898); 2) Fort Bliss and the Spanish-American War Period (1898-1902); 3) Fort Bliss and the early new Army period (1902-1910); 4) Fort Bliss and the Mexican Revolution (1910-1920); 5) Fort Bliss and WWI (1917-1919); 6) creation of a permanent cavalry post (1916-1920); 7) Fort Bliss in the 1920s; 8) Fort Bliss in the 1930s and 9) Fort Bliss in WWII and the early Cold War period. Although these do not address buildings, they do provide appropriate historic context in which to perform building inventories and address eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. A final historic overview addressing the role Fort Bliss played in the early development of the U.S. missile program was conducted in 1998 (Enscore 1998). This study, however, does not provide information of buildings as they may relate to the context.

The first project to inventory and evaluate buildings on the Cantonment occurred in 1996 centered on the William Beaumont General Hospital area (Nowlan et al. 1996). This study defined a historic district eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The following year, two studies to inventory and evaluation buildings occurred. The first addressed historic buildings and structures out on the ranges (Faunce 1997). Although conducted as a historic archaeological project, the study inventoried properties associated with ranching and homesteads, mineral extraction and railroad contexts and evaluated their eligibility under Criteria A, B and D. The strength of this document is in the history it provides. Determinations of eligible for Criteria A and B are weak and require further research. The second study conducted in 1997 inventoried the Main Post and evaluated properties based on the following contexts: 1) Initial Construction Period 1891-1899; 2) Interim Period 1900-1912; 3) First Expansion Period 1913-1917;

4) 7th Cavalry Construction Period 1917; 5) Second Expansion Period 1918-1926; 6) Depression Era 1927-1939; and 7) Post WWII Period 1946-1950 (Burt n.d., Burt et al. 1997 and Ellsworth et al. 2000). It is not understood why this study did not follow the earlier historic context and developed periods based on when construction activities occurred or why it ignored the World War II period. This study also established the policy of only addressing buildings at the time of its construction, ignoring the potential for it to obtain significance under a later historically significant event. It developed a policy of addressing history as static, ending at the time of the buildings construction.

Beginning in 1999 and continuing into the present, a series of projects were centered on inventorying and evaluating Cold War era properties (Enscore, et al. 2005 and 2006; Keenoy et al. 2005; Nichols et al. 2005; and Nowlan 1999a, 1999b and 2005). A few of these inventoried and evaluated buildings dating between 1946 and 1989 for exceptional importance under Criteria Consideration G – for properties less than fifty years old. The majority have conducted inventory and evaluation of buildings in blocks of five (5) years under various Cold War contest such as Hawk Missile Program, Safeguard Missile Program, etc. These have only addressed those building constructed during that time period and have not consider all extant buildings at the time of the period being considered.

The first project to address building conditions and treatment was performed in 1978 with the study on Building 128 (Battle 1978). The purpose of this study was to determine the building's historic value. Other studies focusing on conditions of buildings consisted of a structural report on Building 4 (John Callan Architect, Inc. 2003) in preparation of its rehabilitation; concrete structural assessments of buildings 11 – 13, 111-118 and 516 (Jester 2004); and a structures report on Building 503 (John Callan Architect, Inc 2004a). Beginning in 2000, a series of manuals were developed to guide appropriate replacement or rehabilitation of architectural elements of the Fort's historic buildings (Freeman, 2002a, 2002b, 2004a, 2004b, 2004c, 2005, and 2006).

### 5.1.2 Published Investigations

Because of the number of studies that exist in the region, this section only presents those studies conducted on Fort Bliss and has been divided into the subcategories of Archaeology and Historic Buildings. These reports are on file in the Fort Bliss Directorate of Environment's Conservation Division.

#### Archaeology

Abbott, James e al.	<i>Significance Standards for Prehistoric Archeological Sites at Fort Bliss: A Design for Further Research and the Management of Cultural Resources</i> (1993). This document provides a design for future archeological research on Fort Bliss. It reviews previous archeological work in the region, assesses the current body of relevant knowledge, and suggests specific avenues for further inquiry. The scientific research design is intended to be a component in the Cultural Resources Management Plan for Fort Bliss.
Ackerly, Neal	<i>An Archaeological Survey of Three Alternate Proposed Sites for the Construction of an Immigration and Naturalization Service Sector Headquarters, El Paso, Texas</i> (2001). This report summarizes the results of systematic Class III (100%) archaeological survey of three parcels proposed as alternative facilities for construction of an Immigration and Naturalization Service facility. A total of three

	<p>archaeological sites, two dating to the late nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries and a third dating to the late prehistoric period were found. Parcel #1 (58.5 acres) contains 54 isolated occurrences and two archaeological sites. The first site, 41EP5525, is a historic twentieth century trash dump consisting of multiple dumping episodes and dating to 1940-1950. The second site, 41EP5526, consists of a low-density prehistoric artifact scatter. The site's assemblage consists primarily of undifferentiated El Paso brownwares and a single decorated sherd dating to A.D. 1074-1400. Parcel #2 (40 acres) contains 59 isolated occurrences and a single historic site. The historic site, 41EB5526, is a twentieth century trash dump containing low density surface artifacts deposited between 1890 and 1920. Parcel #3 (40 acres) contains six isolated occurrences and not sites.</p>
Almarez, Federico	<p><i>The Hueco Mountain Cave and Rock Shelter Survey: A Phase I Baseline Inventory in Maneuver Area 2D on Fort Bliss, Texas</i> (1995). This report presents the results of a 100% baseline inventory of caves and rock shelters in the southern Hueco Mountains on Fort Bliss. The project covered a 25 square kilometer area that lies entirely in Texas. The project inventories all cave and rock shelter sites, including documenting all associated rock art. Seventy-two (72) sites were recorded that contained some evidence of human use. Limited testing, designed to identify the nature and extent of subsurface deposits, is recommended in 71 of the caves.</p>
Aten, Lawrence	<p><i>Evaluation of the Cultural Resources of the Northgate Site, El Paso County, Texas</i> (1972). Report on the evaluation of the Northgate Site for its potential for providing worthwhile cultural information relative to ancient human behavior.</p>
Baugh, Timothy et al.	<p><i>Archeological Testing of Nine Sites Within the Proposed New Landfill at Fort Bliss, Texas</i> (1999). Nine prehistoric sites were tested through surface inspection, geomorphological assessment, and excavations. Three sites were recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. These were 41EP1662 a Late Archaic base camp or village that radiocarbon dating from a pithouse suggested a Formative component also existed; site 41EP5274, a small sparse artifact scatter interpreted as a camp with artifacts and radiocarbon dating suggesting a Formative period occupation; and 41EP5276 interpreted as a habitation based on a wide range of ceramic types, a dark stain contained El Paso phase ceramics and there were few formal tools, although a PaleoIndian end scraper and a Shumla point suggested potential PaleoIndian or Archaic occupations.</p>
Baugh, Timothy and Mark Sechrist	<p><i>Protohistoric Apachean Adaptations within the Basin and Range Province of South Central New Mexico and West Texas: A Perspective from the Fort Bliss Reservation</i> (2001). This report represents the results of field verification and National Register of Historic Places evaluations of 42 protohistoric and early historic</p>



	<p>sites and six localities. Significant research results included the identification of five sites with a high probability of being related to these periods. Two sites with specific rock alignments were identified by archeologists as protohistoric localities. These results were verified by members of the Mescalero Apache Tribe. Two additional sites were positively dated by earlier projects, but little to no cultural materials remained in association with these sites. The remaining sites had moderate to weak potential and could not be verified by the current field investigations.</p>
Baugh, Timothy, et al.	<p><i>Archaeological and Geomorphological Assessment of 106 Sites in Limited Use Areas on Maneuver Areas 1 and 2, Fort Bliss, El Paso County, Texas</i> (2003). This reports on the evaluation of 106 prehistoric sites in 10 Limited Use Areas on Maneuver Areas 1 and 2. Eligibility recommendations were based on archeological testing to identify the integrity and research potential of sites. Geomorphologic studies of non-site areas delineated environmental landscape zones based on deposition potential. Background information helped determine the expected material content, age, and site types. Site integrity and research potential were assessed using trowel probes, shovel scrapes, test pits placed over features and geomorphic test units in non-feature areas of the sites. Feature investigations refined site typologies. Cultural affiliations were revised using 24 radiocarbon dates, two obsidian hydration dates, diagnostic projectile points and pottery. Of the 102 tested sites, 61 are recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and 41 sites are recommend as ineligible.</p>
Beckes, Michael	<p><i>A Cultural Resource Inventory and Assessment of McGregor Guided Missile Range Part I – The Cultural Resource Base</i> (1977). A sample intensive survey and reconnaissance covering 34% of the McGregor Guided Missile Range has been conducted revealing a spectrum of temporal and functional site types reflective of diverse exploitations of arid land ecosystems. Structured to provide maximum input to the development of a concise cultural resource management scheme for cultural sites within the Range, this investigation served to identify those sites worthy of further investigation and critical interpretation. Of the 414 prehistoric sites identified in this survey, 22 sites are considered to hold potential for contributing to regional diachronic and synchronic study</p> <p><i>A Cultural Resource Inventory and Assessment of McGregor Guided Missile Range Part I I – Special Archeological Studies</i> (1977). Consists of 2 parts –Part 1: The Cultural Resource Base and Part 2: Special Archeological Studies. A sample intensive survey and reconnaissance covering 34% of the McGregor Guided Missile Range was conducted revealing a spectrum of temporal and functional site types reflective of diverse exploitations of arid land ecosystems. Structured to provide maximum input to the development of a concise cultural resource management scheme for cultural sites within the range, this investigation served to identify</p>

	those sites worthy of further investigation and critical interpretation. Of the 414 prehistoric sites identified in this survey, 22 sites are considered to hold potential for contributing to regional diachronic and synchronic study.
Bilbo, Michael	<i>A High Elevation Archaeological Survey of Castner Range, Ft. Bliss, TX</i> (1976). As a compilation of surveyed archaeological sites, this report deals primarily with site descriptions, periods, and recommendations, based on knowledge of the archaeology and ecology in the El Paso region. The area of research encompassed a relatively small land parcel – that of the mountainous portion of Castner Range.
Browning, Cody	<i>Archaeological Investigations for the Proposed SAFEAIR Project Located near the Shorad Test Site, Fort Bliss, Otero County, New Mexico</i> (1993). The proposed SAFEAIR project required moving test locations from white Sands Missile range to the Fort Bliss Military Reservation. This project was to establish target and launch locations for testing a variety of missile systems. A total of six target locations, two launch facilities, an access road, a buried cable corridor, and a mobile radar site were surveyed totaling approximately 32 acres. Two archaeological sites (LA101409 and LA101442) were identified and recorded. Site LA101409 is a low-density historic trash scatter that dates between 1915 and 1945. Site LA101442 is a prehistoric fire-cracked rock scatter of unknown cultural or temporal affiliation.
Browning, Cody, et al.	<i>A Cultural Resources Survey of 1,213 Acres for Four Proposed MLRS Firing Positions near McGregor Range Camp, Fort Bliss Military Reservation, Otero County, New Mexico</i> (1998). Reports on an intensive cultural resources inventory survey of approximately 1,213 acres on McGregor Guided Missile Range. Twenty-one (21) archaeological sites including 20 previously unrecorded and one revisited along with 197 isolated occurrences were identified and documented during the project. These archaeological sites represent prehistoric temporal affiliations spanning approximately 5,000 years of human occupation (Middle Archaic through late Formative) in the Tularosa Basin of south central New Mexico. 15 sites were determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, four sites as of unknown eligibility and one site found not eligible.
Burgett, Galen	<i>Prehistoric Cultural Systems in the Northern Chihuahuan Desert: Archaeological Research in the Hueco Bolson of West Texas.</i> (1991) (TO BE COMPLETED—STILL IN DRAFT FORM)
Caraveo, Carlos, et al.	Geo-Archaeological Survey of Caves, Rock Shelters and Rock Art Sites on the Otero Mesa, Northern Hueco Mountains, and Southern Sacramento Mountains (1995) (UNPUBLISHED) 95-13
Carmichael, David	<i>Archeological Survey in the Southern Tularosa Basin of New Mexico</i> (19786). This project was an intensive surface survey, providing

	100% coverage of approximately 245,000 acres of intermontane desert located between about 400 and 75 km north of downtown El Paso, Texas.
Church, Tim	<i>Tales to Tell: Evaluation of 465 Prehistoric Sites in Maneuver Areas 4A, 4B, and 4C, Doña Ana Range, New Mexico</i> (2 vols.) (2005). This document describes the investigation of 465 previously recorded sites located in Maneuver Areas 4A, 4B, and 4C. Of the initial 465 sites, 156 locations do not meet current site criteria and 41 could not be found at their reported locations. Based on the ranking scores, 124 sites were determined ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP with 139 determined eligible. Five sites are considered potentially eligible pending further investigation.
Church, Tim, Mark Ennes, Sue Ruth, and Dawn Snell	<i>Exploring Patterns of Prehistoric Occupation on the Tularosa Basin Floor: National Register Evaluation of 401 Sites in Maneuver Areas 7C and 7D, Fort Bliss</i> (2001). Project provided evaluations on 401 sites in Maneuver Areas 7C and 7D. Each of these locations was visited, surface manifestations were fully documented, and current findings integrated with previous documentation records to represent site attributes as completely as possible. Limited subsurface investigations were conducted on selected sites to investigate the potential for intact soils and cultural deposits. Of the 401 sites, 28 could not be located and 146 of the original sites populations did not meet current Ft Bliss site criteria. 94 were determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP with remaining sites determined not eligible.
Church, Tim, and Mark Sale	<i>Uncertain Futures: Mesilla Phase Archaeology in the Tularosa Basin Data Recovery at FB 16697 (LA 126396) and FB 16698 (LA 126395)</i> (2003). Reports on data recovery excavation on Formative period prehistoric sites on Meyer Small Arms Range. Fieldwork resulted in collection of an estimated 90% of surface assemblages, excavation of all visible features and numerous additional features revealed through backhoe trenching/blading. The remains of both burned and unburned structures (a maximum of ten) and extramural hearth features were defined and fully exhumed o both sites. In addition, several activity areas or “hearth complexes” were defined and partially excavated. The data examined in the report supports a conclusion that the site was occupied for several weeks by a band of approximately nine households in the late fall or early winter and engaged in the collection of chenopodium and other seed producing plants. In addition, small mammals, particularly rabbits were hunted and subjected to extensive processing including marrow extraction that would suggest nutritional stress. No evidence of domesticates were found.
Church, Tim, and Scot Walley	<i>Archaeological Survey of 988 Acres at Wilde Benton, Fort Bliss, New Mexico</i> (2005). This report presents the results of an

	<p>archaeological survey of approximately 988 acres for a new Digital Multipurpose Training Range at Wilde Benton on McGregor Range Maneuver Area 32. Data for the project were gathered using the transect recording unit method. Consistent with this method, field crews recorded all cultural materials encountered within a survey unit, assigning provenience to an arbitrarily selected area of space, in this case a 1-m square transect recording unit. Assignment of higher-level provenience units, such as sites, was deferred until analysis phase at the conclusion of field work. Two sites were thus newly recorded during the course of the study, including one prehistoric and one historic site. The prehistoric site is recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and the historic sites are ineligible. Three previously recorded sites were also examined.</p>
Church, Tim, et al.	<p><i>Mountains and Basins: The Lithic Landscape of the Jornada Mogollon</i> (1996). The report presents the results of a lithic source survey on Fort Bliss property and adjacent areas of the Jornada Mogollon region. The survey resulted in the creation of a comparative collection that serves as a guide to the identification of various lithic materials found in archaeological assemblages from the post and the area.</p>
Church, Tim, et al.	<p><i>Coping with a Dynamic Environment: Prehistoric Subsistence in the Central Hueco Bolson, New Mexico</i> (2001). This project involved the investigation of 586 previously recorded sites located in Maneuver Areas 5A and 5B. The project was designed to locate previously recorded prehistoric archaeological sites and gather data to make determinations of eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP. Of the initial 586 sites, 11 were determined to be outside project area, another 11 sites had been evaluated earlier, 211 locations did not meet current Ft Bliss site criteria, 34 could not be found at their reported locations, 35 were combined with other sites, and one site was found to have two Ft Bliss numbers assigned. This resulted in 285 sites evaluated of which 195 were determined not eligible and 92 determined eligible for listing in the NRHP.</p>
Church, Tim, et al.	<p><i>Production and Subsistence in the Shadow of the Jarilla Mountains: Evaluation of 383 Prehistoric Sites in Maneuver Areas 7A and 7B, Fort Bliss, New Mexico</i> (2002). Evaluates the eligibility of 383 sites for inclusion in the NRHP. Each site was visited, surface manifestations were fully documented, and current findings integrated with previous documentation records to represent site attributes as completely as possible. Limited subsurface investigations (i.e. shovel and trowel tests) were conducted on selected sites to investigate the potential for intact soils and cultural deposits. Of the 383 sites, 24 could not be relocated and 179 sites did not meet current Fort Bliss site criteria. Of the remaining sites, 99 are ineligible and 81 are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.</p>

Condon, Peter et al.	<p><i>National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Assessment for 39 Prehistoric Sites, McGregor Guided Missile Range, Training Areas 27, 30, 31, and 32, Otero County, New Mexico</i> (2004). Thirty-nine prehistoric sites, previously documented, were investigated for eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP. These sites represent a subset of multicomponent Formative-age sites and resource specific, task-oriented sites identified within the margins of the Tularosa Basin. A recommendation of eligibility was provided for those sites that possessed evidence of deposits suitable for radiocarbon dating, intact subsurface deposits, or substantial data content. The determination of substantial data content was based on assemblage context, density, and diversity. Evaluation of the cultural assemblage not only focused on artifact content, but on feature morphology, integrity, and spatial distribution as well. Field work was restricted to limited subsurface testing.</p>
Condon, Peter et al.	<p><i>A Mitigation of Five Prehistoric Sites in the Hueco Mountain Project Area, Maneuver Area 2C, Fort Bliss Military Installation, El Paso County, Texas</i> (2005). This reports on the mitigation of five archaeological sites within a 3 sq km area. The sites were chosen from those eligible for listing in the NRHP in the Hueco Mountain Project area, Maneuver Area 2C. The site boundaries were mapped with a GPS data collector, datum was established, and all surface artifacts were provenienced electronically using a total station. All artifacts were collected. Manual excavation was then conducted on all five sites, focusing on features and artifact concentrations. Initial excavation units were opened by removing the overlying eolian sediments in an effort to expose subsurface cultural deposits. Mechanical trenching and wide area scraping were also used to establish soil profiles and to further investigate the potential for buried cultural deposits. Between 5 and 50 percent of each site was excavated depending on depositional context and assemblage density. All features were excavated and all datable materials collected for a variety of analytical procedures, including radiocarbon dating, macrobotanical analysis, and liquid residue analyses.</p>
Faunce, Kenneth	<p><i>The Fort Bliss Preacquisition Project Report: A History of the Southern Tularosa Basin</i> (1997). This project examined the pre-army occupation history of Fort Bliss including the Dona Ana-Orogrande Complex and the McGregor Guided Missile Range. The study focused on areas of the Organ, Hueco, Sacramento, and Franklin Mountains, as well as the grasslands of Otero Mesa and the floor of the southern Tularosa Basin and Hueco Bolson. It examined the ranching, mining, and railroad activities including the Spanish and Mexican use of the area. The project assessed the significance of these activities and the archaeological sites associated with them. Also, the study examined historic properties for significance for eligibility to the NRHP. The project explored land use and why certain enterprises were successful while others were not, as well as</p>

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the social and economic impact on the local and regional areas.

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*Railroads and Ranches: A Fort Bliss Testing Project* (1995). Eight sites are the subjects of this report: three ranches, North Coe Ranch, Coe Home Ranch and Goodin Well; three railroad sites, Turquoise, Desert and Newman Section Camp; and two industrial sites, the Yucca Farm and a migrant worker camp associated with the a farm (LA 97369, FBH009). All sites date from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Excavations at the three ranches and three railroad camps compared the relationships of the sites over time. The two unique industry sites also date to the same period. Little is known about yucca farming in the Tularosa Basin.

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Foster, Michael

*Archaeological Investigations at Pueblo sin Casas (FB6273), A Multicomponent Site in the Hueco Bolson, Fort Bliss, Texas* (1993). During the summer of 1979 site FB6273 was tested by students enrolled in an archaeological field school at the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, UTEP. Previous descriptions of the site suggested it contained the remains of an El Paso phase pueblo with substantial subsurface cultural deposits. Controlled surface collections were made and the subsequent testing quickly demonstrated the site was a deflated surface scatter of artifacts and hearths.

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Foster, Michael

*An Archaeological Survey and Testing Program for a Proposed U.S. Air Force Bombing Range, McGregor Range, New Mexico* (1989). This report addresses cultural resources survey conducted within a proposed practice bombing range on Fort Bliss McGregor Range in Otero County, New Mexico. Goal of the survey was to identify a location for the proposed range that would minimize or eliminate the impact of the bombing upon cultural resources in the area. Approximately 8.5 square kilometers were surveyed and 105 prehistoric archaeological sites were recorded. After reviewing the data and consulting with the Army COE and the Air Force, three sites were tested (LA72557, LA72472, and LA724486). Precautions were recommended for construction of the lead-in corridor and periodic de-dudding of the range prevent significant damage to cultural resources.

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Foster, Michael

*Cultural Resource Surveys of Range 49 and Sections of Range 48* (1989). This report describes the results of cultural resources discovery level survey on Doña Ana Range. Twenty-four prehistoric archaeological sites were recorded on Range 49 and six were recorded on Range 48. Two sites cannot be assigned to any temporal or cultural affinity, one is of possible late Archaic/early Formative affinity, five are assigned only to the general Formative period, and eleven appear to represent the Mesilla phase. Four may be multicomponent sites: one Mesilla/Doña Ana, one Mesilla/El Paso, one Doña Ana/El Paso and one late Mesilla/Doña Ana/ El Paso. Seven are possible El Paso phase sites. Nine sites are

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	recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, six are undetermined and the rest not eligible.
Gerald, Rex	<p><i>Range Dam Project Castner Range-Fort Bliss Military Reservation, El Paso County, Texas: A Preliminary Evaluation of the Historic, Cultural, and Environmental Significance of the Ruins of the Prehistoric Northgate Site Community</i> (1972). Reports on preliminary assessment of the historic, cultural, and environmental resource information at the Northgate Site (41EPE), a prehistoric ruin impacted by proposed Range Dam on Castner Range. From surface and subsurface examination of the major portion of the site (over 30 acres) it was determined that the main occupation occurred during the Mesilla Phase with sporadic reoccupation of the area during succeeding phases until ca. 1350 A.D.</p> <p><i>Preliminary Reconnaissance to Evaluate the Cultural and Historic Resources of the Easternmost Two Sections of Castner Range, Fort Bliss, El Paso County, Texas</i> (1975). Project evaluated the cultural and historical resources of two sections of Castner Range. 53 localities were designated sites with some 100 distinct activity loci identified on the basis of artifactual or other evidence. Of the 100 activity loci recorded, 78 included fire-fractured rock hearths, 57 included sherds, 39 included stone tools and/or flakes, three were possible dwellings, and three were historic trash dumps.</p>
Gibbs, Victor	<p><i>A Cultural Resources Survey of 955 Acres on Biggs Army Airfield in El Paso, Texas and McGregor Ammunition Supply Point, Fort Bliss Military Reservation, New Mexico</i> (1997). Archaeological survey was conducted on 955 acres of Biggs Army Airfield and 18 acres on McGregor Ammunition Supply Point. One previously recorded archaeological site was updated, but no new sites were found. Four isolated occurrences were recorded during the survey. Also, ten buildings were evaluated and determined not to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.</p>
Gibbs, Victor, and Chad Burt	<p><i>Cultural Resources Survey of 300 Acres near McGregor Range Camp, Fort Bliss Military Reservation, Otero County, New Mexico</i> (2004). Report describes pedestrian survey of 300 acres; three sites and 16 isolated finds were recorded. With limited research potential and poor integrity, all three sites were recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.</p>
GMI	<p><i>Section 5 Inventory for Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects</i> (1999). This report addresses an inventory conducted for human remains and associated funerary objects as per Section 5 of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. Fifty sets of human remains and 651 associated funerary objects from 20 locations on Fort Bliss, recovered before passage of the law are present in the Directorate of Environment's Curatorial Facility at</p>

	<p>Fort Bliss. All datable sets of human remains and associated funerary objects are prehistoric and date sometime between the Archaic period (6,000 B.C.) and the El Paso phase of the Jornada Mogollon (A.D. 1450). Consultation was initiated with the Mescalero Apache, the Tigua of Ysleta del Sur and the Fort Sill Apache. As per 43 CFR10.14 the human remains and associated funerary objects are all believed to be culturally unaffiliated.</p> <hr/> <p><i>Research Design: Evaluation of National Register of Historic Places Eligibility of 157 Sites in the Tularosa Basin and Otero Mesa, Fort Bliss, New Mexico</i> (2002). This document provides a research design and scope of work for evaluating NRHP eligibility of 157 archaeological sites associated with Roving Sands Joint Training Exercise. Evaluation is based on detailed surface observations of cultural features and materials, geomorphic observation regarding the context and integrity of cultural deposits, and limited subsurface probing. IN PREPARATION</p> <hr/> <p><i>National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Testing at 11 Prehistoric Archaeological Sites in the Doña Ana Training Areas, Fort Bliss, New Mexico</i> (n.d.). IN PREPARATION</p>
Graves, Timothy, and Christopher Turnbow	<p><i>A Cultural Resource Survey of Proposed Air Defense Artillery Areas on McGregor Range, Fort Bliss Otero County, New Mexico</i> (1998). This project involved a site files search and 100% pedestrian inventory of 26.94 sq km proposed for Air Defense Artillery training positions on McGregor Guided Missile Range. The study focused on 16 areas located on the desert floor of the Bolson, the Otero Mesa escarpment, the grasslands of Otero Mesa and the transition zone between Otero Mesa and the Hueco Mountains. The inventory documented 182 cultural resources, including four previously recorded and 178 newly discovered sites. Additionally, 287 isolated occurrences were documented. Besides intensive documentation of the surface manifestations of the cultural resources, the project included limited shovel testing and geomorphic reconnaissance to further assess depth potential of the encountered cultural deposits. The resources ranged in age from PaleoIndian to Formative period and to the late Historic period. These resources were examined for eligibility to the NRHP. The project analyzed spatial and temporal patterns of land use within the study area and provided a further test of preliminary predictive location models for prehistoric sites.</p>
Graves, Tim, et al.	<p><i>Archaeological Survey Results and Recommendations from Project 90-07: Archaeological Remains of the Lower Alluvial Fans of Boulder Canyon, Southern Doña Ana County, New Mexico</i> (1990). The Maneuver Area 9 project involved intensive inventory survey of nearly 29 sq. km area just south of the Organ Mountains. The survey resulted in the discovery of 120 prehistoric sites and the updating of records for 18 previously recorded prehistoric sites. The sites are predominantly composed of chipped-stone artifacts derived</p>



	<p>from locally available raw materials. Based on their potential to provide additional important information, 24 of the sites are recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. These sites require additional investigation to recover information considered important. The remaining 114 sites express an extremely limited potential for additional information and a high level of redundancy.</p>
Graves, Tim, et al	<p><i>The McGregor Guided Missile Range Survey Project, New Mexico. Volume II: Otero Mesa Escarpment Survey (1997).</i> One of many objectives of this project was to discover, document and collect data on prehistoric and historic properties. Although the general sample survey documented cultural resources on several sample units that fell along the Otero Mesa escarpment it did not document the entire escarpment. A separate cave and rock shelter survey was completed which investigated the west face and canyons of the entire Otero Mesa escarpment. In total almost 54 square kilometers was surveyed starting at the north end of the Otero Mesa contact with the Sacramento Mountains to south of Escondida Tank, north and east of the Hueco Mountains. One hundred and forty three archaeological sites and 757 isolated occurrences were recorded using traditional site criteria. Most of the sites date to the prehistoric period or are temporally unknown.</p>
Graves, Tim, et al.	<p><i>The Doña Ana Range Survey and Site Evaluations in Limited Use Areas A Through N, Fort Bliss, Doña Ana and Otero Counties, New Mexico Vols. 1-4 (2002).</i> Reports on the examination of 14 limited use areas. Project entailed literature search, site location and documentation and eligibility evaluations. Also focused on developing a projectile point typology and the utility of landscape archeology.</p>
Hard, Robert	<p><i>Settlement and Subsistence in the Mesilla Phase (1993).</i> This project was formulated to consider a model of settlement and subsistence patterns in use during the Late Mesilla phase (A.D. 600-1100) in the northern Chihuahuan desert. The model suggested that at least two primary types of base camps would be in use during the Late Mesilla phase, summer foraging sites and winter collecting sites. The excavated assemblages and architecture of two sites representing each of the two types were compared. The results of the analysis support many aspects of the model while other facets were rejected. Suggestions for further investigations are also made.</p>
Harlan, Mark and Tim Church	<p><i>Resource Uncertainty and Settlement System Variation on the Tularosa Floor: National Register Sites in Maneuver Area 6B, Fort Bliss (1998).</i> This project evaluated 200 sites in Maneuver Area 6B regarding eligibility to the NRHP. The chosen sites were originally recorded during earlier archaeological projects.</p>

Harlan, Mark and Mark Ennes	<i>McGregor Range Withdrawal Archaeological Survey, Part II</i> (1999). This project resulted in the definition of 1,047 archeological sites across six discrete environmental strata. Based on scoring criteria, a computer program was developed to assign scores to individual sites. The range of site scores was then correlated with NRHP eligibility. This process led to the recommendation of 428 sites as ineligible for nomination to the NRHP, 458 sites as potentially eligible, and 161 sites as eligible. In addition, scores were calculated at the unit-level to direct cultural resources managers to areas of the Range that are more and less likely to contain significant cultural materials. The survey data were then examined at progressively more specific spatial and temporal scales through both the use of non-site band site-based approaches. Patterning in the distribution of different classes of cultural material and the attributes of spatial aggregates (sites) formed the basis for inferences relating to continuity and change in the use of McGregor Range through time.
Harris, Arthur	<i>The Vertebrate Fauna from Pendejo Cave, Otero County, New Mexico</i> (1995). Identification of faunal remains from Pendejo Cave deposits dating from about 14,000 to greater than 55,000 radiocarbon years before present indicates that the entire span was cooler and with more effective precipitation than at present. This appears to be most emphasized in the upper zones. Several early depositional periods (particularly Zones K, M, N, and O) probably were more equable than later times, with Zone M likely lacking hard freezes. These same zones may have averaged drier and with warmer summer temperatures than later. Zone L may have been more like later levels.
Hawthorne-Tagg, Lori	<i>Cold War-Related Sites in Maneuver Areas 1 through 8, Fort Bliss, Texas and New Mexico</i> (2002). Fort Bliss played a pivotal role in the development and training of all Army air defense weapon systems throughout the Cold War. This project's intent was to identify and document Cold War-associated archaeological sites in Maneuver Areas 1 through 8. A review of existing Fort Bliss site records and archival research identified 49 locations that were field investigated. Twenty-six of these were confirmed to relate to Cold War activities. Of these, four are recommended eligible; nine require further research and the remaining determined not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.
Hawthorne-Tagg, Lori	<i>Shooting the Sky: Cold War Archaeology of Air Defense Training on McGregor Range</i> (2001). This report documents the role of McGregor Range in the Army's Military-Industrial context of the Cold War. The project objectives included (1) preparing a historic context of McGregor Range in the Cold War period and (2) locating and documenting cultural remains representative of that period. The ten Cold War sites documented in this report are less than 50 years old. Although many retain integrity, none embody the exceptional significance necessary to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

	Two of these sites, however, are recommended eligible under Criteria A and D when they reach 50 years of age. These two sites represent components of the Desert Range established on McGregor Range in 1953. They retain all seven elements of integrity and they may be the best preserved conventional antiaircraft artillery training sites remaining on Ft. Bliss.
Hawthorne-Tagg, Lori, et al.	<i>McGregor Guided Missile Range Withdrawal Archaeological Survey, Part II (1997)</i> . This report presents the results of Part II of the McGregor Range Withdrawal Archaeological Survey that consisted of stratified random sample survey of 180 square kilometer units. The survey was conducted using the Transect Recording Unit method and a computer program was developed to conduct the associated site definition. The survey resulted in the definition of 1,047 archeological sites across six discrete environmental strata. Based on scoring criteria, a computer program was developed to assign scores to individual sites. The range of site scores was then correlated with NRHP eligibility. This process led to the recommendation of 428 sites as ineligible, 458 sites as potentially eligible, and 161 sites as eligible for nomination. In addition, scores were calculated at the unit-level to direct cultural resources managers to areas of the Range that are more and less likely to contain significant cultural resources.
Hawthorne-Tagg, Lori, et al.	<i>Traces of the Trails: The Spanish Salt Trail and Butterfield Trail on Fort Bliss, Doña Ana County New Mexico and El Paso County, Texas (1998)</i> . This report presents the results of an archaeological survey of the Spanish Salt Trail and Butterfield Trails on Fort Bliss. The survey of the Salt Trail in New Mexico covered 19.5 miles and resulted in the documentation of 16 prehistoric sites and 5 historic sites. The survey of the Butter field Trail in Texas covered 8 miles and resulted in the documentation of 18 prehistoric sites and 11 historic sites. Eleven prehistoric sites and 1 historic site are recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. 11 prehistoric and 8 historic sites are determined not eligible and the remaining sites require further testing.
Holmes, Richard, and Dan Scurlock	<i>Archeological Investigations of Five Historic Localities within the Cantonment, Fort Bliss, Texas (1999)</i> . Reports on archaeological investigations at five historic localities in the cantonment. The localities that were investigated are associated with military activities from the 1890s to the present. Investigations included archival and archeological research. Archeological fieldwork included surface inspection, mechanical trenching, shovel testing, augering, and manual test excavations. Investigations revealed that three of the localities contain archaeological deposits and qualify as sites. Locality F (41EP5347) contains artifacts primarily related to structures and buried foundation and is recommended as not eligible of the NRHP. Locality L (41EP5285) contains extensive and dense deposits of trash dating from before 1920 and is recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Locality O, site 41EP5429, is

	<p>the location of a portion of Camp Stewart, which was a National Guard camp (1916-1921). The PA National Guard and the NC National Guard occupied this area. There is potential for subsurface deposits in the area and is recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The remaining localities do not possess archeological deposits that qualify as sites; none of these other localities possess cultural remains that justify further research.</p>
Holmes, Richard, et al.	<p><i>Archeological Investigations at the William Beaumont Army Medical Center, El Paso County, Texas</i> (1999). Project centered on determining if there are any subsurface cultural resources with the integrity and significance that would make them eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Seven localities with historic potential were selected and labeled localities P to V, following the practice established at recent historic archeological investigations at Fort Bliss. Three of the localities (P, Q, and R) are land from which structures have been removed. Shovel test pits were excavated around standing buildings (Localities S, T, and U) to determine the stratigraphy and landscaping of the areas. The stone and concrete banks of the arroyo crossing the project area (Locality V) were examined. No archeological deposits with the potential to contribute data that will increase our understanding of the past were uncovered.</p>
Johnson, Donald	<p><i>Geomorphological, Geoecological, Geoarcheological, and Surficial Mapping Study of McGregor Guided Missile Range, Fort Bliss, New Mexico Vols I &amp; II</i> (1995) The scope of the study is reflected in its title: to provide a general geomorphologic, soil, geoarchaeologic, and surficial mapping study of the McGregor Range. Purpose is to produce an explanatory model of Quaternary landscape evolution. The study is also intended to provide baseline information on the geology, water resources, landforms, and soils of the McGregor Range, plus explore new and old concepts and background information as a collective intellectual resource base for future environmental assessments, for resource management, and for mitigation and compliance considerations.</p>
Katz, Susanna	<p><i>Chronometric and Relative Chronology Study, Phase I for Fort Bliss, Texas</i> (1992). This is an assembled comprehensive chronological database for the southern Jornada Mogollon subregion and the chronometric and relative dating techniques used are assessed. A system for evaluating individual dates is provided. A technique for identifying chronological clusters of diagnostic projectile points was constructed. Refined regional and local phase sequences are presented. These sequences were developed using data from published and unpublished archaeological reports, discussion with archaeologists, the assembled chronological database and the examination of artifact collections. This information provides the framework for a coherent and comprehensive prehistoric chronological sequence for Fort Bliss.</p>

Kauffman, Barbara and David Batcho	<i>Final Report of Archeological Investigations along El Paso Electric Company's 345 KC Caliente-Newman-AMRAD Transmission System on Fort Bliss</i> (1986). This project was to assess the impact to historic properties within the proposed right-of-way for the 345 KC Caliente-Newman-Amrad power transmission system that crossed Maneuver Area I. This report analyzes and reports on data that was recovered earlier during surface collection and testing activities at sites that fell within the right-of-way.
Kelley, Lisa	<i>Archaeological Survey and Excavation of Range 50</i> (2001). The main purpose of this report has been to complete the evaluation of the eligibility of eleven individual prehistoric sites located on Range 50 and report on the archaeological work. The sites spanned all prehistoric time frames and were distributed across many different locations on Ft Bliss.
Knight, Brian	<p><i>A Cultural Resources Investigation for the War Road Revitalization Project on White Sands Missile Range and Fort Bliss Military Reservation, Doña Ana county, New Mexico</i> (2003). This report documents the findings and makes treatment recommendations for the proposed improvement and expansion of War Road as well as a proposed reroute of the road near the Dona Ana Range Camp. The project includes 20 miles of War Road on both WSMR and Ft Bliss property. As a result of an archaeological survey, four newly discovered sites and four previously discovered sites were determined to be within the proposed project impact area on the WSMR portion of this project. The Fort Bliss section of the project has been previously surveyed and 19 prehistoric and 8 historic sites were determined to be within the project corridor. This report provides details on these historic properties as well as detailed treatment recommendations for the proposed revitalization of War Road.</p> <p><i>Reevaluation of 85 Sites in Limited Use Areas (Green Zones) A, B, C, E, G, and I-M for National Register of Historic Places Eligibility, Fort Bliss Military Reservation, New Mexico</i> (2003). This project involved a limited subsurface testing program to assess NRHP eligibility of 85 sites located in Limited Use Areas (Green Zones) A, B, C, E, G, and I-M. The 85 sites were evaluated with reference to the six research domains set forth in the Fort Bliss Significance Standards and based on the two-tier system outlined in the final Research Design created for this project. Upon completion of the fieldwork, 77 sites were determined to have insufficient integrity or did not meet the data requirements necessary to be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP and no further treatment is recommended for these sites. Eight sites had both sufficient integrity and the necessary data potential to address one or more research domains and were found eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.</p>

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*Archaeological Survey and National Register of Historic Places Evaluation of Sites Identified in the Proposed Timberon Fire Break, McGregor Range, Fort Bliss Military Reservation, Otero County, New Mexico* (2003). This project involved an archaeological inventory survey of 1,326 acres along a proposed fire break on McGregor Range. As a result of the survey 16 prehistoric and 4 historic archaeological sites were recorded and evaluated. Ten of the prehistoric sites were recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, the remaining 6 were recommended not eligible. Three of the historic sites were evaluated during a previous project (Faunce 1997) and two of these were determined eligible for the NRHP. The one newly recorded historic site was recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

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*Assessing Sites Among the Shifting Sands: Evaluating Boundaries, Integrity, and Eligibility of Red Zones 8, 9, 10, and 14 at Fort Bliss, Otero County, New Mexico* (1999). This report summarizes the evaluations of reevaluation of 38 prehistoric sites in the current boundaries of Red Zones 8, 9, 10, and 14 located in Otero County, New Mexico. Test excavations were carried out as part of the evaluation process. Of the 38 sites, three remain as individual sites similar in size and content to those originally defined. The remaining sites have been recorded through this effort as fewer, larger interconnected sites. The result is that there are now seven sites rather than 34. One site was determined not be a site according to current Fort Bliss criteria and so was not evaluated.

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*Prehistoric Land Use and Functional Correlations: National Register of Historic Places Evaluation of 194 Prehistoric Sites in Maneuver Areas 6A, Fort Bliss, Texas* (2002). This report evaluates 194 prehistoric archaeological sites in Maneuver Area 6A for eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP. To evaluate sites consistently, a system was developed to numerically rank site attributes as to their ability to address broadly defined research domains as outlined in the Fort Bliss document. Sites were additionally ranked with respect to modern disturbance (military), degree of erosion (geoarchaeological assessment) and their potential to contain intact buried cultural deposits. After the attributes of sites were assessed, score were calculated for each site. Sites with low scores were considered ineligible for the NRHP. Of the 194 sites, 7 could not be relocated, 60 no longer met Fort Bliss site criteria, 86 sites were recommend as ineligible and 41 recommended as eligible.

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Lowry, Chris

*Archaeological Investigations of the Hot Well and Sgt. Doyle Sites Fort Bliss, Texas: Late Formative Period Adaptations n the Hueco Bolson* (1994). This report documents the results of excavations conducted at the Hot Well site (41EPS, FB6363) and the Sgt. Doyle site (41EP18, FB6873).

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*An Archaeological Survey of 148 Acres for the Aerostat Facility, Otero County, New Mexico* (2005). Reports on a pedestrian survey conducted over 148 acres proposed for the Aerostat Facility. The survey resulted in the discovery of five new archaeological sites (LA149113, 149114, 149115, 149116 and 149117) and 14 isolated occurrences. Of the five sites, only LA149113 was determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

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*An Archaeological Survey of 680 Acres for the Proposed Infantry Squad Battle Course in Maneuver Area 2D, El Paso County, Texas* (2005). This reports on the findings of a pedestrian survey of 680 acres located along the western slopes of the Hueco Mountains in Maneuver Area 2D. The survey resulted in the discovery of two new archaeological sites (FB17084 and 17085) and 27 isolated occurrences. Of six previously recorded sites within the project area, two (FB14055 and 1405) were found to be part of a much larger previously recorded site (FB6306), while the remaining four sites (FB6445, 6507, 6508 and 6509) could not be relocated. Of the three documented sites, two (FB17084 and 6306) are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. FB17085 is ineligible for inclusion.

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Lowry, Chris, and Mark Bentley

*Archaeological Investigations of Tobin Well: Adaptation in the Transition Zone* (1997). This report details archaeological investigations for the Tobin Well project area located approximately 1 kilometer north of Biggs Army Airfield. Work involved survey, mapping and subsurface testing of 1.08 sq km and subsequent analysis and write up of the collected data. Though the quality of the fieldwork was variable, analyses indicate a possible adaptive shift about A.D. 500 and peaking between A.D. 1100 and 1200. The possible cause of this shift is unknown, but it is suggested that climate, population increase and other related variables may have played a role.

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Lowry, Chris, et al.

*National Register of Historic places Eligibility Evaluation of 90 Prehistoric Sites in Firing Groups C, D, G, H, I, and J, Doña Ana Range, Fort Bliss Military Preservation, New Mexico* (2003). This project involved a limited subsurface testing program to assess the NRHP eligibility of 90- sites located in Firing Groups C, D, G, H, I and J. These sites represent a subset of 431 sites that were previously evaluated. Upon completion of that project, the NRHP eligibility of 90 sites remained undetermined and are the focus of this report. The 90 sites were reevaluated using additional field observations and limited subsurface testing. The research potential and NRHP eligibility of each site was evaluated using a two-tier system. Upon completion of the fieldwork and laboratory review of the testing data, it was determined that 44 of the site retain sufficient integrity and have the potential to address one or more of the relevant research domains set forth in the project research design and are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The remaining 46 sites lack sufficient geomorphic integrity or otherwise have limited research potential.

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Lowry, Chris, Myles Miller, Mel Landreth, and Brian Knight	<p><i>National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Evaluation of 150 Sites for Fort Bliss Project 9202 in the Tularosa Basin and Otero Mesa, Otero County, New Mexico</i> (2004). This report evaluates 150 sites initially documented in 1992. These sites are located within several dozen small training quadrats widely distributed throughout McGregor Range in the eastern Tularosa Basin and Otero Mesa. The project involved detailed surface observations of cultural features and materials, geomorphic observations regarding the context and integrity of cultural deposits and limited subsurface probing. Twenty-five sites were not located, 16 sites were recommended as eligible for the NRHP, and the remaining 109 are recommended as ineligible.</p>
Lukowski, Paul	<p><i>Evaluation of Selected Archaeological Sites in Maneuver Areas 1A, 2A, 2C, 2E, Fort Bliss, Texas</i> (1997). The sites evaluated under this project were initially recorded during archaeological inventory surveys in 1975 through 1977. Existing site records and documentation were reviewed for each site and project personnel conducted field inspections at each site. Field inspections included the tabulation of types and quantities of artifacts and detailed recording and photography of any hearth and charcoal stain features. Descriptions of the site setting, vegetation, levels of erosion, modern impact damage and research potential were made. 831 sites were evaluated. 16 were determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, 105 require further investigations and remainder found not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.</p>
Lukowski, Paul, and Raymond Mauldin	<p><i>Archaeological Investigations in Boulder Canyon</i> (1995). This report describes results of a project designed to mitigate the adverse effects to archaeological properties expected to result from construction of a tank gunnery range in Boulder Canyon in the southern part of the Organ Mountains. Field survey resulted in discovery and recording of 24 sites. Surface collections and text excavations were conducted on all or parts of seven sites that could not be avoided. Prehistoric occupation of the project area appears to have been principally during the late Archaic period (900 B.C. to A.D. 200).</p>
Lukowski, Paul, and Trace Stuart	<p><i>Site Relocation and Evaluation of Archaeological Site Concentrations in the Limited Use Areas in Maneuver Areas 1 and 2, Fort Bliss, Texas</i> (1996). This project is a surface evaluation of cultural resources with 33.5 square kilometers at eleven locations (Limited Use Areas) within Maneuver Areas 1 and 2. The areas were originally defined as limited use areas for military training on the basis of known clusters of archaeological sites. A total of 471 prehistoric and 20 historic sites have been evaluated with the current data. The project determined that of the prehistoric sites 69 are eligible for the national Register of Historic Places with 118 determined not eligible. The remaining 286 prehistoric sites and all of the historic sites could not be fully evaluated and are considered potentially eligible.</p>



Lukowski, Paul, et al.	<p><i>National Register of Historic Places Evaluations of 106 Prehistoric and Historic Sites in the Hueco Mountains Archeological Project Area Fort Bliss Maneuver Areas 2C and 2D El Paso County, Texas</i> (1998). This report provides evaluation recommendations for 106 archaeological sites eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP. The 106 sites are a subset of the Hueco Mountain Archaeological Project (HMAP) area of Fort Bliss. This project area was divided into 5 zones, including dunal, transitional, distal fan, medial/proximal fan and bedrock. All but 18 of the total sites were shovel tested. One site has as many as 20 shovel test, but most sites received between one and five such subsurface tests. Concurrently, 213 features were tested as part of this project. Of the 106 sites, 47 are recommended as eligible and 52 are recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Four sites could not be relocated and three sites have only historic components. No recommendations have been made for the historic sites. The 47 sites recommended as eligible consist of 21 ceramic, one Late Archaic, 11 Formative, three Mesilla phase, one each Mesilla and El Paso phases and 10 El Paso phase sites.</p>
Lukowski, Paul, et al.	<p><i>Assessment of 140 Archeological Sites in Maneuver Areas 3A and 3B</i> (1999). This report presents the findings of evaluations of 140 prehistoric sites located in Maneuver Areas 3A and 3B. Field methods for this project included a 100% surface inventory of artifacts and features within a site grid using GPS data and large-scale aerial photography. Detailed mapping of geomorphic units was conducted to support the investigations. Significant research results included the documentation of rarely occurring PaleoIndian and Archaic period sites, as well as Formative period, Mesilla and El Paso phase settlements. Site distribution analysis reveals shifts in site location between early and late Formative occupations with earlier Formative-period occupations tending to be more highly dispersed across the landscape. Two of the sites were determined to have significant scientific research value and are assessed as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Ten other sites may have significant research potential, but the project methodology could not fully assess their data content and the eligibility status of these 10 sites remains undetermined. The remaining 128 sites were found to have minimal research potential and are considered not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.</p>
Lukowski, Paul, et al.	<p><i>National Register Evaluations of 319 Prehistoric and Historic Sites in the Hueco Mountain Archaeological Project Area, Fort Bliss, El Paso County, Texas, Vols. I &amp; II</i> (2003). This project evaluates 319 archaeological sites in the Hueco Mountains area of Maneuver Areas 2C and 2D for eligibility of inclusion in the NRHP. The kind and nature of cultural material present, the geomorphic setting, and the condition of each site is considered in the evaluation. Shallow scrapes and trowel probes were used at 295 sites to identify feature size and depth. A total of thirty-two backhoe trenches were dug. Geomorphological zones identified are eolian dunes, a transitional area between dunes and alluvial fans, lower fans and upper fans.</p>

	<p>These zones strongly affect current surface visibility, condition and context of artifacts and features, the level of preservation, and prehistoric land use patterns. Most of the sites represent short-term use camps and/or resource processing sites. A few represent longer-term occupations, evidenced by construction of pit-house structures. Ninety-one sites are recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. One hundred thirty-four are not eligible, 94 sites were not fully evaluated and require further investigations.</p>
Lukowski, Paul, et al.	<p><i>Archeological Testing at the High Speed Test Track Holloman Air Force Base New Mexico, Vols. I &amp; II</i> (2004). Ten prehistoric sites located near the High Speed Test Track of Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico were documented during fieldwork. The purpose of the investigation was to determine if these sites had the potential to be nominated to the NRHP. Maps showing the surface distribution of the artifacts and features were compiled, and the artifacts were collected. Test excavations were made to examine the content and construction methods of the features, and to determine the potential for additional buried cultural deposits. Analyses determined that the sites were low-density artifact scatters created during occasional use of the area for game hunting and plant collecting. Based upon radiocarbon dating and the types of artifacts present, site occupations were determined to have occurred during the period spanning from 2140 B.C. to A.D. 1190. The sites were eroded or have been severely damaged during track construction and maintenance work. These sites are recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP.</p>
Lukowski, Paul, Grant Smith, and Martha Yduarte	<p><i>Data Recovery for Eight Prehistoric Sites, Tobin Well Training Area, Fort Bliss, Texas</i> (2006). The work performed under this project serves to mitigate on-going and expected future negative impacts to NRHP eligible cultural resources located within the Tobin Well Training Area. The research design for this project was in part to take into account the variable age, context and setting of the eight prehistoric sites. Three generalized site types were known. One type identified was a surface scatter of hearths and artifacts in the mesquite dunes setting, another group was interpreted as pueblo or pit structure architectural complexes and the remaining sites were suspected to be cases with the potential for vertically stratified Archaic to Formative period cultural deposits. Because of the variable nature of the cultural resources, the work plan was structured to meet different objectives for each of the site types. The data recovery was focused on major research domains of chronology, subsistence, adaptive technology, settlement patterning, and regional interactions. Research themes related to geomorphological contexts, site formation and archaeological preservation processes were considered.</p>
Mauldin, Raymond	<p><i>The DIVAD Archaeological Project</i> (1993). This report summarizes the results of the Division Air Defense (DIVAD) archaeological</p>

	<p>project. The project was initiated in response to a proposal to construct and use airstrip facilities on McGregor Guided Missile Range. Fieldwork consisted of a survey of approximately 35 km<sup>2</sup>. Sixty-nine prehistoric sites were recorded.</p>
	<p><i>An Evaluation of 94 Sites in Maneuver Area 3A and 3B, Fort Bliss, Texas</i> (1997). This project centered on the evaluation of 49 archaeological sites in Maneuver Areas 3A and 3B. These sites were originally recorded in 1978. Each of the 94 locations were revised. The combination of several sites resulted in the total of 89 sites for evaluation. Using a ranking system tied, in part, to the recently developed research design for Ft Bliss, each of the 89 sites was scored with respect to overall data content. In 16 cases, sites had either been destroyed, were modern in origin, could not be located, or ranked extremely low. In five cases, sites were determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Additional investigations are required to assess the remaining sites.</p>
Mauldin, Raymond and Tim Graves	<p><i>Small Site Project on Fort Bliss: A Summary of Phases 1 &amp; 2, Recommendations for Phase 3</i> (1991). This project investigated small site problems with the goal to generate data with relevance to 3 research and 2 management contexts. The major research contexts are temporal, functional, and adaptive. The two management contexts are the development and recognition of site types and the improvement of testing and excavation strategies. The project involved the survey, surface collection and testing of 3.5 square kilometers in the central Hueco Bolson. The project recorded 87 sites and collected over 6000 items. All artifacts were point provenienced.</p>
Mauldin, Raymond, et. al.	<p><i>Small Sites in the Central Hueco Bolson: A Final Report on Project 90-11</i> (1998). This report details the goals, methods, and results of Project 90-11, an archaeological project to investigate small sites on Fort Bliss. The fort inventory surveys consistently record small scatters of artifacts or isolated features that lack temporally diagnostic artifacts. These small sites are ubiquitous and often account for most of the archaeological remains recorded. Previous surveys indicate that as many as 90% of these sites contain temporally unknown occupations. Not only is the temporal placement unknown, but an understanding of the activities conducted on these sites is lacking, as is how small sites fit into the cultural adaptation represented on the installation. The project recorded 176 sites and further investigated 89.</p>
Marshall, Timothy, et al.	<p><i>Archeological Investigations at the Location of Camp Stewart, Fort Bliss, Texas</i> (2000). Reports on archaeological investigations of the location of Camp Stewart, an encampment used by the National Guard from 1916 to 1920. The property is now part of a golf course complex. Localities between landscaped portions of the golf course were selected and designated Localities W, X, Y, Z, AA, BB and CC. Locality X was not investigated as it had low potential for</p>

	<p>containing subsurface materials; effort was reallocated to other localities. Most of the localities contained historic artifacts related to military and civilian use of the property in the twentieth century. Some items can be assigned to the use of the property by the National Guard when it occupied Camp Stewart. No subsurface trash dumps, architectural remains, or other features were found. None of the localities were recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.</p>
Mayberry, James	<p><i>Report of Preliminary Archaeological Survey, Project 91-11 (7<sup>th</sup> Ranger Battalion Training Course)</i> (Unpublished 1991). Surveys conducted to site eight patrol bases, a drop zone, and five other training areas. Draft report describes the systematic survey of 16.29 sq km, as well as 1.425 sq km unsystematically surveyed. 160 sites were recorded and 739 isolated finds. Objective 1—240-m by 240-m area cleared; Objective 2—500-m by 500-m area cleared; Objective 3—4.0 ha. Area cleared; Objective 4—250-m diameter area cleared; Objective 5—alternate location found; Objective 6—250-m area cleared; Objective 7—22.92 ha. Area cleared; Objective 8—84.5 ha. Surveyed; Training Area 1—area cleared; Training Area 2—area cleared; Training Area 3—1 sq km removed from consideration; Training Area 4—removed from consideration; Training Area 5—1.215 km by 1 km surveyed and cleared; Granger Drop Zone—4 km by 1 km area surveyed; Patrol Bases 1 through 8—all 1 sq km surveyed. Areas typed by site inventory/density.</p>
Mbutu, Stephen, et al.	<p><i>Results of Phase II Investigations and Recommendations for Phase III Data Recovery at 37 Archeological Sites in Selected Areas of Maneuver Areas 1, 2, and 8, Fort Bliss, Texas</i> (1997). This report presents the results of cultural resources testing investigations of selected sites located on the Hueco Bolson desert floor. The primary focus of the testing was to identify all sites that may be eligible for listing in the NRHP. The project encompassed the evaluation of 38 archeological sites within 1-km<sup>2</sup> noncontiguous quadrats, which are designed as Patrol Bases for training exercises. Additional resurvey of specific Patrol Bases was undertaken so that more thorough coverage could identify and record sides. Fifteen previously unknown sites were recorded in five of the six resurveyed quadrats, three of the 15 were tested and 12 new sites were untested.</p>
Mbutu, Stephen and Duane Peter	<p><i>Archeological Survey of 27 Square Kilometers in Maneuver Areas 2 and 8, Fort Bliss, Texas</i> (1996). This Phase I investigation involved an intensive survey of 27 km<sup>2</sup> area. Seven noncontiguous locales had been chosen as potentially meeting both training requirements and the need to avoid historic properties. Six quadrats of 4 km<sup>2</sup> and one quadrat of 3 km<sup>2</sup> comprise the projected areas from which seven 1 km training areas were to be selected. The primary goal of the survey was to select a 1 km<sup>2</sup> training area within each survey quadrat that exhibited a minimum number of historic properties. The purpose of the cultural resource investigations was to locate and inventory any cultural remains which might be situated within the</p>

	designated locales. The survey resulted in the documentation of 178 archeological sites within the 27 km <sup>2</sup> area.
Mercer, Jean	<i>Management Plan for Places and Resources of Apache Importance, Fort Bliss Texas and New Mexico</i> (Unpublished 1999) Draft report describes results of information gathered on 16 site possibly sacred to the Mescalero Apache tribe, as well as providing evaluation on their status as either a Traditional Cultural Property or a Sacred Site. Three sites were recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, two sites not eligible, and eleven remain undetermined. Evaluations under Criterion A have not been completed for most sites. Three sites appear to fall under the category of sacred sites and should be considered as such for planning purposes.
Miller, Myles	<p><i>The Chronometric and Relative Chronology Project Section</i> (1996). This report consists of five volumes (Sections 1 through 5) presents the results of the Chronometric and Relative Chronology Project. This project was conducted in response to a need for improved chronological control over archaeological materials. While specifically designed to address management need on cultural resources contained on Fort Bliss, the results of the project provide a comprehensive review of what we know about chronology in the Jornada area. The report also provides suggestions about how might go about gaining new chronometric knowledge concerning the archaeological resources in the area.</p> <p><i>Evaluation of National Register of Historic Places Eligibility of 157 Sites in the Tularosa Basin and Otero Mesa Fort Bliss, New Mexico</i> (2002). This document provides a research design and scope of work for evaluating the NRHP eligibility of 157 archaeological sites documented during the Roving Sands Joint Training Exercise in 1992. The sites are located within several dozen small training quadrats that are widely distributed throughout the McGregor Range in the eastern Tularosa Basin and on Otero Mesa.</p>
Monger, H.	<p><i>Soil-Geomorphic and Paleoclimatic Characteristics of the Fort Bliss Maneuver Areas, Southern New Mexico and Western Texas</i> (1993). Purpose of this study was to describe and interpret soil-geomorphic features on Fort Bliss in southern New Mexico and western Texas in order to obtain information about landscape evolution and paleoclimatic conditions during the late Quaternary. Intent is to assist Fort Bliss archaeologists in evaluating archaeological site locations and conditions in terms of their geomorphic and paleoclimatic context.</p> <p><i>Geomorphic and Palynologic Investigations, Fort Bliss Military Installation, Texas</i> (1995). Nine limited protection zones in Fort Bliss South were mapped from aerial photos on the basis of geomorphic features and vegetation. In addition, each mapping unit</p>

was ranked according to artifact visibility and potential for stratigraphic integrity. Surficial maps for each zone were generated based upon 1) relative amounts of sandsheets and coppice dunes and 2) vegetation. Sixty-six backhoe trenches were excavated (two trenches per mapping unit per zone) either to the depth of archaeologically sterile sediment or to the limit of the backhoe shovel. Subsurface profiles were described and interpreted as to whether Holocene stratigraphy was preserved and artifacts could therefore expect to be found in context.

Monger, H. and Brenda Buck

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*Eolian Evolution and Paleoenvironmental Changes during the late Quaternary in the Fort Bliss Maneuver Areas and Vicinity* (1995). The purpose of this project was to investigate the eolian evolution and paleoenvironmental changes that have occurred in the basin floor region of Fort Bliss. Evidence is based on stratigraphic and isotopic records from two localities: (1) the basin floor in general, and (2) fault troughs in the basin floor which have, in some cases, acted as sediment traps and therefore contain some of the most complete sedimentary and isotopic records in the region.

O'Laughlin, Thomas

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*An Interim Report for Phase I Archaeological Investigations Loop 375, Fort Bliss Maneuver Area I, El Paso County, Texas* (1987). This reports on Phase I survey covering approximately 5.8 square kilometers along Loop 375. A total of 375 isolated prehistoric artifacts were collected and 193 prehistoric and five historic sites were identified. Historic sites consisted of scattered artifacts and one trash dump associated with 1875-1925 cattle ranching. The prehistoric sites occurred with an average density of 33.3 sites per square kilometer. Only 16% of these sites were previously recorded. Most of these sites were small and had few artifacts or features. Obsidian hydration dates suggested that these sites range in age from the middle Archaic through the late Formative. 12% of the sites are dated by ceramics to the Mesilla and El Paso phases of the Formative period.

O'Laughlin, T.C., and T.W. Greiser

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*Preliminary Field Report on the Findings and Results of the Evaluation of the Spillway Area of the Range Dam Lying within the Northgate National Register Site (E.P.C.M.31:106:3:10) in El Paso, Texas* (1973). The purpose of this cultural and historical evaluation was to predict the amount of damage to historic and prehistoric human remains lying within the proposed spillway area of the Range Dam in northeast El Paso. Of major concern is the Northgate National Register Site, the southwest corner of which encompasses the eastern portion of the spillway for the Range Dam. Based on the evaluation of potential cultural features in the spillway area it was recommended that no further archaeological excavations be conducted in said area.

O'Leary, Beth, et al.

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*The McGregor Guided Missile Range Survey Project, New Mexico, Volume I: The Archaeology of Landscapes-General Survey* (1997).

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	<p>This project surveyed 234 sq km and identified 678 sites. Of these sites, 658 were identified as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Using GIS, spatial, distributional and evaluation of the sites was analyzed.</p>
Perez, Elia, et al.	<p><i>Archaeological Investigations of Seven Historical Sites within Fort Bliss, Texas</i> (2003). Reports on archaeological investigations in two areas (Locality DD [FBH6551] and Locality EE) on the cantonment, to sites (41EP5472 and 41EP5473) on Castner Range, and three sites (41EP1688, 41EP3905, and 41EP4033) in Maneuver Area 1B West. A total of 17.56 acres were included within the project area. All sites and localities were associated with military activities that had been previously identified. This project was the last in a series of archaeological investigations on the Cantonment. A total of 10,064 artifacts were collected from the project area. The majority were miscellaneous metal fragments, although often too deteriorated for definitive identification. Other artifacts collected included building materials, glass fragments, prehistoric lithics and ceramics, Euroamerican ceramics, other miscellaneous artifacts, and modified and unmodified animal bone fragments. A general time frame from the late nineteenth to the mid-twentieth centuries can be deduced from the artifact assemblage collected for the entire project. Of the seven sites investigated, only one (41 EP5473) is recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.</p>
Perez, Elia, et al.	<p><i>To Hellfire and Back: Archaeological Survey and NRHP Evaluation in Three Parcels of the Hellfire Missile Impact Area, McGregor Guided Missile Range, Fort Bliss, Texas</i> (2003). A cultural resource inventory survey was conducted on three parcels within the Hellfire Missile Impact Area along FAW20, revisiting three previously documented archaeologist sites for intent to evaluate for eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP. No additional sites were located. The three sites are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.</p>
Peter, Duane and Stephen Mbutu	<p><i>Project 92-02: An Inventory Survey of Selected Quadrats of McGregor Range for RS JTC and the Ranger Training Battalion</i> (1992). The goal of this investigation was to locate and inventory any cultural resources that situated within the areas of McGregor Range pre-selected by the 11<sup>th</sup> Air Defense Artillery Brigade for tactical positions during future RS JTC military exercises at Ft Bliss. The proposed quadrats include 1 km<sup>2</sup> areas for use by Patriot units and .12 km<sup>2</sup> areas (350- x 350 m) for use by Hawk/Shorad units. A quadrat was declared clear of cultural resources when no cultural remains were found and, upon receiving biological clearance, was recommended for use by RS JTX. Of the 54 (38.73 km<sup>2</sup>) quadrats surveyed, 20 (20 km<sup>2</sup>) Patriot and five (.6 km<sup>2</sup>) Hawk/Shorad units were given final clearance. This survey project resulted in the recording of 61 sites (56 prehistoric sites, one prehistoric site with a limited historic component, and four historic sites) and numerous isolated finds within an area of 18.13 km<sup>2</sup> or 4,478 acres.</p>

Peterson, John

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*Archaeological Investigations of the Meyer Pithouse Village, Fort Bliss, Texas, Vols 1 & 2* (2001). This report incorporates information and analysis from the excavation at Meyer Pithouse Village in 1984 and 1985 and the review of all field and laboratory records in 1995-1996. It reports the results of extensive, multidisciplinary investigations of what appears to have been a Dona Ana phase occupation at the eastern edge of the Hueco Bolson. The original excavations and analyses were augmented by a revisit of the artifact analyses, a re-examination of feature morphology and distribution, new radiocarbon age determinations, and an effort to compile all available data and representations of the site for use as a comparative database with other sites in the region.

Quigg, Mike, et al.

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*Testing and Data Recovery of Burned Rock Features in Sites on Otero Mesa, New Mexico, Vols. I & II* (2002). This report addresses archeological testing and data recovery related to sites that required further work in the New Target Complex on Otero Mesa, NM. These sites were LA117712, LA17713, LA117720, LA117721, LA117704, LA117705, LA117706, LA117710, LA117712, LA117713 and LA99946. Work focused on testing and complete excavation of 68 burned rock features exposed on the surface of eight prehistoric sites. The surface artifacts were mapped and collected. Feature documentation and subsequent laboratory analyses focused on the burned rocks and interpretations of feature and rock functions. With the aid of new analyses directed towards the burned rocks and associated feature matrix, different heating and cooking functions are postulated. These features were documented to have been sporadically used over the last 3,000 years during the Late Archaic, the Formative and into the Historic period.

Quigg, Mike, Mark Sechrist,  
and Grant Smith

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*Testing and Data Recovery of Burned Rock Features in Site on Otero Mesa, New Mexico* (2002). Reports on archeological testing and data recovery related to nine sites that required further work in the New Target Complex on Otero Mesa, New Mexico. Work involved test excavations at four prehistoric sites (LA117712, LA117713, LA117720 and LA117721), mitigation/data recovery at six prehistoric sites (LA117704, LA117705, LA117706, LA117710, LA117712, and LA117713) and water pipeline (LA99946), and the surface and subsurface evaluation of the scoring tower pad in an adjacent parcel on the western edge of Otero Mesa. The archaeological work focused on testing and complete excavation of 68 burned rock features exposed on the surface of eight prehistoric sites. The surface artifacts were mapped and collected. Feature documentation and subsequent laboratory analyses focused on the burned rocks and interpretations of feature and rock functions. With the aid of new analyses directed towards the burned rocks and associated feature matrix, different heating and cooking functions are postulated. These features were documented to have been sporadically used over the last 3,000 years during the Late Archaic, the Formative, and into the Historic period.



Roberts, Steve

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*Archaeological Survey: Forward Operating Base Five Doña Ana Range, Fort Bliss, Texas* (2004). An archaeological survey was conducted on 535.2 acres on Doña Ana training areas on and around Firing Ranges 51, 52 and 54. A total of 35 isolated finds were recorded.

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*Archaeological Survey McGregor Camp-ASP Fort Bliss, Texas* (2005). This reports on the results of a pedestrian survey of 180 acres directly south of and adjacent to the existing ASP facility at the McGregor Range Camp Ammunition Supply Point. The project revisited three previously recorded sites and recorded eleven new sites and 54 isolated artifact observations.

Ruth, Susan et al.

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*Archaeological Survey for the Expansion of Range 14 Meyer Small Arms Range, Fort Bliss, New Mexico* (1999). This report presents the results of a 1 sq km survey for the proposed development of a Machine Gun Range. The project area lies within Range 14 of the Meyer Small Arms Range, which is encompassed b McGregor Range.

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Sale, Mark

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*National Register Eligibility Assessment of Prehistoric Archaeological Sites in maneuver Area 8, Fort Bliss, Texas* (1999). This report presents the results of archaeological evaluations of 491 previously recorded prehistoric archaeological sites in Maneuver Area 8. In addition eight previously recorded sites located just outside the northeast corner of the project area were also evaluated. Each of the locations was visited, surface manifestations were fully documented, and current findings were integrated with previous documentation records to represent site attributes as completely as possible. Limited subsurface investigations were conducted on all sites to investigate the potential for intact soil and cultural deposits. In addition to the previously recorded sites, 14 previously unrecorded sites located during fieldwork were documented and evaluated. Based on the limited potential to address regional research issues 96 sites are recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. 98 sites are recommended a potentially eligible and 70 are recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

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*Test Excavations at FB 9862 (LA 97799): National Register Assessment of a Late Formative Period Site at Meyer Small Arms Firing Range 19* (1999). Reports on test excavation on LA97799, a Late Formative period prehistoric site located in a previously bladed firing range. Testing program was designed to evaluate NRRHP eligibility of the site prior to upgrading of Meyer Small Arms Firing Range 10. A series of auger tests, 1-m x 1-m excavation units and backhoe trenches were used to test for subsurface cultural deposits in areas where surface artifacts were visible. These excavations failed to reveal intact cultural deposits or indications of additional

	sources for important information. Report finds the site not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.
Sale, Mark, and Victor Gibbs	<i>Fort Bliss Project 92-05: Intensive Archeological Survey of 8.5 Square Kilometers near the Northern Franklin Mountains on Doña Ana Range, Doña Ana County, New Mexico</i> (1995). This report presents the findings of an intensive pedestrian survey of 8.5 sq km east of and adjacent to the northern Franklin Mountains near Dona Ana Range Camp. The purpose of the investigations was to inventory and document archaeological remains in the survey area. The project resulted in the location of 48 prehistoric sites, one historic site, and 582 isolated artifacts. Two major site types that appear to represent task-specific functions were recognized in the project area. The characteristics of the sites and the implications on prehistoric land use are discussed and treatment recommendations are made.
Sale, Mark, and Victor Gibbs	<i>Cultural Resources Survey of 190 Acres on Meyer Range, Fort Bliss, Texas, and New Mexico</i> (Unpublished 1995) Draft report describes survey of 177 acres. One new site was recorded and nine isolated occurrences. Given the presence of partially exposed buried cultural materials, the site is recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Geomorphological assessment suggests potential for buried deposits, therefore monitoring during construction.
Schroeder, Eric A. et al.	<i>National Register Evaluations of 78 Prehistoric Archaeological Sites in Maneuver Area 2B, Fort Bliss, Texas</i> (1999). Report addresses investigations to assess present conditions of each of the 78 sites identified in Maneuver Area 2B in regards to boundary delineation, archaeological composition and geomorphic setting. In addition each site was assessed for archaeological and geomorphic integrity in order to provide eligibility recommendations.
Sechrist, Mark, et al.	<i>Archeological Testing of Nine Sites within the Proposed New Landfill at Fort Bliss, Texas</i> (1999) Nine sites were tested to evaluate significance for NRHP eligibility. Testing included surface inspection, backhoe trenching, geomorphological assessment, manual excavation through test units and any resulting data recovery. Three sites were recommended as eligible, each having multiple dateable features, and/or diverse and abundant artifact assemblages, and had generally good integrity. The remaining six sites were recommended as not eligible, each having low artifact densities/diversity, and/or poor integrity.
Sechrist, Mark, and Nick Trierweiler	<i>Archeological Survey and Evaluation for the Proposed New Target Complex Scoring Tower Pad on Otero Mesa, McGregor Range, Fort Bliss</i> (2000) (In Quigg, et al., 2002, Appendix I of Testing and Data Recovery of Burned Rock Features in Sites on Otero Mesa, New Mexico, Volume II) Reports on survey of 200 m by 200 m ridge

top. One large new site was recorded, with 22 features and almost 300 surface artifacts. Five features were tested with 0.5 m by 0.5 m test units—two showed ash staining. Two backhoe trenches were placed in artifact concentrations—two buried ash stain features were exposed. The site was recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Seymour, Deni

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*Conquest and Concealment: After the El Paso Phase on Fort Bliss (2 vols.)* (2000 & 2001). Project called for the identification of sites relating to the Manso, Suma, Jano, Jocomé, and Early Apache as well as the Spanish. First the material culture associated with each of these groups was identified because at the initiation of the project no evidence of any of these groups had been definitively identified. Two distinct indigenous artifact assemblages have been identified that relate to the Protohistoric and Historic groups targeted by this study. It is suggested that one relates to the Suma/Manso (Canutillo complex, Plains nomads) and one to the early Apache (Cerro Rojo Complex). Architectural remains relating to the Suma/Manso and the early and late Apache have also been documented. Evidence points to a new model of Protohistoric occupation for the area. Data suggest that groups of nomadic hunters entered the area, probably from the east or the south, sometime around the fourteenth century, plus or minus a few decades. They encountered the indigenous Jornada Mogollon and ultimately, through conflict or competition, drove them from the area. At about the same time the early Apache arrived on the scene. In the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries the Apache of a variety of groups (Mescalero, Faraon, Lipan and Lipiyan) began amassing in large numbers in the mountains bordering the Rio Grande.

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*Protohistoric and Early Historic Temporal Resolution in the Southern Southwest* (2003). Six sites were tested or sampled to obtain absolute dates to confirm a Protohistoric/Historic affiliation and to pinpoint the time of occupation as closely as possible. Care was taken to select the best sites so that positive results could be achieved. Sites thought to represent the transition to the Protohistoric occupation were sampled, as were sites thought to date to after the Pueblo Revolt and to the late 1800s. Radiocarbon and thermoluminescence samples were collected and a subset of those collected was run.

Seymour, Deni et al.

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*Eligibility and Integrity Assessments and Boundary Redefinitions for Fort Bliss Red Zones, Texas* (1999). This report presents the results of archaeological evaluations of 119 previously recorded sites in Red Zones 20, 22, 23A, 23B, 23C, 24, 25, and 26. Thirty-eight sites are recommended as eligible for the NRHP; 21 are recommended as not eligible, and three are undetermined. Twelve sites were not relocated and are also recommended as not eligible. The report also presents the results of geomorphic investigations done within the Red Zones.

Seymour, Deni et al.

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*Limited Data Recovery at the Elephant Mountain Site, FB 1640, Fort Bliss, Texas* (2001). Reports on the excavation of five cultural features at the Elephant Mountain Site (LA92614) that had become exposed by erosion. In addition, two structures and two areas suspected to represent middens were identified along a road edge. The structures were not excavated, but samples suitable for radiocarbon dating and macrobotanical analysis were recovered during their definition. The excavations revealed vestiges of an El Paso-phase pueblo, a seemingly intact pit structure, an extramural hearth, and remnants of three trash-filled pits. Additionally, a radiocarbon date and projectile points suggest there was a Protohistoric/Early Historic occupation of the site. The site was determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Sitton, Sue, et al.

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*Mitigation of Seven Sites in the Hueco Mountain Project Area, UTM Blocks 8428, 8429, 8529, on Fort Bliss Military Reservation, El Paso County, Texas* (2005). Seven sites were chosen in the Hueco Mountain Project Area, UTM Blocks 8428, 8429 and 8529 for mitigation. All seven sites were located on the basin floor. Results of the mitigation effort and sample analyses revealed an estimated 21 activity areas on the seven sites, dating from the early Archaic through the proto-Historic period. A variety of past activities in those clusters were identified, including stone boiling and roasting, plant and animal meal preparation, lithic reduction, tool making, light and heavy duty tool use, and/or trash dumping. Occupations range from what appear to be overnight camps to longer term occupations in and around pit structures.

Skelton, et. al.

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*A Cultural Resource Inventory and Assessment of Doña Ana Range, New Mexico* (1981). A reconnaissance level survey followed by an intensive survey of a randomly selected 10% of a 960 square kilometer area of Doña Ana Range resulted in the recording of 198 prehistoric sites. The 198 prehistoric sites are categorized by phases and site types based on the surficially exposed artifacts and features. The distribution of site types and the apparent patterning of the occupation of the desert lowlands and the coalesced fans is presented.

Smith, Geri

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An Archaeological Survey of 64.7 HA of A Proposed Fort Bliss Landfill Extension, Located Northeast of El Paso, Texas, in El Paso County, Texas for Marron and Associated, Inc. (1996)

Stowe, Michael

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*The Drop Zones: Evaluation of 40 Prehistoric Sites on the Fort Bliss Military Reservation* (2005). This project involved the investigation of 40 previously recorded sites located in the Doña Ana Range Maneuver Areas 4A, 4B, 6D, Southern Maneuver Area 2A, and McGregor Range Maneuver Area 32. Of the 41 sites initially scheduled for evaluation, one was removed from the list by Ft Bliss. The remaining 40 sites were evaluated for NRHP eligibility using a

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site rank system. Based on their cumulative ranked scores and analysis of subsurface geomorphic testing, 18 sites are recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP with remaining 32 not eligible.

	<hr/> <p><i>Cultural Resources Survey of 929 Acres on Doña Ana and McGregor Ranges, Fort Bliss Military Reservation, New Mexico</i> (2005). This project consisted of a cultural resource survey of 929 acres on McGregor and Doña Ana Ranges. No archaeological sites were observed during the course of this investigation. A total of 27 isolated occurrences were observed and recorded in 15 TRU blocks. No additional treatment is recommended for these items; they lack the potential to provide additional information regarding pertinent research goals.</p>
Stowe, Michael, et al.	<hr/> <p><i>Archaeological Survey of Approximately 1,400 Acres on Meyer Range, Fort Bliss Military Reservation, New Mexico</i> (2005). This report presents the results of an archaeological survey of approximately 1,400 acres east of Ranges 1 to 19 on the Meyer Small Arms Range in McGregor Range Maneuver Area 32. Data for the project were gathered using the transect recording unit method. Consistent with this method, field crews recorded all cultural materials encountered within a survey unit, assigning provenience to an arbitrarily selected area of space, in this case a 15-m square transect recording unit. Assignment of higher-level provenience units, such as sites, was deferred until the analysis phase at the conclusion of fieldwork. Eleven sites were defined during the course of the study of which three are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.</p>
Stuart, Trace	<hr/> <p><i>Evaluation of Prehistoric Archaeological Sites in Maneuver Areas 4D and 5E, Fort Bliss, Texas, Vols 1 and 2</i> (1997). Reports on evaluation of 552 archaeological sites previously identified on Dona Ana Range. Because some sites were found to have been assigned multiple site numbers and others were in Restricted Areas, the number of sites evaluated was 545. Eligibility determinations were made using a ranking system which takes into account a site's potential to provide information concerning six research areas. The ranking system is based in part on the research design developed for FT Bliss. 120 sites were determined not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. 69 sites could not be relocated because they were destroyed, miss plotted, or are now buried. Remaining 57 sites consisted of single artifacts or small scatters of burned rock and not longer qualified as sites. Remaining 369 prehistoric sites are of unknown NRHP status and require further archaeological study.</p>
Tennis, Cynthia	<hr/> <p><i>Fire-Cracked Rock Use and Reuse in the Hueco Bolson, Fort Bliss, Texas</i> (1997). This report presents the results of analysis of 29,058 pieces of fire-cracked rock and burned caliche selected from a sample of hundreds of features tested as part of the Hueco Mountain</p>

	<p>Archaeological Project. The goal of the analysis was to identify patterns of attribute variability in burned rock that could be used to infer function of the various features and sites in the sample. Specific burned rock attributes used in the study were material type, size, weight, and the presence or absence of fracturing, cortex, and discoloration. These attributes were recorded and compared in various combinations at course and fine-grained levels of intensity to address issues of reuse, recycling, feature function, thermally induced morphological variability, and how these variables might relate to specific land forms through time.</p>
TRC	<p><i>Archeological Evaluation of Fifty-Nine Previously Recorded Sites within the New Mexico Green Zones Fort Bliss Reservation</i> (2004). This report addresses the efforts undertaken to evaluate eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP of 59 previously recorded sites. Into the project, it was determined that these sites had already been tested and evaluated for eligibility (see Knight, et al. 2003) and this report provides further information in support of earlier work.</p> <hr/> <p><i>Mitigation of Four Prehistoric Sites, Doña Ana Firing Range 48 Fort Bliss Military Reservation, El Paso, Texas</i> (n.d.). IN PREPARATION</p>
Trierweiler, Nicholas, Robert Swain, Myles Miller, and Richards Jones	<p><i>Significance Evaluations of Seven Prehistoric Archeological Sites at the Old Pershing Launcher Site, Fort Bliss, Otero County, New Mexico</i> (2006). Archeological testing of seven sites included recordation of surface artifacts, feature probing, manual excavations, mechanical trenching, and a geoarcheological assessment. Sites were assessed for both geomorphological integrity and for archeological content and were evaluated with respect to current archeological research issues for the region. As a result, sites LA994494, LA95814, LA95816, LA95819 and LA95825 are evaluated as having no potential for further research. These six sites are recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and no further management is warranted. Site LA122256 contains intact archeological deposit that has significant research potential and is thus recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under criterion D.</p>
Turnbow, Christopher	<p><i>A Cultural Resource Survey of 44 Proposed Antenna Pad Locations, Fiber Optic and Electric Lines at Fort Bliss, El Paso County, Texas, and Otero and Doña Ana Counties, New Mexico</i> (1999). This report presents the results of the survey of proposed construction locations of 44 antenna pads (each 80 x 80 m) and six electric or fiber optic line routes (totaling 3.67 km x 30 m). Ten archaeological sites and eight isolated finds were identified. These include one ranch well (Joint Well; 41EP4760), a military camp (Camp Hueco; LA 110082), and eight prehistoric ceramic and/or lithic scatters. Seven sites are potentially NRHP eligible under Criterion D; five (LA 115025, 41EP5308, 41EP5309, LA 115028, LA 115029) may have buried cultural deposits; and two historic sites, (41EP4760 and LA</p>

110882), are potentially NRHP eligible under Criteria A, C, and/or D, and must be avoided or tested for research potential. Three disturbed sites (LA 115024, LA 115029, and LA 115027), are not NRHP eligible, and no further work is recommended. Construction monitoring is recommended near IF 7, at the proposed Elephant Mountain route, where buried cultural deposits may exist. Clearance is recommended for 30 proposed antenna pad locations and three electrical/fiber optic routes with no known cultural resources.

Vierra, Brad et al.

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*Assessment of 431 Archeological Sites in Doña Ana Range Firing Groups C, D, G, H, I, and J Fort Bliss, Texas and New Mexico* (1999). This report presents the results of NRHP evaluations of 431 archeological sites within firing groups C, D, G, H, I, and J. Evaluation tactics consisted of 1) documenting the surface inventory of prehistoric artifacts and hearth and dwelling features, and 2) documenting the research potential of and mapping geomorphic land units to determine the levels of soil deflation and disturbance. Eleven sites were determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. 317 sites were determined not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The remaining 100 sites could not be fully assessed for NRHP eligibility using the survey level tactics employed by this project.

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Walker, Steven, et al.

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*Basin and Fan: Evaluation of 41 Sites in the Doña Ana Range Firing Groups B, E, & F, Doña Ana Range, Fort Bliss, New Mexico* (2004). This project involved the investigation of 41 previously recorded sites located in the Doña Ana firing Groups B, E, & F. Of the initial 41 sites, one was removed from the list and 11 do not meet current site criteria. This resulted in 29 sites evaluated for eligibility. Based on their ranking scores, 15 of the 29 sites are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, 13 are not eligible and one was determined potentially eligible.

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Wessel, Richard

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*Investigation of Military Training Exercise Impacts upon Simulated Archaeological Resources at Fort Bliss, Texas* (1996). This project studied the effects of military training by armored and other units in a desert environment.

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Whalen, Michael

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*Settlement Patterns of the Eastern Hueco Bolson* (1977). Project objectives were to locate and characterize prehistoric and early historic remains in a particular geographical area and to elucidate the cultural context in which the remains were deposited.

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*Special Studies in the Archeology of the Hueco Bolson* (1980). This study addresses the ages and functions of the small, nearly featureless, camps which occur by the thousands all over the Hueco Bolson with specific questions addressed related to: 1) the temporal distribution of small camps; 2) the variation in the inventory of attributes of small camps through time; and 3) the functional roles of small camps in the settlement systems of which they formed parts.

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Wilson, John

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*Resurvey of the El Paso Electric Co. 345KC Newman-to-Luna Transmission Line Corridor East of the Rio Grande, Dona Ana County, New Mexico* (1994). The overall length of the Newman-to-Luna corridor segment is 14.2 miles. Of this distance, 4.5 miles are within the Fort Bliss Military Reservation. This survey recorded six isolated manifestations and three small sites, all of which lay on Fort Bliss lands. The isolated manifestations consisted of three single flakes, two scrapers, and two small flakes. Each site was a single eroded hearth, with from ten to 60 or more fragments of fire-cracked rock and lacking signs of soil or charcoal staining. No pottery or other artifacts were in association.

Zeidler, James et al.

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*Predictive Locational Modeling of Archaeological Resources on McGregor Range, Southern Tularosa Basin, New Mexico* (2002). This report provides a series of predictive models of archaeological site location on McGregor Range. These predictive models and their associated probability surface maps are based on empirical correlations between known prehistoric archaeological site locations and a range of biophysical variables within the landscape. The predictive modeling effort has been guided by current anthropological theories of settlement-subsistence behavior and land use in the Tularosa Basin paleoenvironments for different forms of social complexity and degrees of residential mobility ranging from foraging hunter-gather societies to semi-sedentary horticultural societies.

## Historic Buildings

There have been numerous publications on the history of El Paso that provide information on the development of historic contexts under which buildings and landscapes found on Fort Bliss can be evaluated for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. This section, however, focuses on those publications and studies directed specifically on Fort Bliss. The following are the studies produced primarily under contract to the Fort Bliss Conservation Branch to inventory, evaluate and provide guidance on maintaining the post's historic properties.

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Battle, David

*Historic Structures Report: Building 128 – Water Pumping Station* (1978) This report was prepared to investigate and document the modifications that occurred to Building 128. The purpose of the investigation was to provide data to determine the historical value of the remaining portions of the original structure as well as its subsequent alterations.

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Batzli, Samuel

*Fort Bliss Main Post Historic District: Historic Context and Guide Map* (1998). This brochure provides a brief history of Fort Bliss and a map of the buildings that compose the Fort Bliss Main Post Historic District. The buildings on this map are color-coded to depict five distinct periods of construction beginning in 1891 and ending in 1939.

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Burt, Geoffrey	<i>Historic Landscape Inventory and Assessment for the Main Cantonment of Fort Bliss, Texas – Draft</i> (n.d.). This draft takes a landscape approach at documenting the development of Fort Bliss and what remains of the landscapes that illustrate the various development periods.
Burt, Geoffrey, Susan Enscoe, Sheila Ellsworth and Patrick Nowlan.	<i>Inventory and Evaluation of Historic Structures and Landscapes at Fort Bliss, Texas</i> (1997). This study documents and evaluates for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places the pre-1951 permanent and semi-permanent buildings and historic landscape features at Fort Bliss Main Post. It determines that 355 buildings as well as 11 landscape areas are eligible. Three volumes providing HABS documentation on the eligible buildings.
Crego, Arthur Van Voorhis	<i>City on the Mesa-The New Fort Bliss 1890-1895</i> (1993). This pamphlet provides a detailed summary of the construction of the present Fort Bliss and contains a section on the first troops to arrive at Fort Bliss to garrison the new post. Several historic photographs of Fort Bliss' buildings and of army officers associated with the post are also included in the pamphlet.
Cultural/Natural Resources Branch	<i>Standard Specifications for Historic Building Repair</i> (1995). Provides sample specifications for use in repairing historic buildings on Ft. Bliss.
Ellsworth, Sheila, Susan Enscoe, Amy Lamb, and Patrick Nowlan	<i>The William Beaumont General Hospital Historic District at Fort Bliss, Texas Historic American Buildings Survey Level II</i> (1997). Document provides historical information on the hospital as well as photographs and architectural drawings of the hospital's buildings. Aerial photographs and maps of the hospital are also included in the report.
Ellsworth, Sheila, Susan Enscoe, Patrick Nowlan and Amy Woods.	<i>National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: Fort Bliss Main Post Historic District, Fort Bliss, El Paso, Texas</i> (2000). This nomination evaluates 418 buildings in the Main Cantonment and nominates 346 as contributing buildings to a historic district. This district has been listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Context evaluated for include: 1. Initial Construction Period 1891-1899 (27 buildings); 2. Interim Period 1900-1912 (7 buildings); 3. First Expansion Period 1913-1917 (50 buildings); 4. 7 <sup>th</sup> Cavalry Construction Period 1917 (9 buildings); 5. Second Expansion Period 1918-1926 (40 buildings); 6. Depression Era 1927-1939 (196 buildings/7 landscape elements); and 7. Post WWII Period 1946-1950 (16 buildings).
Enscoe, Susan	<i>Operation Paperclip at Fort Bliss: 1945-1950</i> (1998). This is a short report on the efforts the U.S. Army took to research and

	develop a series of rockets and long-range missiles capitalizing on German WWII progress, on Fort Bliss.
Enscore, Susan, Sheila Ellsworth, and Patrick Nowlan	<i>Historical Evaluation and Determination of Eligibility for Buildings in the 2300 and 3600 Areas Fort Bliss, Texas</i> (1998). For this report, 85 buildings and structures in the 2300 and 3600 areas at Fort Bliss were evaluated to determine if they were eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). At the conclusion of the study, it was determined that none of the buildings were eligible for listing in the NRHP and that finding is included in this report. The report includes building photographs, property descriptions for the two areas and a historic context.
Enscore, Susan, Adam Smith, and Sunny Stone	<i>Biggs Army Airfield Architectural Survey (Biggs Air Force Base 1948-1966)</i> . 2006. This is an architectural survey of buildings on Biggs Army Airfield that were extant in 1966 with a determination of integrity for association with Biggs Air Field Base Strategic Air Command.
	<i>Fort Bliss Main Post Early Cold War BAQSOPS Building Inventory and Evaluation, 1951-1963</i> (2006). This report provides the findings of inventorying and evaluating 160 Cold War Era properties on Fort Bliss for National Register of Historic Places eligibility. The document includes a Fort Bliss Cold War Historic Context section, a list of the buildings that were evaluated, Fort Bliss Historic Property Inventory Forms, building photographs, architectural drawings, location maps and other information.
Enscore, Susan, Adam Smith, Sunny Stone, and Patrick Nowlan.	<i>Inventory and Evaluation of Cold War Era BASOPS Buildings on the New Mexico Ranges at Fort Bliss, 1956-1961</i> (2005). This report consists of two volumes. V. 1 consists of determinations of NRHP eligibility and V. 2 consists of the building inventory forms. This report inventoried and evaluated 150 Cold War era properties constructed between 1956 and 1961 at Orogrande Range Doña Ana Range, McGregor Range, North McGregor Range, and Meyer Target Range in New Mexico. The study determined that no historic properties existed from this time period on the ranges. The NM SHPO however did not concur with this finding. Consultation resulted in the determination that the Unaccompanied Personnel Housing on the ranges are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. This determination is based on the R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.'s study <i>Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) During the Cold War (1946-1989)</i> .
Enscore, Susan and Patrick Nowlan	<i>Determination of Eligibility Forms for Ireland Circle Housing at Fort Bliss, Texas</i> (2001). This document provides a National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for each building, a brief history of Fort Bliss, descriptions and photographs of each

	building, and location and site maps.
	<i>Determination of Eligibility Forms for Hayes Housing at Fort Bliss, Texas</i> (2001). This document provides a National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for each building, a brief history of Fort Bliss, descriptions and photographs of each building, photograph indices, and location maps.
	<i>Determination of Eligibility Forms for Miscellaneous Buildings at Fort Bliss, Texas</i> (2001). This document provides a National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for each building, a brief history of Fort Bliss, descriptions and photographs of each building, photograph logs and location maps.
Faunce, Kenneth V.	<i>The Fort Bliss Preacquisition Project: A History of the Southern Tularosa Basin.</i> (1997). This report represents the results of one of the first historic archaeological projects conducted on Fort Bliss. Although an archaeological survey, it provides general history on the Spanish, Mexican and Early U.S. Activities; Railroads; Ranchers and Homesteaders; Mineral Exploration and Military Land Acquisition contexts. 353 sites were found during the survey and preliminary determinations made considering Criteria A, B, and D.
Freeman, Joe	<i>Historic Facilities Treatment and Maintenance Plan "Rulebook" for Fort Bliss, Texas</i> (1998). This draft report provides procedures for the routine maintenance and repair of historic buildings and structures at Fort Bliss. It also assists the reader distinguish between those treatments that require extensive review and coordination by the Fort Bliss Directorate of Environment and those that can be accomplished through the pre-approved maintenance treatment system that is currently in place.
	<i>Historic Roofing Manual</i> (2002). This manual provides guidance and specification for the rehabilitation and replacement of historic roofs.
	<i>The Historic Windows Manual</i> (2002). This manual provides guidance and specification for the rehabilitation and replacement of historic windows.
	<i>The Masonry Manual</i> (2004). This manual provides technical specifications on work/materials associated with historic masonry.
	<i>The Waterproofing Manual.</i> (2004). This manual provides technical specifications on work/material associated with foundations and basements for historic buildings.
	<i>The Adobe Manual</i> (2004). This manual provides guidance on

	the repair and restoration of adobe.
	<i>Building 21 1893 Office and Mess Hall Historic Structure Report U.S. Army Air Defense Artillery Center and Fort Bliss</i> (2004). This report provides historical background and architectural information on the building. It also provides information on the condition of various elements of the building, its rehabilitation feasibility, and treatment recommendations for the building's restoration.
	<i>The Wood &amp; Carpentry Manual</i> (2005). This manual provides guidance and specifications for the treatment of wood/carpentry on historic buildings.
	<i>The Stucco &amp; Plaster Manual</i> (2006). The manual provides guidance and specifications for the repair and replacement of stucco and plaster on the historic buildings.
Groman, Jennifer	<i>Design Guide for Alterations and Additions to Historic Residences: A Resource Guide for the Long Term Management of Historic Residences under the Residential Communities Initiative.</i> (2004). This design guide has been written to assist in planning the alterations and/or additions to existing historic quarters on Fort Bliss.
Groman, Jennifer, and John Dawson	<i>Repair and Maintenance Guide for Historic Residences</i> (2004). Provides guidance on interpreting the Secretary of the Interior Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties in terms of repairing and maintaining historic residences on Ft. Bliss.
Harris, Charles and Louis Sadler	<i>Bastion on the Boarder: Fort Bliss, 1854-1943</i> (1993). This report builds on the Jamieson study of 1993. Its chapters address 1. The first six decades (1846-1910), 2. the Madero Revolution: The opening phases (1910-1911), 3. the last 100 days of Diaz, Madero's Rise, and the Orozco Revolution (1911-1912), 4. the defeat of the Orozquistas (1912-1913), 5 the Constitutionalists (1913-1915), 6. the Punitive Expedition (1916-1917), the National Guard Mobilization (1916-1917), 7. World War I and its aftermath (1917-1919), and 8. the twilight of the cavalry (1919-1943).
Headquarters, U.S. Army Air Defense Center and Fort Bliss	<i>The Story of Fort Bliss</i> (1964). This report provides a brief history of the El Paso region from 1536 until 1848. It also chronicles the various military posts that were established in the area between 1849 until 1803 and provides historical information on the present Fort Bliss until 1964.
	<i>A Memorial Register of Fort Bliss, Texas</i> (1961). This register is

	<p>a compilation of brief biographies of those persons who have been memorialized at Fort Bliss, Texas, through the naming of physical features such as streets, buildings, and grounds.</p> <p><i>The Fort Bliss Landscape Handbook for Historic Residences</i> (2002). This handbook provides Fort Bliss residents with planting schemes for various historic housing types and a practical guide to planting and landscaping. It also provides a listing of trees, shrubs, and other plants that are considered appropriate for the various housing types at Fort Bliss and that are adaptable to the desert's harsh climate.</p>
Jamieson, Perry	<p><i>A Survey History of Fort Bliss 1890-1940</i> (1993). This study reports on preliminary effort to identify, evaluate, and document the historically significant roles Fort bliss has played in the history of the Southwest and the nation. The bibliographic essays that follow each chapter review both the published and secondary sources o Fort bliss history and the primary manuscript sources that merit further analysis. Chapters address 1. the formative years of New Fort Bliss (1890-1898), 2. Fort Bliss and the Spanish-American War Period (1898-1902), 3. Fort Bliss and the early new Army period (1902-1910), 4. Fort Bliss and the Mexican Revolution (1910-1920), 5. Fort Bliss and WWI (1917-1919), 6. creation of a permanent cavalry post (1916-1920), 7. Fort Bliss in the 1920s, 8. Fort Bliss in the 1930s and 9. Fort Bliss in WWII and the early Cold War period.</p>
Jester, Gary	<p><i>Concrete Preservation and Treatment Report: Structural Condition Assessment Report</i> (2004). This report assesses concrete/structural conditions of buildings 11, 12, 13, 21, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 516 and warehouses along Cassidy Road.</p>
John Callan Architect, Inc.	<p><i>Building 4, Hospital Isolation Ward: Historic Structures Report</i> (2003). This is a condition assessment of Building 4.</p> <p><i>Building 503 Two Company Barracks Historic Structures Report</i> (2004). This documents the results of conducting an assessment of Building 503. Result of the study indicates that the building retains its historic integrity and although needed attention, remains structurally sound.</p> <p><i>Fort Bliss National Historic District Exterior Paint Analysis</i> (2004). This study provides exterior paint color analysis of twenty-two archetypal buildings located in the Main Post Historic District. It provides the original paint schemes of these buildings and changes to those schemes over time.</p>
Keenoy, Ruth and Jeffery Holland	<p><i>Early Cold War Era Base Operation Properties, Fort Bliss, Texas and New Mexico Constructed 1951-1955.</i> (2005). Report on the</p>

	outcome of an architectural and historical inventory of building constructed from 1951 – 1955. A total of 144 properties were inventoried and evaluated with 32 recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
Keenoy, Ruth, Elia Perez, and Jennifer Thomas	<i>Live or Die: 27 Homesteads/Ranch Sites Identified in the Tularosa Basin and Hueco Bolson within the Fort Bliss Military Installation</i> . Draft (February 2006). This study evaluates 20 Homestead/Ranch Sites for eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C.
McCarthy, Sheila, and Susan Enscoe	<i>A “Home Town” for Fort Bliss: The Van Horne Park Wherry Housing Project</i> . (2001) This report provides the historical overview of Wherry housing at Van Horne Park and makes a finding the property is not eligible for lack of integrity.
McCarthy, Sheila, and Susan Enscoe	<i>Dwellings for Officers and Airmen: The Aero Vista Wherry Housing Project at Biggs Army Airfield/Fort Bliss, Texas</i> (2001). This report documents the history and physical characteristics of the Aero Vista Army Family Housing Development at Biggs Army Airfield. It was conducted as partial compliance with the Memorandum of Agreement regarding demolition of the housing complex.
McCarthy, Sheila, Kim Reisterer, Patrick Nolan, Susan Enscoe	<i>Evaluation of the Interiors of Historically Significant Buildings in the Fort Bliss Main Post Historic District and William Beaumont General Hospital Historic District, Fort Bliss, Texas</i> (2000). This report evaluates the integrity of the historic interiors of 364 building. Of these, 293 were determined to be contributing elements of the Fort Bliss Main Post Historic District and 64 contributing elements to the William Beaumont General Hospital Historic District. This inventory of the interiors is in 4 volumes.
McMaster, Richard	<i>Musket, Saber, and Missile: A History of Fort Bliss</i> (1962). A short (50 page) history on Fort Bliss, its units and its commanders from 1849-1947.
Metz, Leon	<i>Desert Army: Fort Bliss on the Texas Border</i> (1988). Provides a history of Ft Bliss from its beginnings into the 1980s.
Morrow, Herbert	<i>Women’s Army Corps Buildings: William Beaumont Army Medical Center, Fort Bliss, El Paso County, Texas</i> (1995) This is a short documentation following HABS standards of buildings at William Beaumont Army Medical Center associated with the Women’s Army Corps determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as part of mitigation of adverse effects proposed demolition may have on the property. <i>Historic Building Condition Assessments with Maintenance Recommendations: Selected Historic Structures: Fort Bliss, Texas</i> (1995). This is a detailed report of the condition and

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maintenance recommendations for historic buildings within the 0 through 99 areas, 100 through 600 areas, 1400 area and 2000 area. Historical and architectural information on specific buildings is also provided in this report.

*National Register Nomination Form for Building 228, the Pershing House* (1985). Document contains architectural information concerning the residence including data on modifications to the building. It also contains historic photographs and architectural drawings of the residence along with a location map.

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*National Register Nomination Form for Building 220, Distinguished Visitors' Quarters* (1985). Document contains architectural information concerning the residence including data on modifications to the building. It also contains historic photographs and architectural drawings of the residence along with a location map.

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*Fort Bliss Pumping Plant and Ground Reservoir, Building 1318* (1995). This brief report provides background information on the pumping plant and reservoir and includes information on the pumping plant's equipment. The report also contains photographs of the facility and its equipment, architectural drawings, and location and street maps.

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*Standard Specifications for Historic Building Repair; Fort Bliss, Texas* (1995). This document provides information on repair and cleaning methods for components of historic buildings. For instance, it includes information on concrete repair, mortar and masonry grout repair, masonry repair, wood restoration and cleaning, lath and plaster repair, painting, and other items. A historic criteria checklist is also included with the document.

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*Historic Building Preservation Maintenance Repair Methods* (1995). This document provides information for the repair and cleaning of historic building elements. Topics such as bathrooms, ceilings, fireplace ceramic tile, chimneys, doors, floors, radiators, windows, paint stripping, porches and stairs are discussed in this document.

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Napier, Thomas and Sheila  
McCarthy

*Condition Assessment of William Beaumont General Hospital; Historic Buildings at Fort Bliss, Texas* (2002). This report provides the findings of a detailed condition assessment of several specific buildings at the hospital. The purpose of this report is to determine the overall integrity of the major building systems, gather evidence of failure or performance shortcomings, and determine if rehabilitation and reuse of the buildings is feasible. A building condition matrix is found in Appendix A, a separate document that is intended to accompany the report.

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Nichols, Ruth and Jeffrey Holland	<p><i>Cold War Building Technologies and Landscape Assessment, Fort Bliss, Texas and New Mexico.</i> (September 2004). This report evaluated BASOP properties dating from 1950 – 1989 on Fort Bliss. It identified and evaluated 144 buildings, of which, 28 were recommended as being eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.</p> <hr/> <p><i>Cold War Building Technologies and Landscape Contexts; Fort Bliss, Texas and New Mexico 1945-1989</i> (May 2005). This report focuses mainly on BASOP properties at Fort Bliss. It discusses subjects such as temporary and existing construction at Fort Bliss between 1945 and 1953, building technologies and methods of construction between 1945 and 1953, permanent construction at Fort Bliss between 1952 and 1989, and local builders who constructed properties at Fort Bliss between 1950 and 1989. This report also provides information on prefabricated buildings at Fort Bliss, Quonset huts and trailers, and how the ranges were being used during the Cold War.</p>
Nowlan, Patrick	<p><i>Identification and Evaluation of Cold War Properties at Fort Bliss, Texas</i> (February 1999). This report identifies and evaluates, in terms of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places, all of the Cold War properties on Fort Bliss, including its ranges. The report identifies four properties on the main post and 55 properties at McGregor Range that are directly related to exceptionally important Army Cold War activities.</p> <hr/> <p><i>National Register of historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form: Historic Cold War Properties at Fort Bliss, Texas</i> (1999). Following the NRHP multiple property nomination process, this provides the historic contexts that are represented on Fort Bliss during the Cold War era along with the property types that reflect each historic context.</p> <hr/> <p><i>National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form: Historic Cold War Properties at Fort Bliss, Texas and its Associated Ranges in New Mexico. Revised edition</i> (March 2005). This is a revised edition of Historic Cold War Properties at Fort Bliss, Texas, NRHP Multiple Property Documentation Form dating December 1999. The creation of a historic context for the Unaccompanied Personnel Housing provided material useful in this multiple property documentation study which has been incorporate into this revision.</p>
Nowlan, Patrice, Sheila McCarthy, Andy Bohnert, and Roy McCulloch	<p><i>Inventory and Evaluation of the Historic William Beaumont General Hospital Area at the William Beaumont Army Medical Center at Fort Bliss, Texas.</i> (1996). This report documents and evaluates 70 buildings constructed between 1921 and 1945 at the William Beaumont Army Medical Center, Fort Bliss. Of the 70, 64 were determined eligible as contributing buildings to the</p>



	proposed William Beaumont General Hospital Historic District.
Public Affairs Office (compiler)	<i>Guardians of the Past: The Story of the U.S. Army in El Paso</i> (2004). Ft Bliss: Public Affair Office. This 104 page plus appendix report provides an overview of the history of the army in the El Paso region from the 1840's up to 2004.
Temme, Virge	<p><i>Aero Vista Wherry Housing at Ft. Bliss, TX</i> (1995). This report provides the historical overview of Wherry housing at Aero Vista housing complex, Ft. Bliss and a determination of eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.</p> <p><i>The Pershing House; Fort Bliss, Texas</i> (1998). This pamphlet provides a brief history of the historic residence and its most distinguished resident, General John J. Pershing. It also provides architectural information on the home and mentions well-known personages who have visited and lived in the residence. The pamphlet also provides a list of the names of residents who have lived in the home.</p> <p><i>Shipton House Fort Bliss, Texas</i> (1998). This pamphlet provides a brief history of this historic, commanding general's residence and of Brigadier General James A. Shipton, the "Father of Air Defense Artillery" for whom the residence is named.</p>
TRC	<p><i>Historic Building Assessment Program and Preservation Plan: The Artillery School Building, Building 2, Fort Bliss, El Paso, Texas – Draft</i> (n.d.). This document collects, stores and reports on building information on Building 2 using the National Historic Landmark Condition Assessment Program. It was never brought to final copy.</p> <p><i>Fort Bliss Contexts Study</i> (2003). This document contains Texas Historical Commission Texas Historic Sites Inventory Forms with information on various buildings on Fort Bliss. Photographs and a location map of each building are also included with the forms. This document also has some Historic Cultural Properties Inventory (HCPI) Base Forms (FORM 1) for Fort Bliss properties located in New Mexico. Photographs of facilities and structures are included with the forms along with location maps.</p> <p><i>Guide to Interpreting the Evaluation of the interiors of Historically Significant Buildings</i> (2004). A very short (12 pages) meant to interpret the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties as it relates to interiors.</p> <p><i>Resources: Background resources and original specifications</i> (2004). A composite of original specifications on the Queen Anne, Prairie Style, Bungalows and WBGH Bunkhouses.</p>

U.S. Army Air Defense School	<i>Safeguard Central Training Facility Personnel Requirements</i> (1969). Document describes the personnel requirements that are needed to operate the Safeguard Central Training Facility. For instance, it describes the duties of the Ballistic Missile Defense Unit Commander and that of other positions. The document also discusses the Spartan and Sprint missiles, types of equipment that will be needed to operate the facility, training requirements and provides other specific information.
US Army Corps of Engineers Research Laboratory (CERL)	<i>William Beaumont General Hospital Historic Landscape Treatment and Management Plan</i> (1999). This report provides an inventory of landscape features at the William Beaumont General Hospital. It offers recommendations for managing the landscaping that exists at the hospital and discusses the types of plants that should be retained. A list of plants that should be eliminated from the hospital's grounds is also included in the report. The report also provides recommendations for redevelopment and reuse of facilities at the hospital.

## 5.2 Archaeological Sites

As of the winter of 2006, over 17,000 archeological sites had been recorded on Fort Bliss. Those sites span all time periods recognized in the Jornada Branch of the Mogollon cultural sequence, and extend into the protohistoric period, the historic period, and finally the Cold War Era. Most of that sequence is display in the following table.

<b>Table 5-1</b>		
<b>Regional Cultural Periods and Associated Dates *</b>		
<b>Cultural Period/Phase</b>	<b>Associated Dates</b>	<b>Reference</b>
Pre-Clovis	Ca. 50,000 – 10,000 B.C.	MacNeish 1993a; MacNeish and Libby 2003
PaleoIndian	Ca. 10,000 – 6000 B.C.	Carmichael 1986; Miller and Kenmotsu, in press
Clovis	Ca. 10,000 – 9000 B.C.	Miller and Kenmotsu, in press
Folsom	9000 - 8200 B.C.	Amick 1994a
Plano/Cody	8200 – 6000 B.C.	Miler and Kenmotsu, in press, Mallouf 1985
Archaic	6000 B.C. – A.D. 200	Carmichael 1986; Anderson 1993
Early	6000/4000 – 3000 B.C.	Carmichael 1986
Gardner Springs	6000 – 4000 B.C.	MacNeish 1993b; Anderson 1993
Middle	4000/3000 – 1200 B.C.	Carmichael 1986
Keystone	4000 – 2500 B.C.	MacNeish 1993b; Anderson 1993
Fresnel	2500 – 900 B.C.	MacNeish 1993b; Anderson 1993
Late	1200 B.C. – A.D. 200	Carmichael 1986
Hueco	900 .C. – A.D. 250	MacNeish 1993b; Anderson 1993
Formative	A.D. 200 – 1450	Lehmer 1948; Hard 1983a; Carmichael 1986; Whalen 1994
Mesilla	A.D. 200 – 1100	Carmichael 1986
Early	A.D. 200/400 – 1000	Miller and Kenmotsu, in press
Doña Ana	A.D. 1100 – 1200	Lehmer 1948; Carmichael 1986
Transitional	A.D. 1000 – 1250	Miller and Kenmotsu, in press
El Paso	A.D. 1200 – 1450	Whalen 1977, 1978; Carmichael 1986

Late	A.D. 1250/1300 - 1450	Miller and Kenmotsu, in press
Precontact	A.D. 1450 – 1581	Beckett and Corbett 1992; Sale 1991
Protohistoric	A.D. 1581 – 1659	Wimberly et al. 1979; Peter and Mbutu 1997; Miller 2001; Seymour 2001
Historic	A.D. 1650 - present	Peterson and Brown 1992

\* From Lowry, et al., 2004, National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Evaluations of 150 Prehistoric Sites for Fort Bliss Project 9202 in the Tularosa Basin and Otero Mesa, Otero County, New Mexico.

Based on either absolute dating techniques (radiocarbon, thermoluminescence, etc.) or relative dating (i.e. type seriation, diagnostic artifacts, etc.) the prehistoric sites have been assigned a temporal affiliation. Almost 5,000 sites have not yet been assigned to a specific time period (often these sites contain only one or more undated, or undateable, hearth features). Those affiliations are shown by time period and site counts in the following table (12,051 sites appear to be single component, 1,685 have at least two components, and 456 sites exhibit three or more components). Over 30 percent of all sites are non-ceramic. Not surprisingly, the rarest sites on the Installation are the oldest sites (PaleoIndian). Thirty-eight sites have recorded petroglyphs and/or pictographs and about 100 rockshelter sites have been inventoried.

<b>Table 5-2 Prehistoric Sites By Counts Time Period</b>		
<b>Temporal Component</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percent of 16,878</b>
PaleoIndian	109	0.6
Archaic	719	4.3
Mesilla	1,632	9.7
Dona Ana	960	5.7
El Paso	2,028	12.0
Formative (non-diagnostic ceramic sites)	2,285	13.5
Non-Ceramic Sites (lithics and/or features)	6,047	35.8
Other (historic, military)	64	4.0
No known affiliation—undated or undateable hearth feature(s) only or not yet determined	4,827	28.6

Of the 710 historic sites recorded during archeological investigations on the post, over one-third are trash dumps or scatters, about twenty percent are a water feature such as a water tank, and fifteen percent are historic foundations or ranches or homestead sites. Almost half of the sites were evaluated during one 1994 project which produced a previously cited report (Faunce 1997). Many of these historic sites have associated prehistoric components.

<b>Table 5-3 Historic and Cold War Sites by Type, Inventoried during Archeological Investigations</b>	
Bridge	1
Camp (historic and military)	10
Fence/Rock Wall	21
Foundation/Ranch/Homestead	111
Graffiti/Writing	3
Grave	4
Historic hearth feature/artifact scatter	3
Industrial feature	3
Military Feature – other (forage yard)	1
Military Feature (target, foxhole, drone, bunker, etc.)	29

Military Firing Range/Facility/Tower	16
Mine	21
Oil Well	4
Other	2
Other – Building (metal, schoolhouse)	2
Pipeline	6
Railroad Feature	9
Ranch/Homestead Feature (corral, ditch)	4
Stables/Stock Pens	2
SWMU/Ammo Dump/EOD Area/Landfill	4
Towns	1
Trails	2
Trash Dumps/Scatters (cans, bottles, glass, ceramics)	238
Untyped	44
Water Feature (tank, aqueduct, cistern, dam)	169

Of the almost 17,000 archeological sites recorded on the installation, about 62 percent (10,361 sites) do not yet have NRHP eligibility determinations. Since FY04, however, Fort Bliss has dramatically increased the number of projects designed to evaluate this backlog; almost 600 of these sites have been evaluated and received SHPO concurrence. Fort Bliss intends to continue this effort for the foreseeable future. Over 37 percent of the sites have received SHPO concurrence: 2,142 eligible, 3,081 not eligible, 1,009 undetermined. By training area, the highest density of sites are found in the Southern Maneuver areas, followed by the Northern Maneuver area, and finally McGregor Range (including Otero Mesa). As the least surveyed area, the number of sites on McGregor is expected to increase as continued survey is conducted. Table 5.2D shows the counts of sites by NRHP Eligibility and training area.

<b>Table 5-4 Prehistoric and Historic Site Inventory by NRHP Eligibility and Location</b>					
<b>Location</b>	<b>Listed in NRHP</b>	<b>Eligible</b>	<b>Not Eligible</b>	<b>Undetermined</b>	<b>Fort Bliss Subtotals</b>
<b>Main Post/Biggs AAF</b>					
Prehistoric	0	0	3	0	3
Historic	0	5	8	12	25
<b>South Training Areas (TAs 1-2)</b>					
Prehistoric	6	1143	1193	3467	5809
Historic	0	28	41	37	106
<b>North Training Areas (TAs 3-7)</b>					
Prehistoric	0	495	1244	3695	5434
Historic	0	10	38	19	67
<b>Dona Ana Range</b>					
Prehistoric	0	39	35	627	701
Historic	0	18	19	58	95
<b>McGregor Range (TAs 8-12 and 24-32)</b>					
Prehistoric	0	262	266	2568	3096
Historic	0	47	133	87	267
<b>TA 33-Grapevine</b>					
Prehistoric	0	6	7	95	108
Historic	0	5	2	5	12

<b>Otero Mesa (TAs 13-23)</b>					
Prehistoric	0	57	33	582	672
Historic	0	17	52	37	106
<b>Culp Canyon WSA</b>					
Prehistoric	0	0	0	54	54
Historic	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Castner Range</b>					
Prehistoric	1	3	3	15	22
Historic	0	0	4	12	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2135</b>	<b>3081</b>	<b>* 11370</b>	<b>16593</b>
<b>* 1,009 – SHPO-concurred; 10,361 - Unevaluated</b>					

Fort Bliss holds and preserves a significant number of important sites within the Jornada Branch of the Mogollon culture area. Table 5.2 provides details on a few of those properties. Figures 5-1 illustrate some of those sites.

<b>Table 5-5 Significant Archeological Sites on Fort Bliss</b>		
<b>SITE NAME</b>	<b>TEMPORAL AFFILIATION</b>	<b>SITE DESCRIPTION</b>
Hot Well Pueblo	Dona Ana/El Paso phases	Excavations beginning in 1929. At least 26 room blocks of puddled adobe (some painted plaster). Wide variety of southwestern ceramic and lithic types, roofing material, jewelry, minerals, palettes, tablitas, shell, corn, squash, beans, acorns, egg shells, animal bones, burials
Sgt. Doyle Pueblo	Mesilla/Dona Ana/El Paso (ceramics and archeomagnetic)	Excavations beginning in 1968. At least 24 rooms of puddle adobe. Wide variety of southwestern ceramic and lithic types, roofing materials, egg shells, burials
Madera Quemada Pueblo	Dona Ana/El Paso phases	Excavations beginning in 2005. 13-room pueblo. Wide variety of southwestern ceramic and lithic types, jewelry, palettes, minerals, animal bone, intact and burned roof beams.
Escondida Pueblo	Dona Ana/El Paso phases	Recorded 1930s and later excavations. Room block mounds (no longer visible on surface); perhaps 4 or 5, middens, hearths. El Paso Bichrome/Polychrome, Three Rivers, Chupadero, Galisteo, Lincoln, Ramos, Tucson, St. Johns, Pecos Glaze, Tularosa ceramics, variety of lithic types, animal bone, shell, corn cob, shell beads, jewelry, roofing materials, burials
Conejo Site	Mesilla phase	5 pithouses (2 possible additional), 2 middens, 40 other features, roof support materials, El Paso Brown and Mimbres Black-on-white Style I and II, variety of lithic types, over 40 lbs. of rabbit bone
Meyer Pithouse Village	Mesilla/Dona Ana/El Paso phase	Pithouses (one 20 sq m), roof fall, other features, El Paso Brown/Bichrome/ Polychrome, Mimbres, Chupadero, Three rivers, Playas, Chihuahuan ceramics, variety of lithic types, animal bone,

		(almost 100,000 artifacts), burial
Turquoise Ridge	Mesilla phase	Pithouses, middens, hearths (over 40 features), variety of El Paso Polychrome, Chupadero, Mimbres, Lincoln ceramics (counts in the 1000s), variety of lithic types
Cerro Rojo	Protohistoric	Possible Habitation site. Tipi rings, wickiup rings, cairns, rock shelters, thermal features, midden, variety of lithic types, El Paso brownware, Chupadero and Mimbres, Valle Bajo, Cerro Plain, Llano Plain
Pendejo Rock Shelters	Pre-Clovis(?), PaleoIndian-Protohistoric	Rock shelter, hearth features, El Paso brownware, wide variety of lithic types, esp. projectile points, animal bone (extraordinary paleontological sequence), variety of macrobotanical remains
Pintada Rock Shelter	Archaic - Formative	Rock shelter, midden, pictographs, fire-cracked rock, bedrock metate, burned animal bone
Ceremonial Cave	At least Formative	First excavation 1920s. Cave site. Midden, variety of lithic types, El Paso brownware/Polychrome, petroglyphs, animal bone, prayer sticks, >1000 sandals, darts, grass bedding, cordage, textiles, bone awls, corn cob, tablitas, pipes, reed cigarettes, throwing sticks, fur cloth, basketry, burials, jewelry
Picture Cave	Early Archaic – late Formative	Cave site. Midden. Animal bone, chipped stone, over 400 projectile points (35 types--Jay, Bajada, Augustin, Fresnal, Chiricahua, San Jose, San Pedro, Washita, Harrel)



Figure 5-1. Entrance to Ceremonial Cave, Fort Bliss, Texas.





Figure 5-2. Pictograph of Stepped Cloud and Mask at Picture Cave, Fort Bliss, Texas.

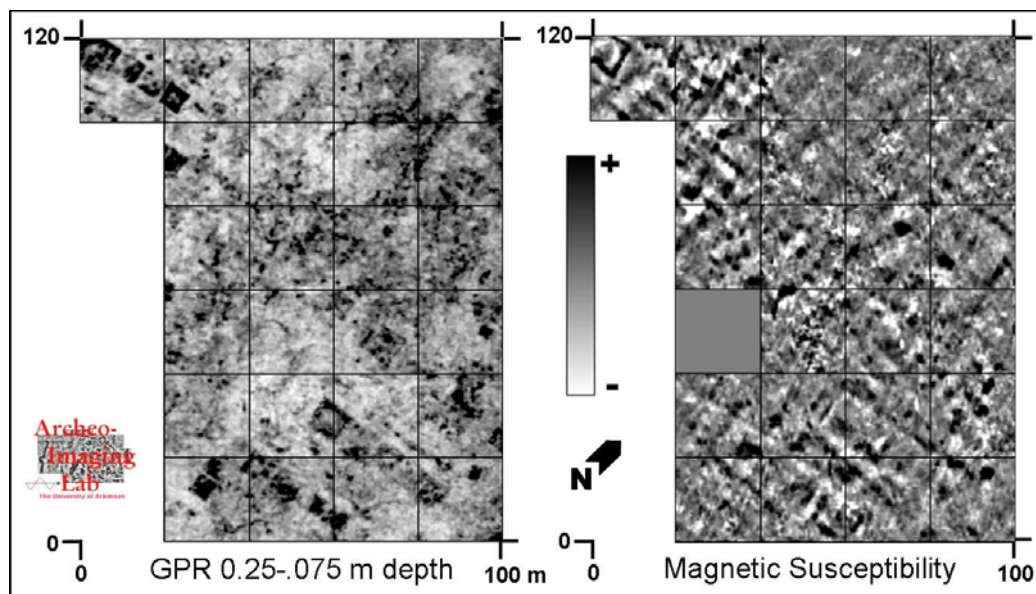


Figure 5-3. Results of the ground penetrating radar (GPR) and magnetic susceptibility surveys at Escondida Pueblo (from 2006 Lukowski et al., *Ground-truthing Remote Sensing Data at the Escondida Site (LA 458), Otero County, New Mexico*).



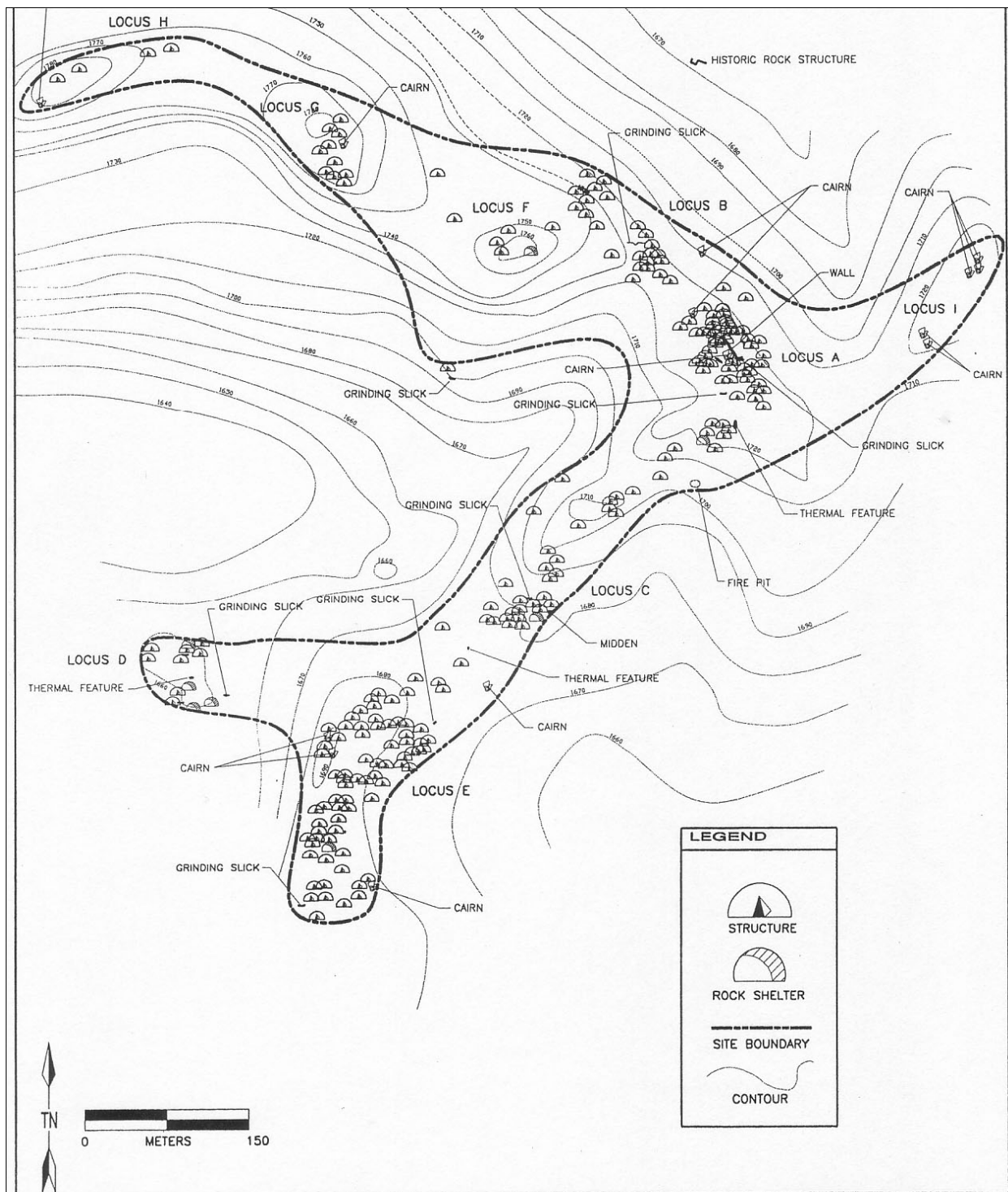


Figure 5-4. Cerro Rojo Site (from 2002 Seymour, *Conquest and Concealment*), Fort Bliss, Texas.

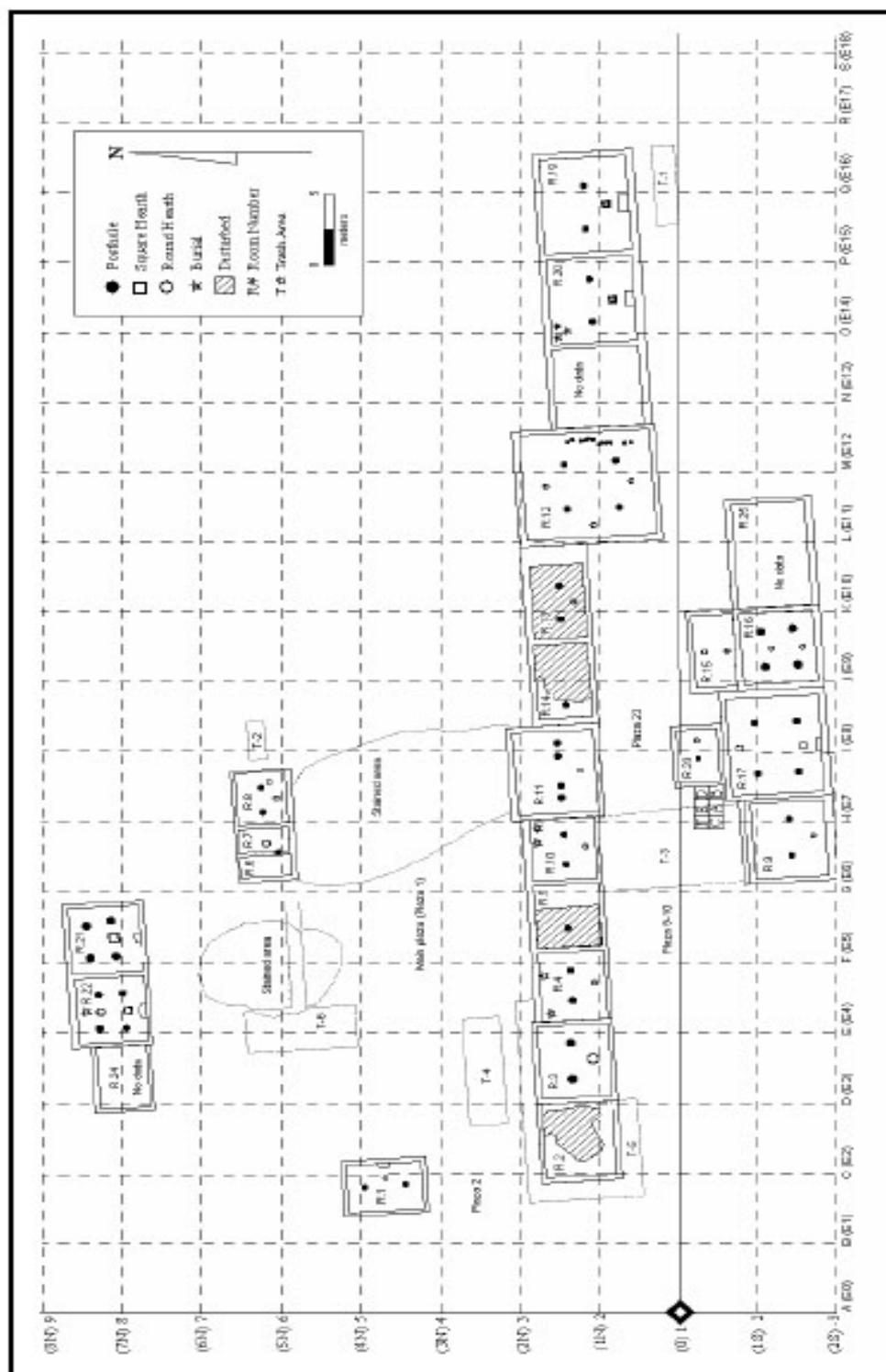


Figure 5-5. Hot Well Pueblo, Area 1 (from 2005 Lowry, *Archaeological Investigations of the Hot Well and Sgt. Doyle Sites, Fort Bliss, Texas*) Fort Bliss, Texas.



Figure 5-6. Aerial photo of Madera Quemada Pueblo, Dona Ana Range, Fort Bliss, New Mexico.

### 5.2.1 Archeological Site Protection Measures

Fort Bliss implements several measures for the protection of cultural resources against adverse effects from training, construction, and other ground-disturbing activities. All maneuver area training requests are reviewed by staff who meet the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*. Using the location information provided in each request, staff re-route training activities out of Red Zones and outline authorized activities in Limited Use Areas; when possible, they seek to avoid damage to "eligible" and "undetermined" properties through a re-route or change in activity. They also provide NAGPRA cautions. When necessary, staff will consult with the requesting unit to help meet the mission and protect the resource. Figure 14 shows the current off-limits and limited use areas on Fort Bliss: Red Zones (off-limits in red), Green Zones (limited use areas in green), and Drop Zones (limited use areas in yellow). These zones also appear on the standard Fort Bliss map set used by the military. Red Zones are surrounded by siber stakes (distinctly colored fiber glass cylinders atop t-posts) and are off limits to all training. Roll-through only training is allowed in Green Zones and aerial Drop Zones; no bivouac, static emplacements or digging is permitted. These zones are intended for long term preservation of a sampling of sites. Additional zones are planned on McGregor Range.

All work orders are also screened for potential to adversely affect cultural resources and are reviewed by archeological staff. GIS data and/or site visits determine whether or not survey work is required, whether

any eligible properties are within the footprint, and if eligible properties do exist, whether they can be avoided or some type of mitigation will be required. The work order review process is completed with either a “no adverse effects” finding or, if adverse effects are anticipated, that effect is to be mitigated through data recovery or some other acceptable means. The goal in all cases is to meet the construction mission while protecting the cultural resource.

As an ongoing measure, Fort Bliss program management staff submits projects for funding that anticipate near and long term military activities with the potential to adversely affect cultural resources, as well as meet Section 110 inventory requirements. At the present time three archeological contractors bid on Requests for Proposal on projects ranging from survey to testing to mitigation.

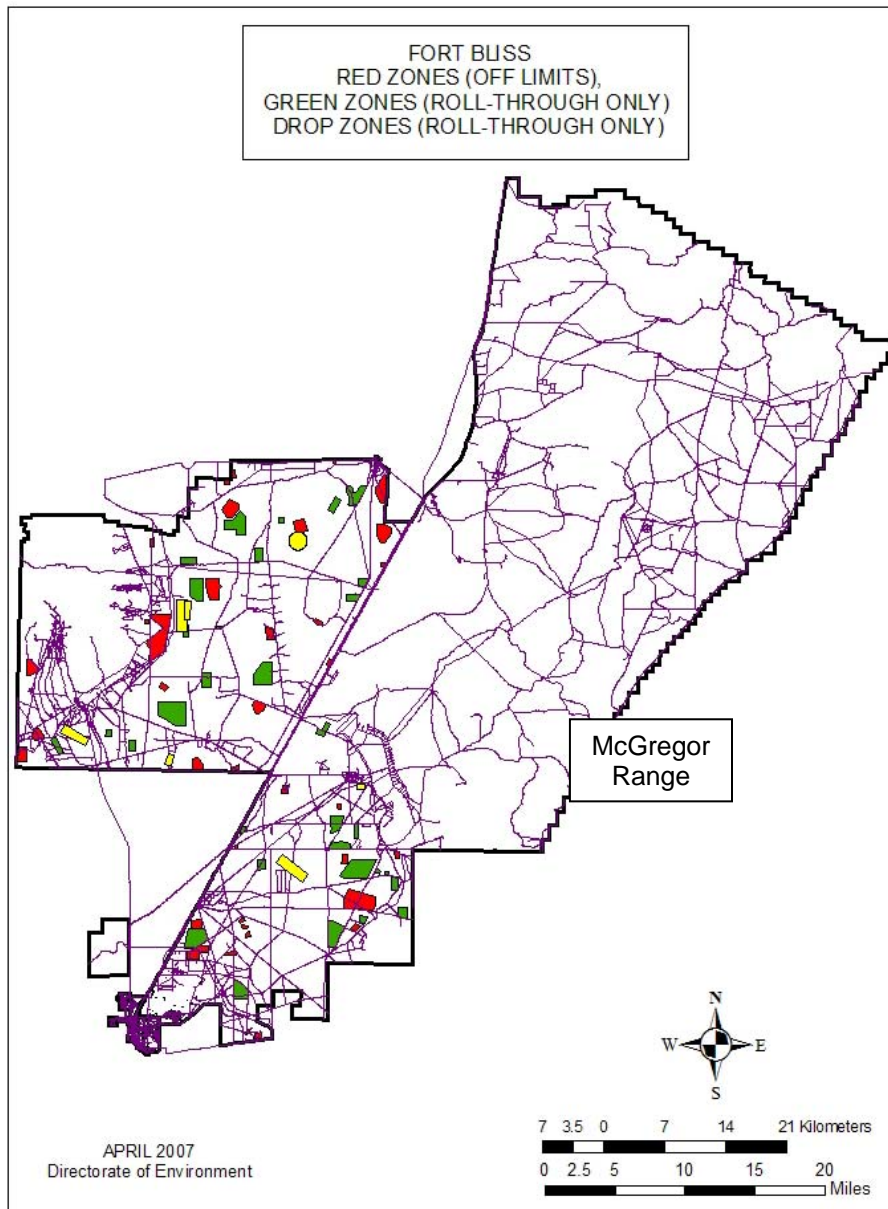


Figure 5-7. Off-Limits and Limited Use Areas on Fort Bliss Installation as of April 2007.



### 5.3 Historic Sites

Inventory and evaluation of facilities on Fort Bliss has been completed for those built pre-1963. Two historic districts have been identified as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (one of which is listed in the NRHP) and a number of Cold War Era buildings are determined eligible for specific historic contexts. The following listings are the status of eligible properties as of October 2006. It should be noted that this list is not static and the Conservation Division should be consulted when considering an activity on a building or group of buildings.

The Fort Bliss Main Post Historic District was listed in the NRHP in 1998 under various historic contexts. Table 5-6 lists the buildings, structures and landscapes that contribute to this historic district as well as identifies the context in which its eligibility is based. The William Beaumont General Hospital Historic District has been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP with concurrence with this finding by the Texas SHPO. Buildings that contribute to the William Beaumont General Hospital Historic District are listed in Table 5-7. Additionally, Cold War era properties pre-dating 1963 have been evaluated for eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP. Those determined eligible for listing are identified in Table 5.8.

A serious short coming on how property evaluations on Fort Bliss have been conducted consists of inadequately addressing properties associated with the various historic contexts. It has been the practice to only evaluate those properties constructed during the specific historic contexts rather than all buildings extant during that period for that context. Further, evaluations have been performed in blocks of five (5) years adding to the incomplete understanding of how all buildings on the Post may relate to various historic contexts. An example of how this approach has distorted the understanding of the history of Ft. Bliss is the lack of buildings identified as significant under a World War II context. Because there is a nationwide Programmatic Agreement that addresses World War II Temporary Buildings that requires no further consultation on this property type, it has been assumed that there is no need to evaluate properties that were extant during this period and do not fall under the temporary building type under a WWII context. The approach that has been taken on the Post is that history ends with the building's construction date. This approach does not recognize that a building may achieve significance under a later historic event.

**Table 5-6 Fort Bliss Main Post Historic District**

<b>Building Number</b>	<b>Year Built</b>	<b>Function</b>	<b>Context</b>
1	1904	Base Hospital	Interim Period Group
4	1914	Hospital Isolation Ward	First Expansion Period
5	1915	Ambulance Garage	First Expansion Period
8	1893	Hospital	Initial Construction Period
9	1893	Hospital Isolation Ward	Initial Construction Period
11	1915	Enlisted Men's Barracks	First Expansion Period
12	1915	Enlisted Men's Barracks	First Expansion Period
13	1893	Enlisted Men's Barracks	Initial Construction Period
15	1915	Mess Hall & Kitchen	First Expansion Period
19	1893	Bathhouse	Initial Construction Period
21	1893	Mess Hall, Library, HQ's Office	Initial Construction Period
51	1904	Post Library	Interim Period Group
53	1909	Post Exchange, Canteen-Bowling	Interim Period Group
54	1919	Fire Station	Second Expansion Period
55	1916	Telephone Exchange & Barracks	First Expansion Period
111	1893	Enlisted Men's Double Barracks	Initial Construction Period

<b>Building Number</b>	<b>Year Built</b>	<b>Function</b>	<b>Context</b>
112	1915	Enlisted Men's Barracks	First Expansion Period
113	1915	Enlisted Men's Barracks	First Expansion Period
114	1915	Enlisted Men's Barracks	First Expansion Period
115	1915	Enlisted Men's Barracks	First Expansion Period
116	1915	Enlisted Men's Barracks	First Expansion Period
117	1915	Enlisted Men's Barracks	First Expansion Period
118	1915	Enlisted Men's Barracks	First Expansion Period
122	1915	Mess Hall & Kitchen	First Expansion Period
123	1915	Mess Hall & Kitchen	First Expansion Period
125	1915	Mess Hall & Kitchen	First Expansion Period
127	1915	Mess Hall & Kitchen	First Expansion Period
128	1893	Pumphouse & Boiler	Initial Construction Period
129	1910	Elevated Water Tower	Interim Period Group
201	1914	Lieutenant's Quarters	First Expansion Period
202	1914	Lieutenant's Quarters	First Expansion Period
203	1914	Lieutenant's Quarters	First Expansion Period
204	1914	Lieutenant's Quarters	First Expansion Period
205	1914	Lieutenant's Quarters	First Expansion Period
206	1914	Lieutenant's Quarters	First Expansion Period
207	1914	Captain's Quarters	First Expansion Period
208	1914	Captain's Quarters	First Expansion Period
209	1914	Captain's Quarters	First Expansion Period
210	1914	Captain's Quarters	First Expansion Period
211	1914	Captain's Quarters	First Expansion Period
212	1914	Captain's Quarters	First Expansion Period
213	1914	Captain's Quarters	First Expansion Period
214	1914	Captain's Quarters	First Expansion Period
215	1914	Captain's Quarters	First Expansion Period
216	1914	Captain's Quarters	First Expansion Period
217	1914	Captain's Quarters	First Expansion Period
218	1914	Captain's Quarters	First Expansion Period
219	1893	Captain's Quarters	Initial Construction Period
220	1893	Lieutenant's Quarters	Initial Construction Period
221	1893	Captain's Quarters	Initial Construction Period
222	1893	Lieutenant's Quarters	Initial Construction Period
223	1893	Lieutenant's Quarters	Initial Construction Period
224	1894	Captain's Quarters	Initial Construction Period
225	1914	Captain's Quarters	First Expansion Period
226	1914	Captain's Quarters	First Expansion Period
227	1894	Captain's Quarters	Initial Construction Period
228	1910	Commanding Officer's Quarters	Interim Period Group
229	1893	Lieutenant's Quarters	Initial Construction Period
230	1893	Captain's Quarters	Initial Construction Period
231	1893	Lieutenant's Quarters	Initial Construction Period
232	1893	Lieutenant's Quarters	Initial Construction Period
233	1983	Captain's Quarters	Initial Construction Period
234	1893	Lieutenant's Quarters	Initial Construction Period
235	1893	Captain's Quarters	Initial Construction Period
236	1914	Captain's Quarters	First Expansion Period
237	1914	Captain's Quarters	First Expansion Period
238	1914	Captain's Quarters	First Expansion Period

<b>Building Number</b>	<b>Year Built</b>	<b>Function</b>	<b>Context</b>
239	1914	Captain's Quarters	First Expansion Period
240	1914	Captain's Quarters	First Expansion Period
241	1893	Guardhouse	Initial Construction Period
242	1917	Post Electrical Substation	First Expansion Period
243	1939	Bachelors Officers' Quarters	Depression Era
244	1936	Officers' Garage	Depression Era
246	1936	Garage	Depression Era
247	1936	Garage	Depression Era
248	1937	Post Officers' Club Servant's Quarters	Depression Era
250	1919	Officers' Open Mess	Second Expansion Period
251	1934	Girl Scout House	Depression Era
265	1936	Garage	Depression Era
266	1936	Garage	Depression Era
267	1936	Garage	Depression Era
268	1936	Garage	Depression Era
269	1936	Garage	Depression Era
270	1936	Garage	Depression Era
271	1936	Garage	Depression Era
272	1936	Garage	Depression Era
273	1921	Recruiting Office	Second Expansion Period
275	1912	Arms Storage Magazine	Interim Period Group
301	1934	Officer's Quarters	Depression Era
302	1934	Commanding Officer's Quarters	Depression Era
303	1934	Officer's Quarters	Depression Era
304	1934	Officer's Quarters	Depression Era
305	1934	Servant's Quarters	Depression Era
306	1934	Officer's Garage	Depression Era
311	1938	War Department Theater	Depression Era
315	1924	7 <sup>th</sup> Cavalry Service Club	Second Expansion Period
317	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
318	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
319	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
320	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
321	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
322	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
323	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
324	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
325	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
326	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
327	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
328	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
329	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
330	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
331	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
332	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
333	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
334	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
335	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
336	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
337	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
338	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era

<b>Building Number</b>	<b>Year Built</b>	<b>Function</b>	<b>Context</b>
339	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
340	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
341	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
342	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
343	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
344	1939	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
345	1939	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
346	1939	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
347	1939	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
348	1939	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
349	1934	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
350	1934	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
351	1934	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
353	1934	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
354	1934	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
355	1934	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
356	1934	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
357	1934	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
400	1934	Officer's Quarters	Depression Era
401	1934	Officer's Quarters	Depression Era
402	1934	Officer's Quarters	Depression Era
403	1934	Officer's Quarters	Depression Era
404	1934	Officer's Quarters	Depression Era
405	1934	Officer's Quarters	Depression Era
406	1934	Officer's Quarters	Depression Era
407	1934	Officer's Quarters	Depression Era
408	1934	Officer's Quarters	Depression Era
409	1934	Officer's Quarters	Depression Era
410	1934	Officer's Quarters	Depression Era
411	1934	Officer's Quarters	Depression Era
412	1934	Officer's Quarters	Depression Era
413	1934	Officer's Quarters	Depression Era
414	1934	Officer's Quarters	Depression Era
415	1934	Officer's Quarters	Depression Era
425	1934	Officer's Quarters	Depression Era
426	1934	Officer's Quarters	Depression Era
427	1934	Officer's Quarters	Depression Era
428	1934	Officer's Quarters	Depression Era
429	1934	Officer's Quarters	Depression Era
440	1919	Mess Hall	7 <sup>th</sup> Cavalry Construction Period
442	1919	Mess Hall	7 <sup>th</sup> Cavalry Construction Period
443	1919	Mess Hall	7 <sup>th</sup> Cavalry Construction Period
444	1919	Mess Hall	7 <sup>th</sup> Cavalry Construction Period
448	1919	Mess Hall	7 <sup>th</sup> Cavalry Construction Period
449	1919	Enlisted Men's Barracks	7 <sup>th</sup> Cavalry Construction Period
450	1919	Enlisted Men's Barracks	7 <sup>th</sup> Cavalry Construction Period
451	1919	Enlisted Men's Barracks	7 <sup>th</sup> Cavalry Construction Period
452	1919	Enlisted Men's Barracks	7 <sup>th</sup> Cavalry Construction Period
500	1934	Enlisted Men's Barracks	Depression Era
503	1934	Enlisted Men's Barracks	Depression Era
504	1934	Enlisted Men's Barracks	Depression Era



<b>Building Number</b>	<b>Year Built</b>	<b>Function</b>	<b>Context</b>
512	1934	Enlisted Men's Barracks	Depression Era
515	1934	Enlisted Men's Barracks	Depression Era
516	1934	Enlisted Men's Barracks	Depression Era
522	1934	Officer's Quarters	Depression Era
523	1934	Officer's Quarters	Depression Era
524	1934	Officers' Garage	Depression Era
525	1934	Officer's Quarters	Depression Era
526	1934	Officer's Quarters	Depression Era
527	1934	Officer's Quarters	Depression Era
528	1934	Officer's Quarters	Depression Era
529	1934	Officer's Quarters	Depression Era
530	1934	Officer's Quarters	Depression Era
531	1934	Officer's Quarters	Depression Era
532	1934	Officers' Garage	Depression Ear
533	1934	Officers' Garage	Depression Ear
534	1934	Officers' Garage	Depression Ear
535	1934	Officers' Garage	Depression Ear
536	1934	Officer's Quarters	Depression Era
537	1934	Officer's Quarters	Depression Era
538	1934	Officer's Quarters	Depression Era
539	1934	Officer's Quarters	Depression Era
540	1934	Officer's Quarters	Depression Era
541	1934	Officer's Quarters	Depression Era
542	1934	Officer's Quarters	Depression Era
543	1934	Officer's Quarters	Depression Era
544	1934	Officer's Quarters	Depression Era
545	1948	Officer's Quarters	Post World War II (1946-1950)
546	1948	Officer's Quarters	Post World War II (1946-1950)
547	1948	Officer's Quarters	Post World War II (1946-1950)
548	1948	Officer's Quarters	Post World War II (1946-1950)
549	1948	Officer's Quarters	Post World War II (1946-1950)
550	1948	Officer's Quarters	Post World War II (1946-1950)
551	1948	Officer's Quarters	Post World War II (1946-1950)
552	1948	Officer's Quarters	Post World War II (1946-1950)
553	1948	Officer's Quarters	Post World War II (1946-1950)
554	1948	Officer's Quarters	Post World War II (1946-1950)
565	1948	Museum Building	Post World War II (1946-1950)
611	1934	Blacksmith and Saddle Shop	Depression Era
612	1934	Blacksmith and Saddle Shop	Depression Era
613	1934	Blacksmith and Saddle Shop	Depression Era
614	1934	Cavalry Stables	Depression Era
616	1934	Cavalry Stables	Depression Era
618	1934	Cavalry Stables	Depression Era
620	1934	Cavalry Stables	Depression Era
622	1939	Cavalry Stables	Depression Era
624	1939	Cavalry Stables	Depression Era
627	1934	Stable Guard Quarters	Depression Era
628	1934	Stable Guard Quarters	Depression Era
629	1934	Stable Guard Quarters	Depression Era
631	1939	Stable Guard Quarters	Depression Era
632	1939	Stable Guard Quarters	Depression Era

<b>Building Number</b>	<b>Year Built</b>	<b>Function</b>	<b>Context</b>
633	1939	Stable Guard Quarters	Depression Era
635	1939	Cavalry Stables	Depression Era
639	1939	Cavalry Stables	Depression Era
641	1939	Cavalry Stables	Depression Era
643	1939	Cavalry Stables	Depression Era
645	1939	Cavalry Stables	Depression Era
649	1939	Blacksmith and Saddle Shop	Depression Era
650	1939	Blacksmith and Saddle Shop	Depression Era
651	1939	Blacksmith and Saddle Shop	Depression Era
730	1936	Garage	Depression Era
762	1939	Organization Garage	Depression Era
769	1939	Organization Garage	Depression Era
801	1939	Organization Garage	Depression Era
888	1916	Ammunition Warehouse	First Expansion Period
889	1916	Ammunition Warehouse	First Expansion Period
890	1916	Ammunition Warehouse	First Expansion Period
1101	1921	Ordnance Office and Warehouse	Second Expansion Period
1102	1921	Warehouse	Second Expansion Period
1103	1921	Warehouse	Second Expansion Period
1104	1921	Warehouse	Second Expansion Period
1105	1921	Warehouse	Second Expansion Period
1106	1921	Warehouse	Second Expansion Period
1107	1921	Warehouse	Second Expansion Period
1108	1921	Warehouse	Second Expansion Period
1109	1921	Warehouse	Second Expansion Period
1110	1921	Warehouse	Second Expansion Period
1111	1921	Warehouse	Second Expansion Period
1112	1921	Warehouse	Second Expansion Period
1113	1921	Warehouse	Second Expansion Period
1114	1921	Warehouse	Second Expansion Period
1115	1921	Warehouse	Second Expansion Period
1116	1921	Warehouse	Second Expansion Period
1117	1921	Warehouse	Second Expansion Period
1118	1921	Warehouse	Second Expansion Period
1119	1921	Warehouse	Second Expansion Period
1120	1921	Warehouse	Second Expansion Period
1121	1921	Warehouse	Second Expansion Period
1122	1921	Warehouse	Second Expansion Period
1123	1921	Warehouse	Second Expansion Period
1124	1921	Warehouse	Second Expansion Period
1125	1921	Latrine	Second Expansion Period
1126	1921	Latrine	Second Expansion Period
1127	1921	Latrine	Second Expansion Period
1128	1921	Latrine	Second Expansion Period
1318	1917	Post Pumping Plant	First Expansion Period
1334	1921	Motor Vehicle Repair Garage	Second Expansion Period
1336	1921	Riding Hall	Second Expansion Period
1361	1919	Quartermaster Granary	Second Expansion Period
1372	1918/1941	Scalehouse and Scaleways	Second Expansion Period
1400	1939	Organization Garage	Depression Era
1401	1939	Organization Garage	Depression Era

<b>Building Number</b>	<b>Year Built</b>	<b>Function</b>	<b>Context</b>
1402	1933	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1403	1933	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1404	1933	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1405	1933	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1406	1933	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1407	1934	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1408	1934	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1409	1934	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1410	1939	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1411	1939	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1412	1939	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1413	1939	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1441	1917	Post Bakery	First Expansion Period
1442	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1443	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1444	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1445	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1446	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1447	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1448	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1449	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1450	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1451	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1452	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1453	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1454	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1456	1920	Tailor Shop	Second Expansion Period
1457	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1458	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1459	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1460	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1461	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1462	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1463	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1464	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1465	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1466	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1467	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1468	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1469	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1470	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1471	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1472	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1473	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1474	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1475	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1476	1939	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1477	1939	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1478	1939	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1479	1939	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1480	1926	Medical Dispensary	Second Expansion Period

<b>Building Number</b>	<b>Year Built</b>	<b>Function</b>	<b>Context</b>
1481	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1482	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1483	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1484	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1485	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1486	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1487	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
1488	1930	NCO Quarters	Depression Era
2004	1926	Clothing Store	Second Expansion Period
2009	1895	Wagon and Wheelwright Shop	Initial Construction Period
2010	1908	Horseshoeing Shop	Interim Period Group
2011	1893	Quartermaster Stables	Initial Construction Period
2014	1917	Veterinary	First Expansion Period
2019	1895	Forage Shed	Initial Construction Period
2020	1917	Administration Building	First Expansion Period
2021	1893	Quartermaster Storehouse	Initial Construction Period
2022	1897	Storehouse	Initial Construction Period
2032	1920	Loading Dock	Second Expansion Period
5051	1948	Museum Building	Post World War II (1946-1950)
5052	1948	Museum Building	Post World War II (1946-1950)
5053	1948	Museum Building	Post World War II (1946-1950)
5053A	1948	Museum Building	Post World War II (1946-1950)
5054	1948	Museum Building	Post World War II (1946-1950)
N/A	1891	Original Parade Field	Initial Construction Period
Landscape	1893-1935	Landscapes associated with Officers Quarters along Sheridan Road w/exception of xeriscaping.	Initial Construction Period First Expansion Period Depression Era
Landscape	1891-1917	Landscapes associated with the line of Buildings along Upper East Side of Pershing Drive w/ exception of xeriscaping.	Initial Construction Period First Expansion Period
Landscape	ca. 1930s	Landscapes associated with the NCO Housing at North End of Parade Field and East of Pershing Circle w/exception of xeriscaping	Depression Era
Landscape	ca. 1930s	Landscapes associated with 1 <sup>st</sup> Cavalry Barracks and Stables w/exception of xeriscaping	Depression Era
Landscape	ca. 1930s	Noel Field w/exception of Japanese Garden	Depression Era
Landscape	1919-1920	Landscapes associated with 7 <sup>th</sup> Cavalry Building Cluster w/exception of xeriscaping	7 <sup>th</sup> Cavalry Construction Period
Landscape	ca. 1930s	Recreational Features between Noel Field and 7 <sup>th</sup> Cavalry Building Cluster	Depression Era
Landscape	1919-1921	Landscaping associated with Zone Warehouses and Building 1361 w/exception of xeriscaping	Second Expansion Period
Landscape	ca. 1930s	Pershing Circle	Depression Era
Landscape	ca. 1930s	Pershing Gate	Depression Era

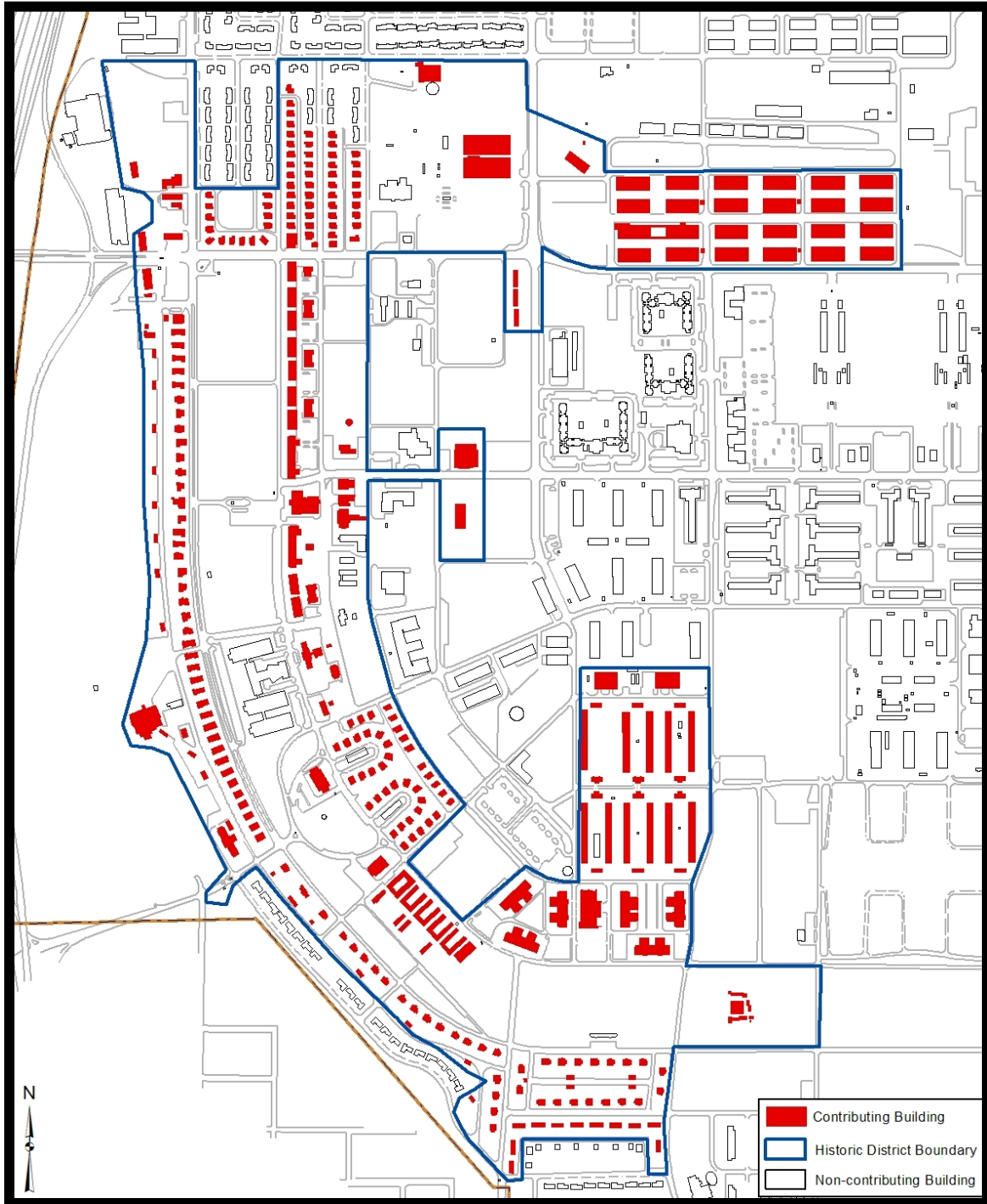


FIGURE 5-8: Fort Bliss Main Post Historic District

**Table 5-7 William Beaumont General Hospital Historic District.**

<b>Building Number</b>	<b>Year Built</b>	<b>Function</b>
7000	1943	Administration
7009	1921	Tennis Courts
7010	1937	Garage Family Housing
7011	1930	Garage Family Housing
7014	1921	Family Housing LTC/Maj
7015	1912	Family Housing LTC/Maj
7016	1921	Family Housing LTC/Maj
7017	1921	Family Housing LTC/Maj
7018	1921	Family Housing LTC/Maj
7019	1922	Family Housing LTC/Maj
7020	1923	Family Housing LTC/Maj
7022	1923	Family Housing LTC/Maj
7023	1923	Family Housing LTC/Maj
7024	1923	Family Housing LTC/Maj
7113	1945	Child Development Center
7115	1942	Gen. Inst. Bldg.
7122	1925	Bandstand
7124	1942	Med Ctr/Hospital
7125	1921	Administration
7133	1933	Storage
7134	1923	Pool Bathhouse
7136	1921	Vet. Facility
7137	1923	Administration
7139	1821	Storage
7151	1943	Administration
7152	1942	Auditorium
7153	1943	Bowling/Recreation Building
7154	1941	Handball Courts
7155	1925	Gymnasium/Phys Fit Center
7157	1921	Mob Enl Brks
7158	1921	Mob Enl Brks
7159	1921	Mob Enl Brks
7161	1938	Tennis Courts
7162	1922	Administration
7166	1922	Storage
7167	1921	Laboratory
7175	1942	Laboratory
7177	1942	Administration
7178	1944	Eng/Housing
7180	1937	Storage
7181	1936	Family Housing Garage
7183	1923	Family Housing JR NCO/Enl
7184	1923	Family Housing JR NCO/Enl
7185	1923	Family Housing JR NCO/Enl
7186	1923	Family Housing JR NCO/Enl
7187	1922	Family Housing JR NCO/Enl
7188	1922	Family Housing JR NCO/Enl
7189	1922	Family Housing JR NCO/Enl
7190	1922	Family Housing JR NCO/Enl

Building Number	Year Built	Function
7191	1922	Family Housing JR NCO/Enl
7192	1922	Family Housing JR NCO/Enl
7193	1937	Garage Family Housing
7194	1933	Family Housing JR NCO/Enl
Landscape	1921	Rock Lined Arroyo
Landscape	1921	Foot Bridges Across Ditch
Landscape	1921	Cactus Garden Specimen Plants
Landscape	1921	Oval Garden Area at Building 7122
Landscape	1921-1924	Trees Lining Eastman and McPharlin Street
Landscape	1943	Stone Retaining Walls at Building 7100



FIGURE 5-9: Beaumont General Hospital Historic District

**Table 5-8 Cold War Era Buildings Eligible for NRHP<sup>1</sup>**

<b>Building Number</b>	<b>Year Built</b>	<b>Function</b>	<b>Historic Context</b>
2	1954	Hinman Hall	Mission Critical
59	1953	Access Control Facility	Base Ops
60	1953	Ben Hq/Org Classrooms	Base Ops
720	1953	Gen Rep Inst	Mission Critical & Base Ops
721	1953	Org Storage	Mission Critical & Base Ops
722	1954	Veh Maint Inst	Mission Critical & Base Ops
723	1954	Gen Inst Bldg	Mission Critical & Base Ops
724	1954	Tng Aids Center	Mission Critical & Base Ops
725	1954	Gen Rep Inst	Mission Critical & Base Ops
738	1960	Gen Rep Inst	Hawk Missile Trng
739	1960	Veh Maint Inst	Hawk Missile Trng
740	1960	Veh Maint Inst	Hawk Missile
741	1960	Veh Maint Inst	Hawk Missile
743	1960	Veh Maint Inst	Hawk Missile
744	1960	Access Cnt Fac	Hawk Missile
745	1960	Veh Maint Inst	Hawk Missile Trng
746	1960	Gen Rep Inst	Hawk Missile
747	1960	Gen Rep Inst	Hawk Missile Trng
751	1960	Access Cnt Fac	Hawk Missile Trng
754	1958	Gen Rep Inst	Mission Critical
1080	1959	Gen Rep Inst	Mission Critical
1081	1959	Gen Rep Inst	Mission Critical
1082	1959	Gen Rep Inst	Mission Critical
1084	1959	Veh Maint Shp	Safeguard Missile Trng
1085	1959	Veh Maint Shp	Safeguard Missile Trng
1089	1959	Veh Maint Shp	Safeguard Missile Trng
1090	1959	Veh Maint Shp	Safeguard Missile Trng
1091	1960	Access Cnt Fac	Safeguard Missile Trng
1092	1959	Veh Maint Inst	Mission Critical
1093	1959	Comp Rep Inst	Mission Critical
1094	1959	Gen Rep Inst	Safeguard Missile Trng
1095	1959	Access Cnt Fac	Safeguard Missile Trng
1655	1952	Veh Maintenance	Base Ops
1656	1952	Lab/TST Bldg	Safeguard Missile Trng
1658	1963	Admin Gen Purpose	Safeguard Missile Trng
1660	1955	Admin Gen Purpose	Safeguard Missile Trng
2320	1952	Org Storage	Mission Critical & Base Ops
2321	1952	Org Storage	Mission Critical & Base Ops
2322	1952	Org Storage	Mission Critical & Base Ops
2323	1952	Storage	Mission Critical & Base Ops
2330	1952	Org Storage	Mission Critical & Base Ops
2331	1952	Org Storage	Mission Critical & Base Ops
2332	1952	Org Storage	Mission Critical & Base Ops
2333	1952	Storage	Mission Critical & Base Ops
2340	1952	Org Storage	Mission Critical & Base Ops
2341	1952	Org Storage	Mission Critical & Base Ops
2342	1952	Org Storage	Mission Critical & Base Ops
2343	1952	Org Storage	Mission Critical & Base Ops
2350	1952	Org Storage	Mission Critical & Base Ops



2351	1952	Org Storage	Mission Critical & Base Ops
2352	1952	Org Storage	Mission Critical & Base Ops
2353	1952	Org Storage	Mission Critical & Base Ops
2445	1953	CO HQ/Enl UPH	Mission Critical & Base Ops
2446	1953	BDE HQ Bldg	Base Ops
3701	1961	Org Storage	Hawk Missile Trng
3702	1961	Org Storage	Hawk Missile Trng
3703	1961	Org Storage	Hawk Missile Trng
3704	1961	Org Storage	Hawk Missile Trng
3705	1961	Org Storage	Hawk Missile Trng
3706	1961	Org Storage	Hawk Missile Trng
3707	1961	Org Storage	Hawk Missile Trng
5810	1959	Gen Inst Bldg	Mission Critical
5811	1959	Gen Inst Bldg	Mission Critical
5847	1959	Museum	Mission Critical
5848	1959	Gen Inst Bldg	Mission Critical
5849	1959	Gen Inst Bldg	Mission Critical
5850	1959	Gen Inst Bldg	Mission Critical
5851	1959	Gen Rep Inst	Mission Critical
5852	1959	Gen Rep Inst	Mission Critical
5853	1959	Sim Bldg Nonmot	Mission Critical
5854	1959	Gen Inst Bldg	Mission Critical
5855	1959	Sim Bldg Nonmot	Mission Critical
5856	1959	Gen Rep Inst	Mission Critical
5857	1959	Gen Rep Inst	Mission Critical
5858	1959	Gen Inst Bldg	Mission Critical
5859	1959	Gen Inst Bldg	Mission Critical
5860	1959	Gen Rep Inst	Mission Critical
9402	1959	Org Classroom	Mission Critical & Base Ops
9480	1961	Nav Bldg Air	Mission Critical
9505	1959	Administration	Base Ops
11108	1955	Hangar	USAF SAC Cantilever Hng

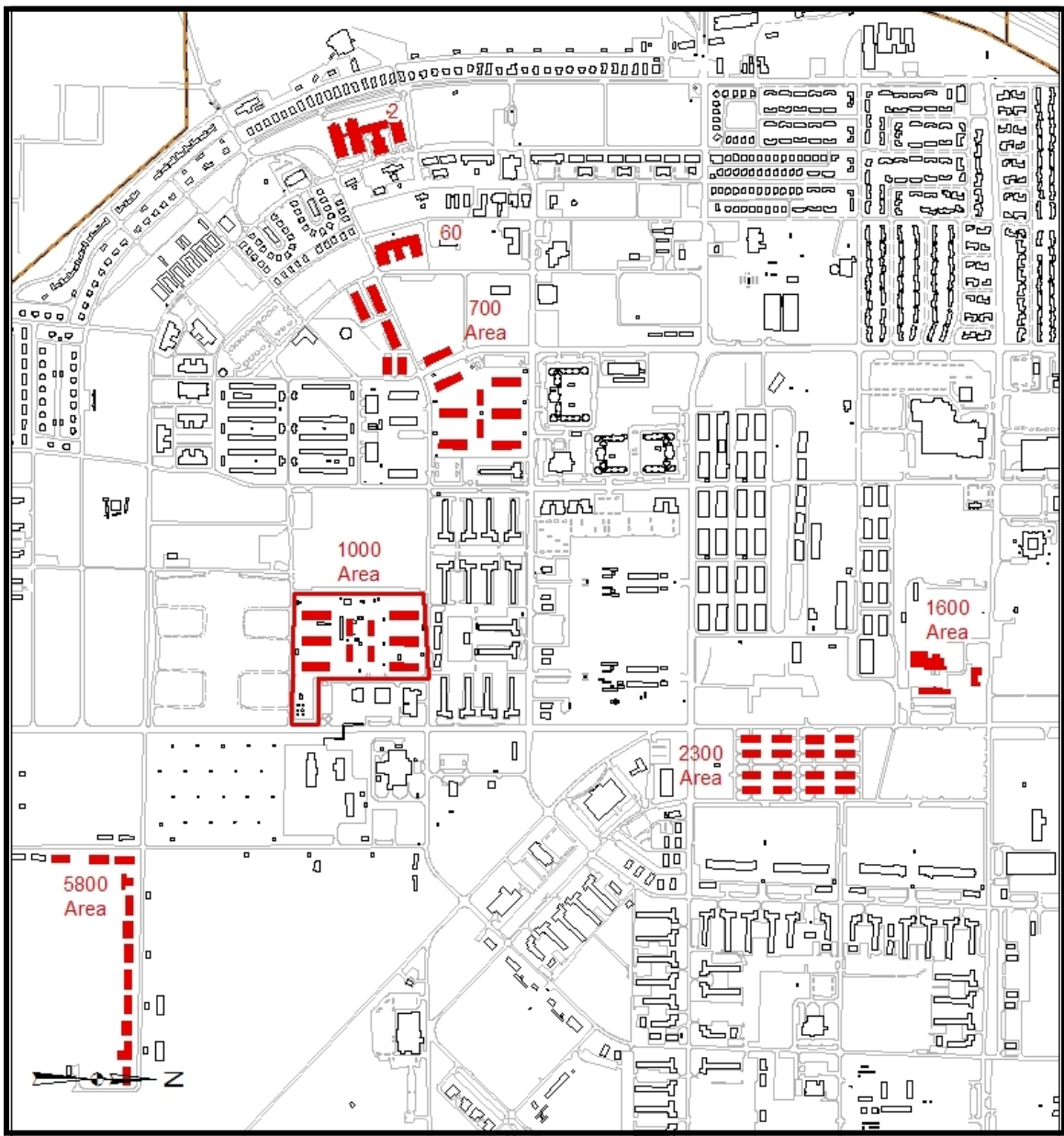


FIGURE 5-10: Cold War Era Properties Eligible for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, Main Cantonment.

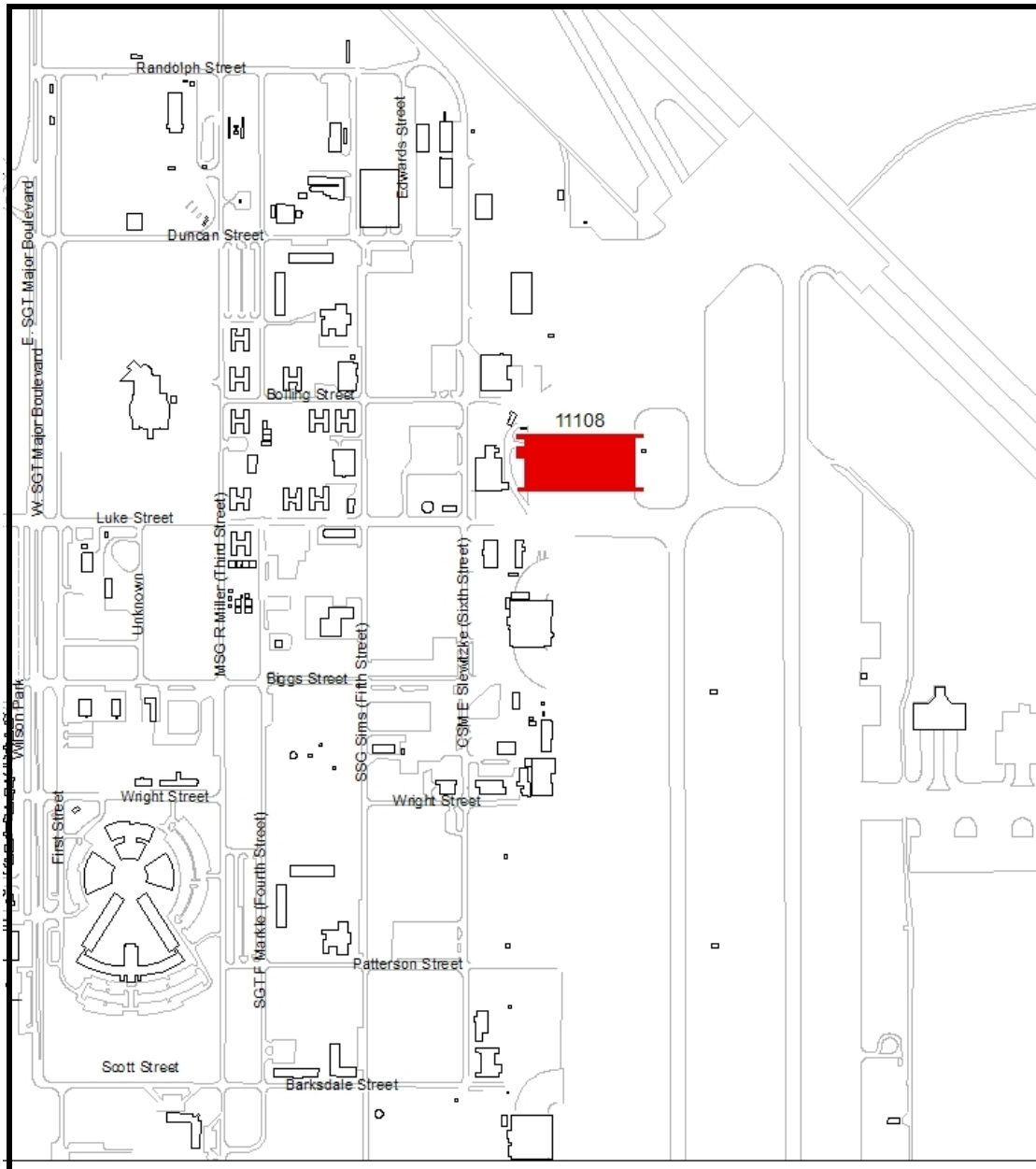


FIGURE 5-11: Cold War Era Properties Eligible for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, Biggs Army Airfield

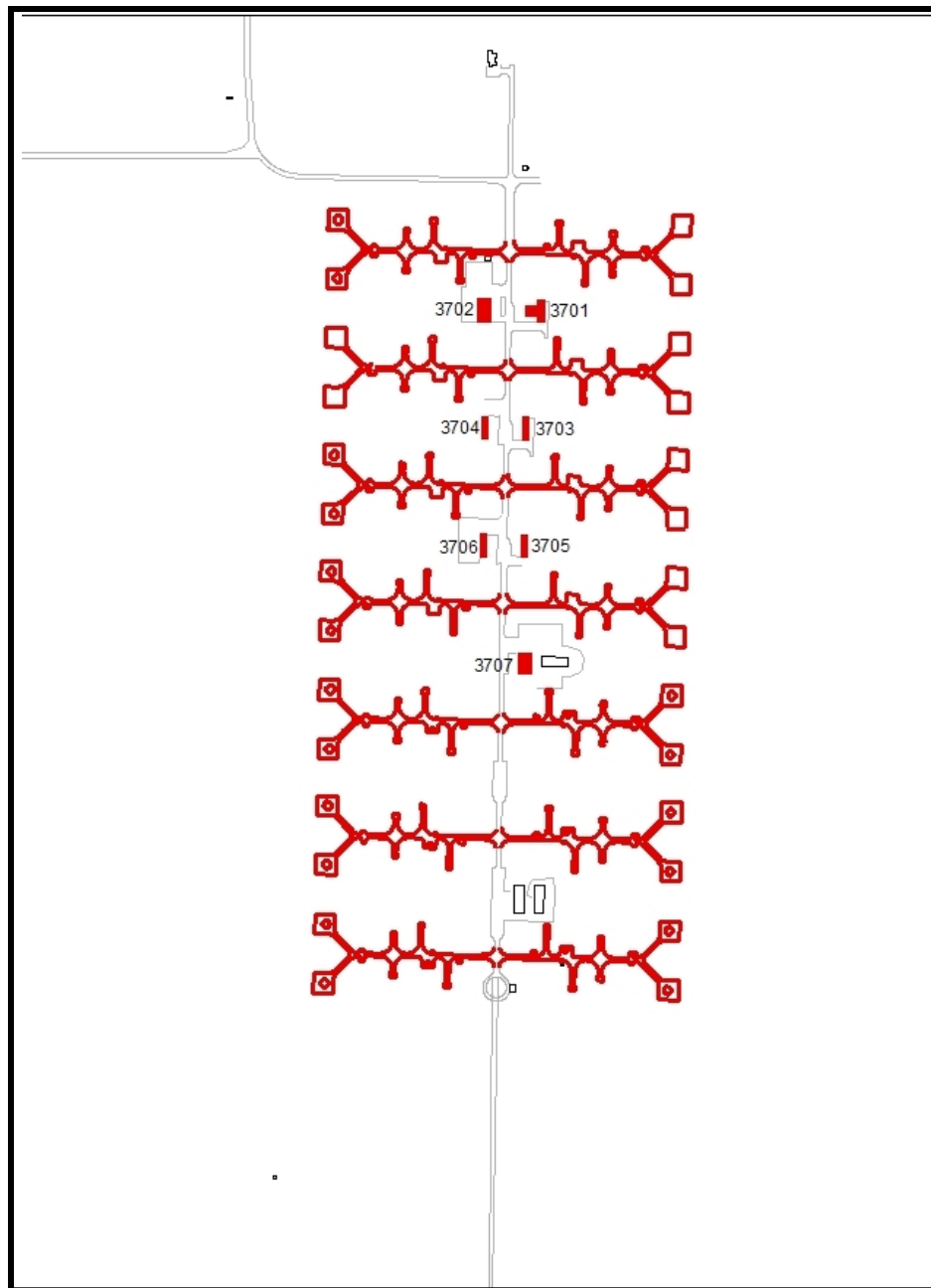


FIGURE 5-12: Cold War Era Properties Eligible for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, 3700 Area



FIGURE 5-13: Cold War Era Properties Eligible for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, 3600 Area

## 6.0 Implementing the ICRMP

*“To plan is human – To implement is divine.”*

Peter Park, Director of Planning, City and County of Denver

### 6.1 The Installation Commander’s Role

Army regulation 200-4, Section 1-9 places responsibility for compliance with historic preservation laws and regulations on the Installation Commander. As such, the Installation Commander will implement this ICRMP. Prior to implementing this ICRMP the Installation Commander must complete the following actions.

- Direct preparation of an Environmental Assessment (EA) to support implementation of the ICRMP and initiate a public review of the ICRMP in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and AR 200-4.
- Initiate an IMA review of the ICRMP in accordance with AR 200-4.
- Sign the ICRMP after IMCOM West and public comments have been addressed.

Implementation of this ICRMP will require the Installation Commander to take the following actions:

- Designate a full time professional HPO who meets the *Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards*, and task the individual to implement and coordinate the ICRMP.
- Ensure that the HPO and his/her staff receive appropriate on-going training in historic preservation laws, regulations, and practices.
- Establish a process that requires installation staff, tenants, contractors, users and interested parties to coordinate with the HPO early in the planning of projects and activities to ensure compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the PA.
- Establish funding priorities and program funds for cultural resources compliance and management activities.
- Provide an annual review of the ICRMP and initiate revision of the ICRMP if the annual review indicates a need for such revision.

#### 6.1.1 Annual Review of the ICRMP

This ICRMP must undergo an annual review to determine its effectiveness, make necessary improvements and incorporate changes in historic preservation programs. This review is initiated by the Installation Commander and coordinated by the HPO. Participants in the annual review should include signatories to the PA. The product of this review should be a report on the cultural resources management program at Fort Bliss. The report should summarize preservation activities completed and in progress, progress in carrying out the ICRMP Action Plan, difficulties encountered in performing these activities, revisions proposed to the ICRMP, and any historic sites added to the inventory. This report may be made part of the annual report required by the PA.

## **6.2 Historic Preservation Officer's Role**

As the Installation Commander's expert on cultural resources, it is expected that the Historic Preservation Officer (HPO) will play the primary role in implementing this ICRMP. This will lead to certification of the cultural resources program by the U.S. Army Director of Environmental Programs. The HPO's responsibilities fall into five categories that are detailed below.

### **6.2.1 NHPA Section 110**

- Coordinate a review of the Forts' policies and procedures to ensure compliance with NHPA Section 110.
- Ensure that maintenance, repair, renovation of historic properties, and new construction are carried out in accordance with *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* and *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*.
- Organize properties into representative classes and develop historic context documentation for their evaluation for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.
- Coordinate planning and actions to minimize harm to National Register of Historic Places eligible properties.
- Coordinate development and implementation of a cultural resources survey plan for Fort Bliss.
- Coordinate implementation of a program to identify and evaluate historic properties on Fort Bliss once historic context(s) documentation is in place.
- Pursue funding to meet Section 110 requirements.

### **6.2.2 NHPA Section 106**

- Coordinate with installation staff, tenants, users, contractors and interested parties early in the planning of projects and activities to ensure compliance with the Programmatic Agreement (PA) (Appendix A) address management of historic properties under Section 106.
- Coordinate NHPA Section 106 review as directed by the PA.
- Coordinate integration of cultural resources review into the NEPA review process in accordance with the PA.
- Pursue funding to meet Section 106 requirements.
- Annually review the PA and ICRMP for compliance with Section 106

### **6.2.3 Consultation with Native Americans**

- Coordinate consultation with Federally recognized Native American Tribal entities on a government-to-government basis as required by Executive Order 13084 and the Department of Defense's American Indian and Alaska Native Policy.
- Coordinate development of a Cooperative Agreement (CA) for consultation with Federally recognized Tribal entities on NAGPRA issues.

- Coordinate identification of properties that have traditional or religious significance to Federally recognized Indian Tribes.
- Submit funding requirements of CA.

#### **6.2.4 Historic Preservation Education Program**

- Provide an opportunity for HPO staff to participate in two historic preservation courses annually.
- Coordinate with the Installation Commander and his deputies to provide biyearly briefings on historic preservation laws and the progress of the cultural resources program on Fort Bliss.
- Develop and implement an annual historic preservation training program for unit commanders of military and civilian organizations on Fort Bliss.
- Submit funding requirements for a historic preservation education program.

#### **6.2.5 Management Responsibilities**

- Pursuant to Section 110 of the NHPA, ensure that individuals performing preservation activities on Fort Bliss meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards.
- Coordinate an annual review of this ICRMP with the PA's review.
- Ensure that contractors carrying out maintenance activities on historic properties follow *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*.
- Integrate this ICRMP into all tenant agreements to ensure compliance with appropriate preservation laws.
- Pursuant to the Archaeological Resource Protection Act, ensure that individuals performing crime scene investigations and archaeological damage assessments meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards.

### **6.3 ICRMP Action Plan**

#### **6.3.1 ICRMP Goals**

During the life of this ICRMP, the following goals will direct the cultural resources program at Fort Bliss:

- Integrate historic preservation compliance requirements with planning and conducting military training, construction, maintenance, real property management, land use decisions, and other undertakings.
- Establish procedures for compliance with Federal laws, regulations, and executive orders requiring the protection and/or management of cultural resources with the least possible effect on military training and mission support activities.
- Maintain the historic fabric and character of buildings and landscapes contributing to the Fort Bliss historic districts.
- Minimize and/or mitigate adverse effects on all cultural resources on Fort Bliss meeting criteria for listing or listed on the National Register in concert with the execution of military training and support activities.



- Conduct data recoveries on National Register eligible properties under the attached PA, eliminating the necessity for individual MOAs on each project.
- Continue development of project manuals and handbooks for guiding treatment of historic buildings, structures and landscapes.
- Set priorities based on currently available information for the inventory and evaluation of cultural resources and establish a procedure for revising those priorities: (1) survey and NRHP evaluation of archaeological sites for eligibility to the National Register on McGregor Range and other areas where change in military training will have the greatest impact; (2) evaluation of any site with “undetermined” eligibility; and (3) ongoing data recovery of sites in areas expected to receive the greatest impact. This plan will incorporate the use of remote sensing, geographic information systems data, and predictive modeling.
- Give top priority to management of properties most at risk for adverse effects by the military mission.
- Use a system of internal controls for routine and mission-critical undertakings and report the results of that action to outside agencies at regular intervals.
- Eliminate the review of undertakings that do not or are not likely to adversely affect cultural resources.
- Enforce Federal laws prohibiting the vandalism of cultural resources or illegal collection of archaeological materials on Fort Bliss and strengthen that effort with continued training and additional staff.
- Implement the existing plan to ensure management of archaeological collections relevant to cultural resources at Fort Bliss in compliance with 36 CFR Part 79.
- Make collections available for research by professionals, interested Native Americans, and other members of the public at the Fort Bliss curatorial facility during normal duty hours.
- Establish and implement a management plan for currently endangered paper collections relating to historic structures, archaeology, cultural landscapes, and objects on Fort Bliss.
- Work with both New Mexico and Texas SHPOs to explore and define Fort Bliss’s interested parties. Once identified, define how interested parties will be brought into implementation of this ICRMP.
- Implement and enhance the public awareness program including maintaining a mailing list and sending out brochures to interested parties detailing the findings of recently completed projects addressing cultural resources.
- Maintain historic preservation training opportunities for military and civilian personnel whose jobs or building occupancies have an influence on cultural resources.
- Establish realistic budgetary goals.
- Ensure staff responsible for cultural resource management meets the Secretary of the Interior’s *Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*, (*Federal Register* Vol. 48, No. 190, pp. 44717–44742) and receives continuing training appropriate to their responsibility.
- Through the implementation of this ICRMP, develop an innovative program that may serve as a model for other Federal facilities, demonstrate the value of historic preservation programs, and publicize the commitment of Fort Bliss to historic preservation.

### **6.3.2 Action Plan Schedule**

The purpose of this section is to present a schedule for carrying out the cultural resources program for Fort Bliss. These projects were arrived at through analysis of what impacts to historic properties may occur and which properties have the highest probability of adverse effects. The projects are focused on historic properties in areas where military training has the highest likelihood of adversely affecting the archaeological resources, for the effective preservation management of the historic resources that have been identified, and for unevaluated buildings and structures that are scheduled for demolition or renovation.

Fort Bliss will include projects in this schedule in annual environmental requests and will modify each submission to reflect the funding actually received, including an inflation factor, and projected mission changes that will affect cultural properties in ways not anticipated at the time this plan was prepared.

Fiscal years begin on October 1 of the calendar year and end September 30 of the calendar year indicated. Fort Bliss will have met its obligations under this plan if funds are obligated in amounts estimated to be required for the completion of projects and plans included in the Projected Schedule anytime during the fiscal year in which they are scheduled.

The Projected Schedule will be the basis for determining funding priority requests submitted by Fort Bliss to IMA. If Fort Bliss fails to receive funding for any project included in the Projected Schedule, they will report the failure in the next annual report along with a modified schedule for the continued implementation of the ICRMP. If either SHPO or the Council objects to the modified schedule, Fort Bliss will enter into consultation with all parties to resolve the objection. The project titles are standard project titles and are the same as those used for cultural resources management projects throughout IMA.

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## NOTES

## **APPENDIX A:**

**Programmatic Agreement among the Fort Bliss Garrison Command and the New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer and the Texas Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for the Management of Historic Properties on Fort Bliss, Fort Bliss, Texas, under Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended)**

**First Amendment to the  
PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT  
AMONG  
THE FORT BLISS GARRISON COMMAND AND  
THE NEW MEXICO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER AND  
THE TEXAS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER AND  
THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
FOR THE  
MANAGEMENT OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES ON FORT BLISS,  
FORT BLISS, TEXAS, UNDER SECTIONS 106 AND 110 OF THE  
NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT OF 1966 (AS AMENDED)**

**April 2007**

**XXI. TERMINATION**

Any party to this PA may terminate it by providing thirty (30) days notice to the other parties, provided that the parties will consult during the period prior to termination to seek agreement on amendments or other actions that will avoid termination. In the event only one SHPO elects to terminate, the PA will terminate in that state but remain in effect with the remaining parties in the other state. In the event that both SHPOs elect to terminate, Fort Bliss will consult with the ACHP and the New Mexico and Texas SHPOs to either develop a new program alternative or to comply with 36 CFR Part 800 for each undertaking.

Only Stipulation XXI: Termination of the PA is subject to this amendment, all preamble and other stipulations remain in affect and unchanged. Other changes made at this time affect SOP 1.4.1; SOP 2.4.1; SOP 2.4.2; SOP 3.3; SOP 4.4.1.2.2; SOP 4.4.1.2.3.2; SOP 4.4.2.1.4; SOP 4.4.2.1.5; SOP 4.4.2.1.7; SOP 8.2; SOP 11.2; SOP 11.3 SOP 11.5.2; SOP 11.5.3.2; SOP 14.4.2.1; SOP 14.4.2.3 and Attachment B. Execution and implementation of this amendment to the PA evidence the fact that Fort Bliss has afforded the ACHP an opportunity to comment on this program, and that Ft Bliss has taken into account the effects of the program on historic properties.

**FORT BLISS, TEXAS**

By: \_\_\_\_\_


*A. T. Burns*  
Robert T. Burns  
Colonel, U.S. Army  
Garrison Commander

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

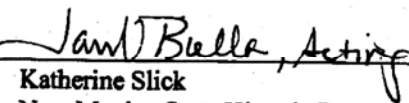
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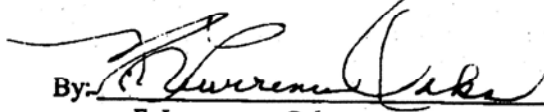
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

By:  Date: 7/31/07  
John Fowler  
Executive Director

NEW MEXICO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

By:  Date: 7/13/07  
for Katherine Slick  
New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer

TEXAS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

By:  Date: 06-28-07  
F. Lawrence Oaks  
Texas State Historic Preservation Officer

**PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT  
AMONG  
THE FORT BLISS GARRISON COMMAND AND  
THE NEW MEXICO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER AND  
THE TEXAS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER AND  
THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
FOR THE  
MANAGEMENT OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES ON FORT BLISS,  
FORT BLISS, TEXAS, UNDER SECTIONS 106 AND 110 OF THE  
NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT OF 1966 (AS AMENDED)**

**WHEREAS**, the Fort Bliss Garrison Command (Fort Bliss), pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended) (NHPA) and Army Regulation 200-4: Cultural Resources Management has determined that day-to-day military activities on Fort Bliss have the potential to impact historic properties; and

**WHEREAS**, the Army Campaign Plan implements Army Transformation and proposed modifications to land use may impact historic properties; and

**WHEREAS**, military undertakings may affect existing buildings, structures, sites, landscapes, ranges, etc. on lands under Fort Bliss management; and

**WHEREAS**, Fort Bliss in consultation with the New Mexico and Texas State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPO) has selected to develop and implement this Programmatic Agreement (PA) to guide management of historic properties and meet NHPA Section 106 of the NHPA responsibilities on Fort Bliss; and

**WHEREAS**, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) was notified (April 12, 2006) and responded (April 19, 2006) with intent to participate and was consulted with on the development of this PA; and

**WHEREAS**, the Mescalero Apache and the Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo (Tigua) were invited (April 13, 2006, May 8, 2006 and May 9, 2006) to consult on the development of this PA; and

**WHEREAS**, neither the Mescalero Apache or the Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo expressed an interest in participating in the development of this PA; and

**WHEREAS**, the El Paso Historic Landmark Commission, the El Paso Preservation Alliance, the Preservation Texas, City of Socorro CLG, and the El Paso County Historical Society, Inc. were invited (April 13, 2006) to consult on the development of this PA; and

**WHEREAS**, the City of Socorro (April 27, 2006) and the El Paso County Historical Society, Inc. (May 5, 2006) expressed interest in participating and were consulting in the development of this PA; and

**WHEREAS**, the El Paso Historic Landmark, the El Paso Preservation Alliance and the Preservation Texas did not express an interest in consulting on the development of this PA; and

**NOW, THEREFORE**, Fort Bliss, ACHP, New Mexico SHPO, and Texas SHPO agree that management of historic properties as required by NHPA Section 106 of the NHPA and 36 CFR Part 800 on Fort Bliss shall be implemented in accordance with the following:

## **STIPULATIONS**

Fort Bliss will ensure that the following stipulations are implemented:

### **I. DETERMINING IF ACTION IS AN UNDERTAKING**

Fort Bliss' Historic Preservation Officer (HPO) will determine whether proposed actions are undertakings as defined by 36 CFR Part 800 in accordance with Standard Operating Procedure #1, Attachment A of this PA. If the HPO determines action is not an undertaking the action will receive no further attention. If it is determined that the action is an undertaking, then the HPO will further evaluate the project under Stipulation II.

### **II. DETERMINING IF PROPOSED UNDERTAKING IS EXEMPT FROM FURTHER 106 REVIEW**

Fort Bliss' HPO will evaluate proposed undertakings to determine whether they may be undertakings without the potential to affect historic properties (as defined in 36 CFR 800.3(a)) or exempted undertakings following Standard Operating Procedure #2 in Attachment A of this PA or is an activity that will be reviewed by Fort Bliss without SHPO or ACHP review (Attachment C of this PA). If the HPO determines that the undertaking qualifies as an exempted undertaking, no further consideration will be given to the undertaking. A list of undertakings exempt from SHPO review is provided in Attachment C of this PA. If the proposed undertaking does not qualify as an exempted undertaking, the HPO will further evaluate the undertaking under Stipulation III.

### **III. DEFINING OF AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT (APE)**

Fort Bliss' HPO will define the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for each undertaking in accordance with Standard Operating Procedure #3 in Attachment A of this PA. APEs for all undertakings will be documented. Once the APE is defined, the undertaking will be further evaluated under Stipulation IV.

### **IV. IDENTIFYING AND EVALUATING HISTORIC PLACES**

Fort Bliss' HPO will conduct necessary surveys to inventory APE to identify and evaluate historic properties that may exist in accordance with Standard Operating Procedure #4 in Attachment A of this PA. Findings of eligibilities will be submitted to the appropriate SHPO for a 30-day review. If a finding of eligibility affects Tribal interests, the finding will be submitted to the appropriate Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) and federally recognized Tribes

(Tribes) for a 30-day review. The appropriate SHPO, THPO and Tribes will be provided a copy of the Record of Historic Properties Consideration (see Attachment B) on determinations of eligibility for concurrence. If eligible historic properties are identified, the HPO will proceed to Stipulation VI.

## **V. SURVEY STRATEGY FOR CHANGING MISSION ON MCGREGOR RANGE AND THE CHANGE IN LAND USE ON TRAINING AREAS**

The objective of this stipulation is to provide an appropriate program by which archeological survey and site evaluation will be conducted to accommodate the change in the military mission on Fort Bliss. Fort Bliss' HPO will implement a survey sampling strategy of 30 percent of all unsurveyed land on McGregor Range, excluding Otero Mesa. Fort Bliss will survey and evaluate historic properties in accordance with Standard Operating Procedure #5 in Attachment A of this PA. Individual project reports will be submitted to the New Mexico SHPO for 30-day review and comment on the HPO's finding of eligibility and will not be submitted as part of the Annual Report.

## **VI. ASSESSING EFFECTS**

The HPO will assess effects that undertakings may have on historic properties under Stipulation VI. Assessment of project effects will fulfill 36 CFR Part 800.5 by following Standard Operating Procedure #6 in Attachment A of this PA. The HPO will document findings of No Historic Properties Affected or No Adverse Effect per Stipulation IX and no further action on that undertaking is required under this PA. If the HPO determines an undertaking will have a finding of an Adverse Effect, further evaluation of the undertaking will occur under Stipulation VII. Further opportunities for review will occur in the Annual Report (see Stipulation XIII and SOP #13 in Attachment A of this PA).

## **VII. RESOLUTION OF ADVERSE EFFECTS**

It is Fort Bliss' policy to avoid adverse effects to historic properties under its management, to the extent possible while meeting mission needs. If adverse effects occur, Fort Bliss will apply best management practices to consider all options to avoid or limit impacts to historic properties. If, after applying best management practices, avoidance is not an option, the HPO will address mitigation of the effect as provided for under Standard Operating Procedure # 7 found in Attachment A of this PA to fulfill 36 CFR Part 800.5. If mitigation is not feasible, the HPO will document this under Stipulation VIII. The SHPO(s) ability to comment on findings of effects is through the NEPA process (see Stipulation IX and SOP #9 in Attachment A of this PA). Further opportunities for review will occur in the Annual Report (see Stipulation XIII and SOP #13 in Attachment A of this PA).

## **VIII. DOCUMENTING ACCEPTABLE LOSS**

Fort Bliss decision-making process is conditioned by fulfillment of 36 CFR Part 800 and other Stipulations of this PA. Unless these have been met, documenting acceptable loss cannot be undertaken. Prior to implementing this Stipulation, the HPO must document why treatment of

adverse effects cannot be achieved. Use of this Stipulation by Fort Bliss should be rare, as other mechanisms for compliance with Section 106 under this PA will reduce the need to make acceptable loss determinations. A cost associated with mitigation is not justification for use of this Stipulation. If the HPO determines that this Stipulation must be used, Standard Operating Procedure #8 in Attachment A of this PA will be followed.

## **IX. REVIEWING AND MONITORING IN ACCORDANCE WITH NEPA**

The New Mexico and Texas SHPOs, federally recognized tribes, and interested members of the public will continue to participate in the process of reviewing and commenting on Fort Bliss undertakings with the potential to affect historic properties in accordance with the NEPA process. Participation shall occur in accordance with NEPA procedures and where no NEPA documentation is prepared, through the availability of the RHPC (Attachment B). The HPO will redact the confidential locational information contained in the RHPC when provided to the public. The HPO will follow Standard Operating Procedure #9 in Attachment A of this PA to insure appropriate stakeholder consultation in the NEPA process.

## **X. ACCIDENTAL DISCOVERY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES**

The objectives of this Stipulation are to have procedures in place in the event of accidental discovery of archeological materials. This can apply to both previously recorded and new sites and to archeological sites in any part of Fort Bliss. If an archeological site or a property of traditional religious and cultural importance is accidentally discovered, the HPO will insure that Standard Operating Procedure #10 in Attachment A of this PA is followed. Additionally, the stipulations and guidelines outlined in the Fort Bliss NAGPRA policy will be followed.

## **XI. REPORTING DAMAGE TO HISTORIC PROPERTIES: BUILDINGS, SITES, LANDSCAPES, DISTRICTS, OBJECTS, ETC.**

Routine military training activities at Fort Bliss and the operation and maintenance of Fort Bliss facilities pose a risk of unintentional damage to properties that are or may be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. If such damage occurs the HPO will follow Standard Operating Procedure #11 in Attachment A of this PA.

## **XII. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT IN THE FORT BLISS CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROGRAM**

Various provisions of federal law, codified regulations and Army regulations require that interested members of the public have access to the decision-making processes and the results of historic preservation and environmental management undertaken at the public expense (see 36 CFR Part 800, AR 200-1, AR 200-2, AR 200-4). The HPO will ensure that Fort Bliss follows Standard Operating Procedure #12 in Attachment A of this PA.

### **XIII. ANNUAL REPORT**

The HPO is required to provide an annual report to interested members of the public, the New Mexico and Texas SHPOs, and the ACHP. In addition to the annual report, Fort Bliss will provide all necessary documents and data for ARMS in New Mexico and TARL in Texas for all archaeological surveys, evaluations and mitigations conducted during the year. If this report is not prepared, Fort Bliss will be required to comply with the provisions of 36 CFR Part 800 of the National Historic Preservation Act beginning 30 days after report due date unless otherwise arranged with signatories of this PA for each individual undertaking at Fort Bliss that has the potential to affect historic places. The HPO will follow Standard Operating Procedure #13 in Attachment A of this PA to meet this requirement.

### **XIV. DISPUTE RESOLUTION**

It is Fort Bliss policy to address all disputes in a professional manner and with the objective of reaching mutual agreement on dispute resolutions through meaningful consultation with objecting parties. Consultation needs to begin in the planning and preparation and review of this PA to limit disputes after implementation. If a dispute occurs, the HPO will follow Standard Operating Procedure #14 in Attachment A of this PA to resolve the dispute.

### **XV. MILITARY ACTIVITIES IN ANTICIPATION OF IMMEDIATE DEPLOYMENT, MOBILIZATION OR ARMED CONFLICT**

Fort Bliss will proceed with undertakings required to support mobilization and training required in anticipation of immediate deployment, mobilization, or armed conflict without prior review of these activities by the SHPOs or the ACHP. The Fort Bliss HPO or other appropriate Fort Bliss cultural resources professional with appropriate security clearance will conduct an internal review following Standard Operating Procedure #15 in Attachment A of this PA.

### **XVI. TRIBAL INTERESTS**

If at anytime during the life of this PA the Mescalero Apache, the Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo or any other federally recognized Tribe expresses interest in participating in this PA, Ft Bliss will enter into consultation with them to address concerns. This PA may be amended per Stipulation XX to reflect these concerns with the Tribe as a signature. A SOP to address how government-to-government consultation will be conducted may be developed if a Tribe expresses interest in participating in this PA and requests such to be developed.

### **XVII. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE CONFIDENTIALITY**

The confidentiality of the nature and location of archaeological resources is provided for in 32 CFR Part 229.18 and further provided for in 36 CFR Part 800.11 pursuant to Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act and Section 9(a) of the Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA). Information regarding the nature and location of any archaeological resource may not be made available without the permission of the HPO. The HPO may release information concerning the location of any archaeological site if:

- It is determined that such disclosure would further the purposes of research or the “Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1960” (16 U.S.C. § 469-469c) and not create a risk of harm to such resources or to the site at which such resources are located, or
- The Governor of New Mexico or Texas has submitted to Fort Bliss HPO a written request for information concerning the archaeological resources within the requesting Governor’s State. The request must include the purpose for which the information is sought, and provide a written commitment to adequately protect the confidentiality of the information, or
- Those in decision making positions on Fort Bliss that may require the information for planning purposes that have a written policy in place to provide confidentiality of the information as provided for in 32 CFR Part 229.18 and approved by the HPO.

## **XVIII. STAFF QUALIFICATIONS**

All survey, evaluation, treatment and excavation work required to meet Stipulations of this PA will be carried out under the supervision of a person who meets the minimum standards as identified in the *Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards* (48 FR 44716) as appropriate for the historic properties being addressed. The Fort Bliss HPO is the responsible person on behalf of the Garrison Commander for meeting the stipulations of this PA.

Responsibilities may be delegated to appropriately qualified staff to address the cultural resource under consideration. If the HPO does not meet the qualifications as defined by the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards, then qualified staff members will fulfill the responsibilities.

The HPO will include a list of Fort Bliss professionals who participated in implementation of this PA during the previous and current fiscal years in each PA annual report. The list will include a description of each professional’s current responsibilities.

## **XIX. FISCAL REQUIREMENTS AND SOURCES**

The stipulations of this PA are subject to the provisions of the Anti-Deficiency Act (31 USC, Section 1341) and availability of funds. If compliance with the Anti-Deficiency Act alters or impairs the ability of Fort Bliss to implement the stipulations of this PA, Fort Bliss will consult pursuant to sections XX and XXI below. The responsibility of Fort Bliss to carry out all other obligations under this PA that are not the subject of the deficiency will remain unchanged.

## **XX. AMENDMENT**

Any party of this PA may propose to the other parties that it be amended, whereupon all parties will consult to consider such an amendment.

## XX. AMENDMENT

Any party of this PA may propose to the other parties that it be amended, whereupon all parties will consult to consider such an amendment.

## XXI. TERMINATION


Any party to this PA may terminate it by providing thirty (30) days notice to the other parties, provided that the parties will consult during the period prior to termination to seek agreement on amendments or other actions that will avoid termination. In the event of termination, Fort Bliss will consult with the ACHP and the New Mexico and Texas SHPOs to determine how to carry out its responsibilities under NHPA Section 106 in a manner consistent with applicable provisions of 36 CFR Part 800.

## XXII. TERM OF THIS PA

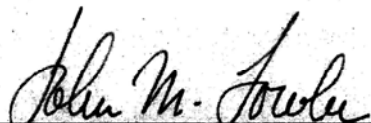
This PA takes effect upon last signature date and will remain in effect thereafter for five (5) years. Upon consultation with and agreement by other parties of this PA, it may be extended, amended, or terminated at the end of five years.

Execution and implementation of the terms of this PA evidence the fact that Fort Bliss has afforded the ACHP an opportunity to comment on this program, and that Ft Bliss has taken into account the effects of the program on historic properties.

FORT BLISS, TEXAS

By:  Date: 20010823  
Robert T. Burns  
Colonel, U.S. Army  
Garrison Commander

## ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

By:  Date: 9/19/05  
John Fowler  
Executive Director



NEW MEXICO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

By: Katherine Slick  
Katherine Slick  
New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer

Date: 08/31/06

TEXAS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

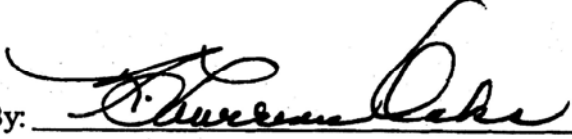
By: SIGNED  
F. Lawrence Oaks  
Texas State Historic Preservation Officer

Date: 8/31/06

NEW MEXICO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

By: SKINED Date: 8/31/06  
Katherine Slick  
New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer

TEXAS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

By:  Date: AUG 31, 2006  
F. Lawrence Oaks  
Texas State Historic Preservation Officer

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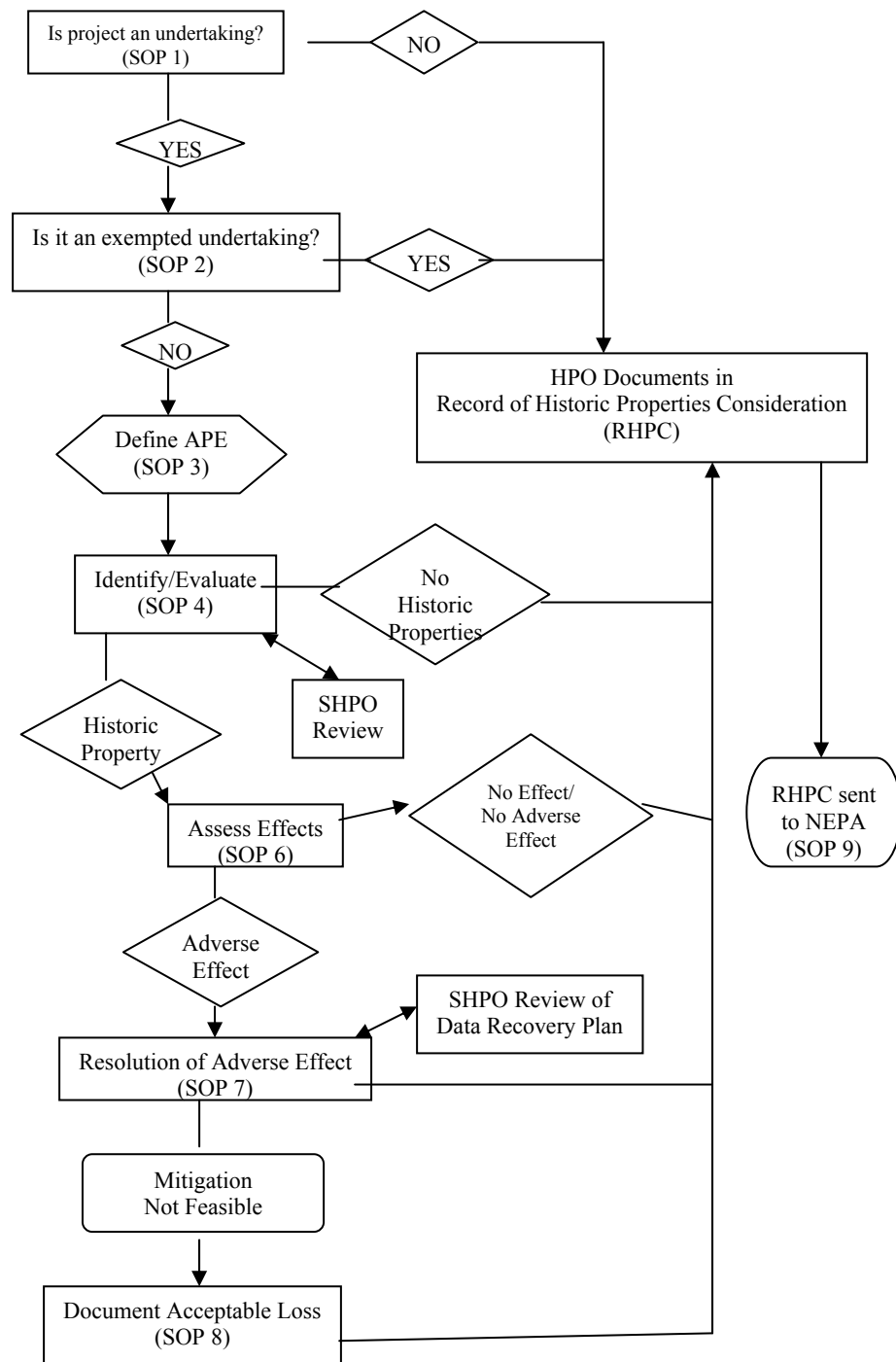


Figure 1: Section 106 Compliance Flowchart

## **1.0 CRM Standard Operating Procedure #1**

### **Identifying Undertakings**

#### **Applicability**

This SOP applies to all organizations, property, and activities under the control of the Department of the Army and located within the boundaries of Fort Bliss or other contiguous land under Fort Bliss control. It also includes activities undertaken on behalf of the Army or with consent of the Army, or as a result of consent of the Army by contract, lease, or interservice support agreement or other instrument to which Fort Bliss, the United States Army, or the Department of Defense is a party, within Fort Bliss or other contiguous land under Fort Bliss control.

#### **1.2 Objective**

The objective of this SOP is to lay out a process to be followed to determine if an action is an undertaking subject to Section 106 review.

#### **1.3 Policy**

It is Fort Bliss policy to have the Historic Preservation Officer (HPO) to review all undertakings for potential to affect historic properties. To this end, it is the HPO's responsibility to identify which actions are undertakings as defined by 36 CFR Part 800 through following this SOP.

#### **1.4 Implementing Procedures**

An "undertaking" is defined under this PA as "a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of Army, including those carried out by or on behalf of Army, those carried out in whole or in part with Army funds, and those requiring Army approval" (36 CFR Part 800.16(y)). The HPO shall evaluate projects to determine if they meet this definition.

Fort Bliss undertakings may take the form of projects, work orders, contractor actions, permits, leases, Army actions, and other activities as defined above. Undertakings may originate with the Directorate of Public Works & Logistics, infrastructure maintenance contractors, military construction (MILCON), project proponents, and other entities. If another Defense Department command or Federal agency is involved with Fort Bliss in an undertaking, Fort Bliss and the other agency may mutually agree that the other agency may be designated as the lead Federal agency. In such cases, undertakings will be reviewed by the lead agency in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.

Tenant organizations must coordinate with Fort Bliss to obtain up-to-date cultural resource information. Undertakings conducted by or for Army tenants with funding appropriated from the

tenant organization are the responsibility of the tenant; likewise, compliance with this PA with these undertakings is the responsibility of the tenant unless Fort Bliss has assumed that responsibility on their behalf.

#### **1.4.1 Notification of Potential Undertakings**

The HPO shall be notified of potential undertakings early in the planning process, whether or not they appear to impact historic properties. The majority of projects that have the potential to affect historic properties are generated either through work orders or military construction (MILCON) requests. Work orders tend to cover repair and maintenance needs under \$200,000. MILCON projects tend to be new projects or major repair/maintenance actions over \$200,000. Projects may also be generated by direct congressional appropriations for identified purposes.

Work orders are reviewed by the HPO as they are generated by proponents. Proponents of these shall provide the HPO with a detailed description of the project or activity, site location, and a point of contact. The HPO will prepare a Record of Historic Properties Consideration (RHPC) (see Attachment B) on each work order that is an undertaking and is not an Army-wide exempted undertaking as identified in SOP #2. This RHPC will be made part of the project administrative record. Work orders do not become projects until after review and funding has been put towards it. Once a work order becomes an undertaking, it is subject to this PA.

Range Scheduling and Digging Permits also provide notice of potential undertakings. Range scheduling is accomplished through the online Range Facility Management Support System (RFMSS). All training requests are reviewed by the HPO for any potential to affect historic properties. In most cases historic properties are avoided through that HPO review; for more complex training scenarios, or new scenarios, a more extensive review may be required by NEPA. Historic properties will be avoided or adverse effects mitigated for all concentration areas of troops or vehicles, such as fixed sites, bivouac areas, tan hull downs, etc. Free maneuver will be conducted in those areas that are designated for that type of training and periodic monitoring will be done to assess any adverse effects to sites as a result of that maneuver. Standard training exercises, such as maneuver, in areas designated for that type of training will not be documented on a RHPC; however, the discovery of any inadvertent adverse effects to eligible sites as a result of that maneuver will be documented as a damage assessment and put on a RHPC to be included in the annual report. This varies from the procedure outlined in SOP #11 as it will be submitted in the annual (bi-annual for first two years of PA) report rather than within 30 days of discovery. In all cases, this monitoring is subject to the stipulations of SOPs 4, 6, and 10. Although expected to be rarely used, there may be occasion where historic properties cannot be avoided or adverse effects mitigated. Under this rare occasion SOP #8 will be followed.

Proponents of MILCON projects will coordinate with the HPO to review proposed actions to determine whether they constitute an undertaking. Proponent will provide the HPO with a detailed description of the project or activity, potential site locations, schedule information or suspense dates and a point of contact. The HPO will assist the proponents in meeting requirements of this PA.



### **1.4.2 Determining an Undertaking**

The installation's HPO will use the information provided by the proponent to determine whether the project or activity qualifies as an undertaking per 36 CFR Part 800.16(y), and if so, whether it has the potential to affect historic properties.

1. If the project does not qualify as an undertaking, no further action under this PA is required; or
2. If the project qualifies as an undertaking, continue to SOP #2.
3. II. CRM Standard Operating Procedure #2

## **2.0 Exempted Undertakings**

### **2.1 Applicability**

This SOP applies to all organizations, property, and activities under the control of the Department of the Army and located within the boundaries of Fort Bliss or other contiguous land under Fort Bliss control. It also includes activities undertaken on behalf of the Army or with consent of the Army, or as a result of consent of the Army by contract, lease, or interservice support agreement or other instrument to which Fort Bliss, the United States Army, or the Department of Defense is a party, within Fort Bliss or other contiguous land under Fort Bliss control.

### **2.2 Objective**

The objective of this SOP is to lay out a process to be followed to determine if an undertaking is exempted from further Section 106 review.

### **2.3 Policy**

It is Fort Bliss policy to consider health and safety issues as well as public interest in determining if undertakings that may be exempted from Section 106 review. Army-wide exemptions are established by imminent threat to human health and safety in consultation with ACHP. Fort Bliss exemptions are established through what is in the public's best interest in coordination with the New Mexico and Texas State Historic Preservation Officers, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO), and Tribes.

### **2.4 Implementing Procedures**

After a project, activity, or program has been determined to be an undertaking, the HPO shall determine if the undertaking is one of the following categorical exclusions and exempted undertakings. However, only the HPO can determine if a proposed undertaking falls into these categories. All proposed undertakings will continue to be coordinated with the HPO, and undertakings determined to fall under exempted undertakings will be accounted for in the annual report.

#### **2.4.1 Army-Wide Exempted Undertakings**

There are Army-wide exemptions identified in the Army Alternate Procedures (AAP) for undertakings where there is an imminent threat to human health and safety. Parties to this PA recognize these AAP Army Wide Exemptions and apply them to this PA as follows:

- In-place disposal of unexploded ordnance; or
- Disposal of ordnance in existing open burning/open detonation units; or
- Emergency response to releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants; or

- Military activities in existing designated surface danger zones (SDZs); SDZs are temporary in nature and only active during training activities. The exemption will apply to designated impact and/or dud areas—areas with unexploded ordnances. SDZs are exempted only when active.

Undertakings addressed through a fully executed nationwide Programmatic Agreement or other Program Alternative executed in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.14, NHPA Section 106 regulations, a Program Comment, or a Memorandum of Agreement will be exempt. Presently there is one Nationwide Programmatic Agreement and one Program Comment in Place. This SOP would apply to/include historic properties covered by any current and future Program Alternatives that the ACHP may approve, pursuant to 36 CFR 800.14, for Army-wide use.

- Program Comment for Capehart and Wherry Era (1949-1962) Army Family Housing. The Program Comment provides a one-time, Army-wide NHPA compliance action for all Capehart and Wherry Era housing for the following management actions: maintenance and repair; rehabilitation; layaway and mothballing; renovation; demolition; and transfer, sale, or lease from federal ownership.
- Nationwide Programmatic Agreement addressing World War II temporary buildings. Provides for the demolition of World War II temporary buildings without further Section 106 consultation.

For purposes of this PA, the parties agree that existing documentation on Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (1946-1974) and World War II and Cold War Era Ammunition Storage Facilities (1939-1974) provides adequate mitigation of these property types and no further undertakings that may have the potential to affect these properties on Fort Bliss will be subject to Section 106 review.

#### **2.4.2 Fort Bliss Exempted Undertakings.**

Some areas of Fort Bliss will be exempted from archeological and properties of traditional religious and cultural importance inventory requirements during the planning period because of low site potential (e.g., located on steep slopes offering no shelter, active arroyos, active flood plains, located in area disturbed to a depth below the cultural layer, etc.) or limited potential for mission impact (i.e. no or minimal ground disturbing activities) (see Attachment C).

Designated impact areas containing unexploded, antipersonnel ordnance are off-limits to historic properties management. No access to these areas is allowed.

Undertakings addressed through a fully executed Fort Bliss Programmatic Agreement or other Fort Bliss Program Alternative executed in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.14 and that are not subject to the stipulations of this PA are:

- Programmatic Agreement regarding the Fort Bliss Residential Communities Initiative (RCI). This agreement addresses implementation of the Army's privatization of Army Family Housing, for which the future effects on historic properties cannot fully be determined prior to approval of the undertaking

- Programmatic Agreement regarding the Army's Enhanced-Use Leasing Initiative (EUL) to lease underutilized property on Fort Bliss. This agreement addresses the implementation of the William Beaumont General Hospital Historic District EUL, for which the future effects on historic properties cannot fully be determined prior to approval of the undertaking.

Non-ordnance contaminated areas may be identified on Fort Bliss managed lands. Hazmat, restoration, and clean-up project teams will need to coordinate with the HPO to determine the need and efficacy of survey for proposed undertakings in contaminated areas. Some contaminated areas may be off limits to ground-disturbing activities, including archeological surveys. Contaminated areas, however, that do not pose an imminent threat and undertakings in these areas are not exempt from Section 106.

Decisions made through government-to-government consultation with Tribes concerning management options on properties of religious, traditional, and cultural importance are not subject to Section 106 review by the New Mexico or Texas State Historic Preservation Officer or the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

If an undertaking qualifies as an exempted undertaking, the HPO will document this on the Record of Historic Properties Consideration (Attachment B) and the undertaking will receive no further consideration under this PA. If the undertaking does not qualify as an exempted undertaking, the HPO will proceed to SOP #3.

### **3.0 CRM Standard Operating Procedure #3 Defining the Area of Potential Effect (APE)**

#### **3.1 Applicability**

This SOP applies to all organizations, property, and activities under the control of the Department of the Army and located within the boundaries of Fort Bliss or other contiguous land under Fort Bliss control. It also includes activities undertaken on behalf of the Army or with consent of the Army, or as a result of consent of the Army by contract, lease, or interservice support agreement or other instrument to which Fort Bliss, the United States Army, or the Department of Defense is a party, within Fort Bliss or other contiguous land under Fort Bliss control.

#### **3.2 Objective**

The objective of this SOP is to lay out a process to be followed to determine the appropriate Area of Potential Effect (APE) of an undertaking.

#### **3.3 Policy**

It is Fort Bliss policy to consider the direct and indirect effects an undertaking may have on historic properties; including visual impacts in the view sheds of historic properties. Prior to evaluating specific effects that undertakings may have, Fort Bliss will identify the APE. This will be the area considered for presence of historic properties that may be affected by the undertaking.

#### **3.4 Implementing Procedures**

The APE is “the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such historic properties exist. The area of potential effect is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking” (36 CFR Part 800.16(d)). An APE may also consist of view sheds associated with historic districts, landscapes, sites, individual historic properties or properties of traditional religious and cultural importance.

The size of the APE is determined on a case-by-case basis by the appropriate cultural resources staff and includes in its calculation the scale and nature of the undertaking. Generally, the size of the APE will be commensurate with the size of the project, encompassing both potential direct and indirect effects. The APE for interior work on buildings that do not have the potential to affect exteriors will be only the interior of that building. Cumulative effects may also influence the final APE. Projects should also consider visual impacts when determining the APE.

To determine a project's APE:

- Categorize the undertaking (repair and maintenance, ground-disturbing activities, etc.);
- Determine whether the effects typically associated with this category of undertaking are the expected effects for the project;
- Determine where those effects might occur in relation to the project based on anticipated effect(s). The areas where effects might occur constitute the APE;
- May consult with appropriate SHPO, THPO, and Tribe if HPO is unsure of APE boundaries or suspects other information should be considered;
- Examine the APE to determine whether the proposed undertaking is likely to affect historic properties;
- Complete this process for all potential project locations;
- Include all APE definitions on a project map, including areas of direct and indirect effect; and
- Determine whether the scope and/or nature of the undertaking might result in additional or other effects.

Once the APE is defined and documented in the Record of Historic Properties Consideration (Attachment B), the HPO will proceed to SOP #4: Identifying and Evaluating Historic Properties.

## **4.0 CRM Standard Operating Procedure #4 Identifying and Evaluating Historic Properties**

### **4.1 Applicability**

This SOP applies to all organizations, property, and activities under the control of the Department of the Army and located within the boundaries of Fort Bliss or other contiguous land under Fort Bliss control. It also includes activities undertaken on behalf of the Army or with consent of the Army, or as a result of consent of the Army by contract, lease, or interservice support agreement or other instrument to which Fort Bliss, the United States Army, or the Department of Defense is a party, within Fort Bliss or other contiguous land under Fort Bliss control.

### **4.2 Objective**

The objective of this SOP is to collect information about historic properties within the APE. After the resources in the APE are identified, they are evaluated for eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Not all resources will necessarily qualify for inclusion in the NRHP. NRHP eligibility is a threshold that affects subsequent management actions for the resources. Properties do not have to be formally listed in the NRHP to meet this threshold.

### **4.3 Policy**

It is Fort Bliss policy to identify properties that are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places or that are identified as Properties of Traditional Religious and Cultural Importance (TRCI) by THPO or Tribe and manage them to maintain the historic or cultural characteristics that make them eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or important as TRCIs. Only those properties that are eligible for inclusion or that are listed in the NRHP or are identified as TRCIs are subject to this PA.

### **4.4 Implementing Procedures**

#### **4.4.1 Identification**

Identification studies typically include background research, field investigations, consultation, analysis, and documentation of findings. Prior to a project specific identification study, the HPO will conduct a pre-inventory analysis to determine whether additional investigation is necessary, and, if so, what type of inventory approach is appropriate.

#### **Preliminary Analysis**

The HPO will review the project area to establish whether the APE has been previously inventoried and to determine what types of historic properties are likely to be found in the APE. Background research should be conducted in preparation of survey as appropriate to the project.

Potential sources include, but are not limited to, installation files and maps; previous identification surveys; Bureau of Land Management files; New Mexico and Texas SHPO files, previously identified historic contexts for the region; and local histories. Information may also be available from local governments, Native organizations and Tribal governments, universities, and public and private groups and institutions. Resources for this review may also include, but are not limited to:

- The inventory and maps of Fort Bliss historic properties held on the GIS at Fort Bliss including planning level surveys, building inventories, maps of established historic districts and maps of archeological sites;
- Search of state site database systems, including ARMS and ATLAS.
- Any known properties of traditional religious and cultural importance.

Based on this review, the HPO will assess the project as follows:

- If the area has been investigated previously, assess the quality of any collection data. If the area has not been investigated, or if it has been investigated, but data quality is poor or conducted with old methodologies that are no longer valid with current state standards, further identification efforts will be required.
- Determine the need for additional identification based on Planning Level Survey data, and /or predictive model results, and preliminary tribal consultation on potential properties of traditional religious and cultural significance. The HPO will determine whether the collective data provides a basis for decision-making without additional identification activities:
  - Documentation of a decision not to proceed with further identification activities shall be included in the RHPC and made part of the project file; and
  - The decision shall be documented in the annual report to the consulting parties; documentation shall include the basis for the decision.

If additional identification studies are required, the appropriate tasks may include background research, field investigation, tribal consultation, analysis, and report preparation. The persons conducting identification studies and other historic properties activities shall meet professional qualifications in the appropriate discipline.

## **Survey**

In general, there are two types of surveys: the reconnaissance survey and the intensive survey. The reconnaissance survey is a light inspection aimed at developing a general overview of an area's resources. The primary reason for a reconnaissance survey is to support background research in preparation of an intensive survey. The objective of an intensive survey is to identify completely and precisely all properties in a specified area based on a specific research design. It involves background research and a thorough inspection and documentation of all historic properties in an area. It should provide an inventory and necessary information to evaluate



properties of eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP. The requirements and methods for conducting archeological surveys on Fort Bliss are outlined in section 4.4.1.2.2 of this SOP.

As part of the research process, Fort Bliss should periodically contact the NPS or U.S. Army Environmental Center (AEC) to determine whether any nationwide historic contexts have been developed that might apply to historic properties on Fort Bliss. Similarly, the SHPOs may have a statewide context against which the historic relevance of a resource can be weighed. Fort Bliss has been proactive in developing historic contexts for resources on its installation that are specific to the history of the region and to the Army. This effort to address gaps in the literature for current and future reference should continue. However, Army funding practices does not provide for conducting historic context development beyond the borders of the installation. The HPO will consider other potential funding sources to assist in development of local and state context and will support efforts by others to develop these.

### **Requirements for Archeological Survey**

A cultural resources professional with minimum qualifications as defined in 36 CFR Part 61 will supervise all archeological surveys. The installation HPO will provide general survey areas to the field archeologist who will:

- Determine final survey area: Only areas with potential to contain archeological sites in the project's APE will be surveyed. Areas that are already highly disturbed (e.g. improved areas, borrow pits, etc) and areas inaccessible to military training or other Fort Bliss undertakings (i.e. steep slopes) will be excluded. Areas that have been previously surveyed will also be excluded if existing data is determined by the HPO to be sufficient for the proposed project.
- Survey: The archaeologist will be responsible for conducting surveys and site evaluations according to the standards and procedures outlined in section 4.4.1.2.2 that follows.
- Submit report: A report will be submitted to the appropriate SHPO on the survey. For Texas, all of the information required in the CTA guidelines will be included. Survey report will include, but are not limited to:
  - A management summary
  - Project description
  - Project area description
  - Previous work/sites
  - Methods
  - Results
  - Recommendations
  - References.

## Archeological Survey Procedures

All cultural resource surveys undertaken on Fort Bliss shall consist of comprehensive, intensive, pedestrian methods designed to identify those Historic Properties that can reasonably be detected from the surface or are exposed in profiles. The purpose of survey is to obtain accurate, descriptive field data for use in fulfilling the following SOPs. Historic properties shall include both prehistoric and historic (50 years or older) manifestations. Military debris such as bullets, cartridges, and small missile fragments shall not be recorded unless it constitutes a particular historic event or is specified in a delivery order. Historic remains shall also be recorded, including wells, tanks, fences, machinery, and ground modifications from the historic period. Modern bottles, cans, and other trash will not be inventoried, but may be noted.

**Intensity.** The standard distance between surveyors shall be 15 meters. Any deviations from this distance shall be justified, require prior approval by the archeological program managers, and be documented in the technical report. Obstacles that may obscure the discovery of historic properties (e.g., dense vegetation, recent alluvium, sedimentation) shall be noted and the approximate boundaries of the obstacle(s) or condition shall be indicated on the appropriate USGS quadrangle. Linear surveys shall cover a width determined appropriate by the HPO on each side of the linear undertaking being surveyed, not including previously disturbed graded or bulldozed areas.

**Transect Recording Unit Survey.** The preferred survey method to be used on Fort Bliss projects is the transect recording unit (TRU). Other methodologies may be used with approval of the archeological program managers. The TRU method uses a grid system configured to line up with the UTM's (NAD 83) in the area for recording materials found on survey. The survey area is divided into 15- by-15-meter cells. All cultural materials are recorded within each cell and an approved threshold is established to organize positive cells into sites based on the current Fort Bliss site criteria. All TRU survey data are collected digitally and locational data are collected using high-accuracy GPS units. Hand-held computers (i.e., PDAs, Pocket PCs, etc.) are used as field data collection units and the surveyors will develop appropriate field data collection forms and software.

## Recordation

This section describes the standards and practices for recording archeological sites and isolated occurrences (IOs).

**Site Documentation.** Minimal data to be recorded include the general environmental situation, definition, and location of horizontal site boundaries; description of the location, number, and kinds of features visible from the surface; nature of artifact assemblages; density and frequency of artifacts; site integrity; potential for yielding chronometric samples (radiocarbon, dendrochronological, etc.); and paleoclimatological samples. The entire site boundary is also recorded, even if it exceeds the edge of the survey unit. Historic sites must have all relevant historic records searched as a way of adding documentary knowledge about the site. All archeological sites must have a GPS

differentially corrected, highly accurate location taken in the approximate center of the site. All site boundaries must be mapped with GPS or EDM. GPS files should be converted to ArcGIS shape file format for assimilation with the GIS dataset.

**Site Definition Criteria.** No quantified criteria are going to cover all possibilities. Therefore, the following general criteria will be used for defining a site:

- The physical remains of past human activity that are at least 50 years old, and one of the following.
- Ten or more artifacts of any class or type within an area 15 meters in diameter, except when all pieces appear to originate from a single source (e.g., one ceramic pot drop, one broken glass bottle, one deteriorated piece of sheet metal, etc.). The exception is discrete, single knapping episodes, which are treated as sites. Fire-cracked rock and burned caliche are not considered artifact types for purposes of this criterion, but may fall under the category of “undatable feature.”
- One or more datable archeological features with or without associated artifacts.
- Two or more undatable archeological features.
- A single undatable feature with any associated artifacts. Ten pieces of fire-cracked rock and/or burned caliche in 1 square meter is the minimum criteria for fire-cracked rock and/or burned caliche to be assigned feature status without associated feature fill
- In general, 30 meters will be the maximum distance between manifestations, beyond which the materials should be treated as spatially unrelated.

Fort Bliss archeological program managers will allow the field supervisors to assign site status to other situations outside these criteria provided a logical and reasonable argument is made in consultation with the archeology program managers. Thus, a Folsom point, end scraper, and channel flake can still be called a Paleoindian site.

Additionally, any IO must be completely recorded such that the data potential of that manifestation is exhausted. In the case of a single undatable feature, trowel tests must be conducted around the locus to ensure there is no associated stain or additional buried deposits. Additional documentation on the potential for subsurface deposits in that area must accompany any recording of a single undatable feature recorded as an IO.

**Forms.** Data required for the New Mexico or Texas state forms for survey and sites shall be obtained for each project and site. Other additional data forms for in-field analysis may be used at the investigator's discretion, with an archeological program manager's approval, or may be required by Fort Bliss in the future. Data will be compatible with the ARMS or TEXSITE/ATLAS systems. For New Mexico projects, the investigator is responsible for completing an NMCRIS form and obtaining the NMCRIS activity number and LA numbers for New Mexico projects.

**Features.** All features (e.g., rooms, hearths, bins, depressions, middens, terraces, burned rock concentrations, fences, etc.) are recorded noting quantity of materials, size, shape, construction details, probable function, and any relationship to activity areas. Black-and-white and digital color photos are taken of each feature. When specified, profiles and plans views are drawn.

### **Artifacts**

- Sampling and density for large projects only (40 acres or more with surface collection as part of the project). The investigator shall confer with the archeological program managers to design and implement an approved procedure for (1) estimating the density (or range in density) of surface artifacts and (2) estimating total frequency of surface artifacts for each artifact group. This should be done on a project-by-project basis and previously approved methods are not automatically acceptable for other projects. Formal sampling procedures may include transects, quadrants, or other techniques, but the procedure shall be appropriate to the overall size and complexity of the site. To preserve the integrity of each site, artifacts shall be disturbed as little as possible during in-field analysis and returned to their pre-analysis locations, unless they are collected.
- Recording artifacts. Artifacts shall be recorded using established Fort Bliss procedures or the specific procedures established in the research design and/or work plan for that project. The archeological program managers must approve any deviations in advance.

**Site Maps.** A sketch map shall be prepared that depicts, minimally, the relationship of the site to nearby physiographic features and identifying landmarks, the location of each visible feature, the shape and location of artifact sampling units, activity loci, the location of the site datum, site and provenience boundaries, location of test units (including probes, auger, and trowel tests) and locations of collected artifacts. All maps must have a scale, north arrow, recorder name, date, legend/key, and source graphics (e.g., quadrangle name, DOQQ name, etc.). If remote sensing techniques are used (e.g., magnetometer, GPR, etc.) these areas must be delineated on the maps as well. The field number may be recorded on the field maps; however, LA or TARL trinomial and Fort Bliss site numbers shall be used on all final and published maps. The entire site boundary shall be recorded, even if it extends outside the survey area.

**Site Depth.** The investigator shall assess the potential of subsurface deposits at each site based on sound geoarcheological and/or geomorphologic argument. If the professional judgment is that a site is a surface manifestation only, a clear statement citing evidence supporting that judgment shall be provided. If the investigator believes a site contains subsurface deposits, a clear statement with supporting evidence shall be provided (e.g., strata visible in arroyo cut, results of auger tests, etc.). Auger tests, probes, trowel tests and other techniques of extremely limited nature that have minimal impact on the integrity of the site may be performed to serve as a basis for making a professional

assessment of depth and extent of cultural deposits. These tests are considered a routine element of survey procedures distinct from a formal testing project. The archeological program managers must approve all testing strategies prior to the start of fieldwork.

**Site Integrity.** The investigator shall assess the present condition of each site including (1) identifying the kinds of post-depositional activities that have affected the site, (2) estimating the percentage of total site affected by each kind of disturbance, and (3) indicating those portions of the site that remain intact. Investigators must identify all disturbance sources, manmade and natural. A thorough and accurate description of site integrity must be provided for each individual site investigated.

**Chronometric Potential.** For each prehistoric site, the investigator shall determine the potential for obtaining the following kinds of chronometric samples: (1) radiocarbon samples (how many, standard or AMS, and in what context); (2) dendrochronological samples (how many and from how many different features); (3) type seriation such as diagnostic artifacts (list kind and frequency); and (4) other current techniques as appropriate.

**Site/Project Location Maps.** Each site and project shall be plotted on the appropriate USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle topographic map at a 1:24000 scale. The actual boundary of each site, rather than a central point, shall be depicted, as shall the survey areas, features (hearths, fences, tanks, and other structures), IOs, and modern features (such as roads and power lines) within the project area. The complete site boundary shall be mapped, even if it falls outside the project area boundary. The complete project area must be plotted as well. When appropriate or requested by the archeological program managers, maps with background imagery should be provided. All locational data should be collected with a high-accuracy GPS, EDM, or other approved device. Each site shall be identified in an appropriate GIS system maintained by DOE.

**Site Datum.** A site datum will be placed during site recording unless otherwise indicated by the archeological program managers. In general, a datum should consist of a piece of rebar or other approved stake with an attached aluminum or other approved tag. The tag shall include the name of the contractor and/or investigator, date of placement, Fort Bliss project number, and state and Fort Bliss site numbers. Investigators shall not use in-house or company specific numbers on site tags.

**Isolated Occurrences.** Isolated occurrences (IOs) must be recorded with GPS or EDM and plotted on 1:24000 USGS quads and DOQQs as part of all survey reports. In instances where the distinction between an IO and a site is in question, the investigator shall consult with the cultural resources managers to determine the designation. Only diagnostic or unique artifacts may be collected unless special provisions have been made to accommodate a specific research interest. IOs must have enough attribute data recorded to exhaust the data potential of the material. IOs include artifacts/features from any cultural or temporal period where those manifestations do not qualify as a site under the current criteria.

## **Requirements for Surveys of Historic Buildings and Structures.**

A professional with minimum qualifications as defined in 36 CFR Part 61 for historian, architectural historian, or historic architect will supervise building and structure surveys. Survey requirements will vary depending on the scope and character of the undertaking. In many cases existing inventories will be sufficient to identify historic buildings and structures in the APE. Building and structure surveys may be conducted as needed as part of ongoing planning level survey work as well as to provide information on resources in an APE that are not sufficiently documented.

- **Determine appropriate survey requirements:** The HPO will determine whether in-house or external survey would be appropriate to the scope and time frame of the undertaking, and whether historic context material will need to be developed concurrently for the evaluation phase. He/she will also consider if the APE has been previously surveyed and if that survey data is adequate for the present undertaking.
- **Survey:** Surveys should combine site inspections with background research. Background research may include literature reviews, archival research, interviews and consultation as appropriate. Documentary research should be thorough enough to provide for the evaluation of any resources identified. The use of interviews and oral histories is encouraged to provide additional information. Site inspections should include a minimum of a sketch site plan and digital photographs of setting and exterior elevation(s) for each resource identified.
- **Documentation:** A report documenting the survey will be prepared to include, but not limited to: description and map of survey area(s), documented historical narrative, architectural description using the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) level 4 (as defined in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation: HABS/HAER Standards*, 1990), or equivalent Historic American Engineer Record (HAER) standards as guidance, if recording a structure, photos of all resources identified, and list of sources consulted. It should also include the evaluation of significance as presented below. Maps will be digitized and submitted in a format compatible with ArcGIS. In cases of militarily sensitive properties, photos and maps may be subject to internal review and restrictions.

If no historic resources are identified within the APE of a proposed project, the HPO will document the absence of resources and the means used to determine this absence in the project file and the project can proceed without further consideration of historic resources. This finding will be documented in the Record of Historic Properties Consideration (RHPC) (Attachment B) and made part of the project file.

If historic properties are identified in the APE, the HPO will determine if these are eligible for listing in the NRHP. This finding will be documented in the RHPC and made part of the project file.

## **Specific Requirements for Inventories of Properties of Traditional Religious and Cultural Importance**

Fort Bliss will consider Properties of Traditional Religious and Cultural Importance in project planning. In respect of confidentiality issues, Fort Bliss will only collect that information necessary to consider adverse effects in the planning process; this may or may not involve determining a site's eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP. Tribal consultation shall determine the level of identification effort that is merited. It should be noted that Properties of Traditional Religious and Cultural Importance may include natural settings and do not necessarily need to contain culturally modified objects/sites to be considered in the planning process.

**Confidentiality:** Tribes may determine that sharing information about a Property of Traditional Religious and Cultural Importance is inappropriate. In such circumstances, consideration of adverse affects in the planning process is still possible. Tribes may delineate a boundary around a significant site, which will be large enough to avoid inadvertent discovery of the property. When Army undertakings within the boundary are proposed, consultation with appropriate Tribes will be initiated to discover whether the proposed project will affect the Property of Traditional Religious and Cultural Importance. If the project will adversely affect the site, avoidance through project location modification will be explored. Where adverse affects cannot be avoided, consultation with Tribes shall determine appropriate mitigation measures.

### **4.4.2 Evaluation**

Evaluation for eligibility is a judgment process based on established criteria and guidance developed by the National Register of Historic Places. The process relies on two key concepts: significance and integrity. Both of these thresholds must be met to establish NRHP eligibility. Understanding the historic context of a property allows reasonable judgments to be made about those thresholds. Because significance and integrity are subjective concepts, the NRHP has developed criteria for evaluation and definitions of integrity that this SOP must follow. These are provided in 36 CFR Part 60.4. While the same NRHP framework is used to evaluate historic resources, archeological resources, and Properties of Traditional Religious and Cultural Importance, evaluations will emphasize the aspects appropriate to the type of resource under consideration. For Prehistoric archeological sites, the thresholds established for eligibility on Fort Bliss are based on the document *Significance Standards for Prehistoric Archaeological sites at Fort Bliss: A Design for Further Research and the Management of Cultural Resources* (Abbott et al. 1996). A contract is currently underway to revise and update these standards incorporating what we have learned about the nature and extent of archeology in this region in the last 10 years. This revised Significance Standards will be reviewed and commented on by both SHPOs once completed. Once the SHPOs have concurred, this document will become incorporated into this PA and will be basis of future NRHP eligibility determinations. Until that time, the 1996 standards will be used.

### **Procedures for Evaluation**

The procedures to be followed by the HPO for evaluating a cultural resource of any type are as follows:

### **Categorize the Resource**

The HPO shall determine if the cultural resource is an archeological site, Property of Traditional Religious and Cultural Importance, buildings, structure, landscape, object, district, or combination. If the property is a property of Traditional Religious and Cultural Importance, should be followed.

### **Establish the Historic Context of the Cultural Resource**

- The HPO shall identify the theme(s), geographical limits, and chronological periods that provide a perspective from which to evaluate the cultural resource's significance; and
- The HPO shall determine how the theme(s) within the context may be significant to the history of the local area, the state or the nation. Although it is desirable to understand local and state contexts that may apply to Fort Bliss properties, funding does not always provide for conducting such studies off base. The HPO will consider other potential funding sources to conduct such studies and support local and state efforts to fill this gap. A theme is considered significant if scholarly research indicates that it is important in American or regional history; and
- The HPO shall determine if the cultural resource type is important in illustrating the historic context. Contexts may be represented by a single cultural resource type or by a variety of types; and
- The HPO shall determine how the cultural resource illustrates the historic context through specific historic associations, architectural or engineering values, or information potential; and
- The HPO shall determine whether the cultural resource possesses the physical features necessary to convey the aspects of prehistory or history with which it is associated.
  - (NOTE: The revised *Significance Standards* will provide Historic Contexts for prehistoric archeological properties.)

### **Determine Whether the Cultural Resource is Significant under the NRHP's Criteria**

The HPO shall apply the following NRHP criteria for evaluation of eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP. If the historic property meets one or more of these criteria and retains integrity, the HPO shall proceed to 4.4.2.1.4. If the resource does not meet any of the criteria or does not retain integrity, the HPO shall determine that the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP; this determination will be stated in the Record of Historic Properties Consideration and made part of the project file. In that case, no further action is required under this PA. Determinations of Eligibilities are subject to appropriate SHPO review.

- (NOTE: The current and revised *Significance Standards* provide guidelines for eligibility of archeological properties.)



## National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation:

**“Criteria:** The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
  - that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
  - that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
  - that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
- Criterion A: Event. Under this criterion, an historic property must be associated with one or more events important in the historic context. To establish significance under this criterion:
    - determine the nature and origin of the cultural resource; and
    - identify the significant historic context with which it is associated; and
    - evaluate the historic context(s); and
    - evaluate the resource’s history to determine whether it is associated with the historic context in any important way.
  - Criterion B: Person. This criterion applies to historic properties associated with individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national context. The cultural resource must illustrate the person’s achievement. To determine an historic property’s significance under this criterion:
    - determine the importance of the individual; and
    - ascertain the length and nature of the person’s association with the resource and determine if there are other historic properties associated with the individual that more appropriately represent that person’s contributions.
  - Criterion C: Design/Construction. This criterion applies to historic properties significant for their physical design or construction, including such elements as architecture, landscape architecture, engineering, and artwork. The historic property, to qualify, must:
    - embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; or
    - represent the work of a master; or
    - possess high artistic value; or

- represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- Criterion D: Information Potential. Historic properties may be eligible for the NRHP if they have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory (pre-contact) or history (post-contact).

**Determine if the Historic Property represents a Type Usually Excluded from the National Register of Historic Places, and if so, meets any of the Criteria Considerations.**

Some kinds of properties are normally excluded from NRHP eligibility. These include religious-built properties, properties that have been moved, birthplaces and graves, cemeteries, reconstructed properties and properties less than fifty years old. However, exceptions can be made for these kinds of properties if they meet one of the standard criteria in 4.4.2.1.3 above and fall under one of the seven special Criteria Considerations. Before examining the Criteria Considerations, the HPO shall determine if the historic property meets one or more of the four NRHP Criteria for Evaluation and retains integrity, and document the finding in the RHPC.

- If the historic property meets one or more of the four Criteria for Evaluation and has integrity, determine if the historic property is of a type cited in the Criteria Consideration. If it does not meet one of these types, proceed to 4.4.2.1.5.
- If the historic property is a type cited in the Criteria Considerations, the HPO must determine if the historic property meets the special requirements stipulated for that type in the Criteria Considerations. If so, the HPO shall proceed to 4.4.2.1.5. If the historic property does not meet the requirements, the HPO shall determine that the historic property is not eligible for the NRHP and document that determination in the RHPC. No further action is required under this PA on properties that are not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Criteria Consideration G, properties that have achieved significance within the past fifty years, is the main criteria consideration that applies to historic properties on Fort Bliss. It is recognized that properties dating from the Cold War era (1946-1989) require evaluation under this consideration. The HPO will evaluate properties less than 50 years old from this period for their “exceptional importance” under Criteria A, B, and C to identify those that may be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Evaluation of Cold War era properties will be limited to exteriors only. Properties greater than 50 years old in this period will be evaluated for their significance under the three criteria.

**Evaluate the Cultural Resource’s Integrity**

In addition to significance, an historic property must possess integrity to be eligible for the NRHP. Integrity is the ability of the resource to convey its significance; to reveal to the viewer the reason for its inclusion in the NRHP. Integrity is a subjective quality, but must be judged based on how the cultural resource’s physical features relate to its significance. Seven aspects are

used to define integrity. Some, if not all, should be present for the resource to retain its historic integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The HPO shall assess integrity as follows:

- The HPO will define the essential physical features that must be present for a cultural resource to represent its significance. Although not all the historic physical features need to be present, those that convey its historic identity are necessary, including those that define why and when the resource was significant. Under Criteria A and B, the resource must retain those features that made up its character or appearance during the period of its association with the important event, historical pattern, or person(s). Under Criterion C, the resource must retain most of the physical features that constitute that style or technique. Under Criterion D, integrity depends on the data requirements defined in the research design. The significant data contained in the historic resource must remain sufficiently intact to yield the expected important information under appropriate methodologies; and
- The HPO will determine whether the essential physical features are enough to convey significance; and
- The HPO will determine whether the cultural resource needs to be compared with similar properties (historic and non-historic). A comparison may help determine what physical features are essential to historic properties of that type; and
- The HPO will determine, based on the significance and essential physical features, which aspects of integrity are particularly vital to the cultural resource being evaluated and if they are present. For Criterion A and B, the presence of all seven aspects of integrity are the ideal, however integrity of design and workmanship may not be as important or relevant. Under Criterion C, a cultural resource must have integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Location and setting are important for those whose design is a reflection of their immediate environment. For Criterion D, settings will be included under Criterion D for evaluating sites.
- (NOTE: The current and revised *Significance Standards* provide guidelines for assessing archeological site integrity.”)

If the HPO determines that a cultural resource meets one or more of the four Criteria for Evaluation, integrity must be evaluated. If, upon evaluation, the HPO determines that the resource retains integrity, the resource shall be determined eligible for the NRHP and the HPO shall document finding in the RHPC and provide the appropriate SHPO with a 30 day review period for concurrence with that finding. Once SHPO concurrence is received, the HPO will proceed to SOP #6. If the HPO determines that the resource does not retain integrity, the HPO will determine that the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. This determination will be documented in the RHPC and submitted to the appropriate SHPO for concurrence. Upon receipt of the documentation, the SHPO will respond within 30 days. If no comments are received within that time, concurrence with Ft Bliss’ finding will be assumed. No further action is required under this PA for properties determined not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. If the SHPO does not concur with Ft Bliss’ finding and the two parties cannot come to agreement, SOP #14 will be followed.

## Methods for Evaluation

In some cases, observations made during survey and recording may not be sufficient to determine the nature and extent of subsurface deposits or assess site integrity. In these cases, a formal testing program may be needed. The following outlines the general standards and procedures for subsurface testing on archeological sites:

**Testing.** Directorate of Environment (DOE) may request formal limited subsurface tests (such as 1- by-1-m test units) or systematic auguring and/or shovel testing to assess subsurface deposits or aid in the design of site specific data recovery plans. Tests should determine the extent and nature of subsurface deposits, including trash middens, artifact scatters, thermal features, or salvage of obviously endangered chronometric samples (e.g., a hearth eroding from the face of an arroyo bank). Information normally gathered in the survey stage, but absent, shall be obtained during testing. Tests should limit adverse effects to potentially eligible properties while maximizing significant data collection. If a site requires extensive tests to define data recovery efforts more accurately, the investigator should include these recommendations in the management section of their report. All units and tests must be screened thru one-quarter-inch mesh or one-eighth-inch mesh as appropriate to the materials being discovered.

**Test Data.** Test units/locations, including auger and trowel tests, shall be plotted on site maps using GPS or EDM. When subsurface tests are performed, all soil horizons and strata shall have written descriptions using standard scientific terms. Color descriptions shall be made in Munsell terminology. All excavated features shall be recorded using basic dimensions, orientation, and depth. Profile drawings and photographs (if possible) shall be made of at least one wall of each test pit and tested feature. Artifact descriptions, photography, and maps shall be as described under survey techniques. Upon completion of any test, units shall be restored as nearly as possible to conditions prior to excavation, except on specific instructions from the archeological program managers.

## Determination of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places for Properties of Traditional Religious and Cultural Importance.

As previously discussed, it may not be necessary or appropriate to specifically identify and evaluate all Properties of Traditional Religious and Cultural Importance for inclusion in the NRHP. However, when this is determined to be an appropriate measure, the following guidelines will be applied. The identification, evaluation, and management of Properties of Traditional Religious and Cultural Importance require Tribal consultation and participation.

A Property of Traditional Religious and Cultural Importance is defined in the National Register Bulletin 38 as a site “eligible for inclusion in the NRHP because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community’s history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identify of the community.” Besides meeting these definitions, Properties of Traditional Religious and Cultural Importance must also

meet one or more of the four NRHP Criteria for Eligibility and retain integrity. The statement of significance describing why a site is eligible will be based on traditional knowledge, literature reviews and archival records. Integrity is best determined by the Tribe recognizing the site's significance.

For purposes of this PA, properties identified by Tribes to have Traditional Religious and Cultural Importance will be managed as if eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. If the identifying Tribes consent to the evaluation of such a property and it is determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, the appropriate SHPO will be consulted for concurrence with the finding if the Tribe identifying the property agrees to this consultation. All Properties of Traditional Religious and Cultural Importance will continue to SOP #6 to address potential effects the undertaking may have on that property.

## **5.0 CRM Standard Operating Procedure #5**

### **Survey Strategy for the Changing Mission on Fort Bliss and the Change In Land Use on Training Lands**

#### **5.1 Applicability**

This SOP applies to any land controlled by Fort Bliss, or as may be acquired or used by Fort Bliss, that may undergo a change in land use from no off-road maneuver to free off-road maneuver for wheeled and tracked vehicles.

#### **5.2 Objectives**

The objective of this SOP is to provide an appropriate program by which archeological survey and site evaluation will be conducted to accommodate the change in the military mission on Fort Bliss to free off-road maneuver for wheeled and tracked vehicles. On McGregor Range, that survey will be a 30 percent sampling.

#### **5.3 Policy**

##### **5.3.1 Existing Maneuver Areas in Texas and Dona Ana in New Mexico**

Survey of most of the Texas and Doña Ana training areas has been completed; however, some areas that will undergo a change in land use may require additional survey. Current resources in the Doña Ana and Texas Maneuver areas will be managed through the Fort Bliss site database, GIS system, NEPA and the Form 88 process.

##### **5.3.2 McGregor Range Maneuver**

Training on McGregor Range will change from no off-road maneuver to free off-road maneuver by wheeled and tracked vehicles. Under the Army Campaign Plan, Army Transformation is implemented, and changes in land use are expected. Of the approximate 700,000 acres, 57% has been surveyed. An additional 300,000 acres remain uninvestigated. DOE proposes to perform a sample survey of approximately 30 percent of the unsurveyed land (98,000 acres). Survey will then continue year by year beyond the 30 percent threshold on uninvestigated lands (based upon the availability of funds). It is anticipated that the 30 percent survey will be completed before the change in land use begins. Otero Mesa is not included in that change in land use at this time. Additional Red Zones will be designated as the data become available and will also be off limits to training.

Sampling will be conducted training area by training area. Fort Bliss will prioritize surveys in these training areas to accommodate the mission needs. Survey began with FY 05 projects, which are specifically geared towards the training areas expected to receive the greatest impacts as well as those areas that are expected to have the highest density of historic properties based on a GIS predictive model.

## **5.4 Implementing Procedures**

DOE will conduct surveys across McGregor Range (excluding Otero Mesa) to reach the 30 percent threshold for each training area. Survey parcels will be determined by one of two methods: (1) in areas where the highest traffic is anticipated and/or (2) in sample parcels based on a GIS predictive model developed for Fort Bliss considering such factors as soils, vegetation, slope, distance from water source, and other environmental variables. These units will be placed in areas anticipated to contain archeological sites based on the model. As the 30 percent mark is reached, changes in land use will begin. The overall goal will be to designate areas with high densities of historic properties as Red Zones (off-limits areas) to protect representative types of significant archaeological sites from maneuver impact.

Once the 30 percent thresholds have been reached, each year for the life of this PA, Fort Bliss will endeavor to complete an additional 10,000 acres of survey (funds allowing) on McGregor Range. Survey parcels will be determined using the selection criteria discussed in Section 5.1 of this section. These surveys will be programmed into the current Army funding mechanism and justified based on the requirements of this PA. In the event that funds are not approved for these projects, Fort Bliss will consult with the New Mexico SHPO on a mutually acceptable alternative.

Fort Bliss will submit the report generated for each of these survey and evaluation projects to the New Mexico SHPO for review and comment immediately following acceptance of the final report by the HPO. These reports will be submitted individually upon acceptance, not as part of the annual report.

## **6.0 CRM STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE #6 ASSESSING EFFECTS**

### **6.1 Applicability**

This SOP applies to all organizations, property, and activities under the control of the Department of the Army and located within the boundaries of Fort Bliss or other contiguous land under Fort Bliss control. It also includes activities undertaken on behalf of the Army or with consent of the Army, or as a result of consent of the Army, by contract, lease, or interservice support agreement or other instrument to which Fort Bliss, the United States Army, or the Department of Defense is a party, within Fort Bliss or other contiguous land under Fort Bliss control.

### **6.2 Objective**

This SOP provides for the consideration of the effect of a project on historic properties. If the HPO determines that historic properties are present within a project APE, it must be determined if the undertaking will affect those properties. Effect is defined as an alteration to the characteristics of a cultural resource that qualify it for listing in or eligible for listing in the NRHP. Based upon the evaluation of effect, the HPO will determine if there are No Historic Properties Affected or if Historic Properties are Affected.

### **6.3 Policy**

It is Fort Bliss' policy to understand potential effects proposed undertakings may have on historic properties. Fort Bliss will manage its historic properties to minimize effects while meeting its missions.

### **6.4 Implementation**

#### **6.4.1 No Historic Properties Affected**

If the HPO finds that there are no historic properties present or that there are historic properties present but the undertaking will not alter the characteristics of the resource that qualify it for eligibility for the NRHP, then the HPO will determine that there will be no historic properties affected. This determination will be documented in a RHPC and made part of the project file, annual report as well as in the NEPA documentations. No further action is required under this PA.

#### **6.4.2 Historic Properties Affected**

If the HPO finds that there are historic properties that may be affected by the undertaking the CRM shall determine if these effects are adverse.



### **Finding of No Adverse Effect**

This determination is made when there may be an effect, but the effect will not be harmful to those characteristics or historic values that qualify the property for inclusion in the NRHP. This finding will be documented in the RHPC, annual report and made part of the project file as well as in the NEPA documentation. No further action is required under this PA.

### **Finding of Adverse Effect**

This determination is made when there may be an effect, and that effect could diminish the integrity of the characteristics that qualify the property for the NRHP.

36 CFR Part 800.5(a)(1): An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics that qualify a historic property for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration shall be given to all qualifying characteristics of an historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance or be cumulative.

36 CFR Part 800.5(a)(2): Adverse effects on historic properties include, but are not limited to:

- “(i) Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property;
- (ii) Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the *Secretary's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* (36 CFR Part 68) and applicable guidelines;
- (iii) Removal of property from its historic location;
- (iv) Change of the character of the property's use or physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance;
- (v) Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features;
- (vi) Neglect of a property which causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to a Native tribe; and
- (vii) Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of Federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions of conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property's historic significance.”

When the HPO makes a finding of adverse effect, the finding will be documented in the RHPC and the procedures set forth in SOP #7 will be followed.

### **Reporting of No Historic Properties Affected and No Adverse Effect**

Undertakings will be reviewed by Fort Bliss Cultural Resources professionals who meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (48 CFR § 44738-9). When undertakings are determined to have no effect or no adverse effect on historic properties, the appropriate SHPO will be provided an opportunity to comment either in the NEPA process (SOP #9) or through the Annual Report (SOP #13). If the SHPO does not concur with the HPO's finding, the dispute will be addressed in accordance with SOP #14, Section 14.4.2. Further discussion of undertakings that will be reviewed by Fort Bliss is presented in SOP #7 and identified in Attachment C: Activities Review by Fort Bliss Requiring No SHPO or ACHP Review. At the request of the New Mexico or Texas SHPO and Fort Bliss, the list of undertakings can be modified to include or delete items.

### **6.5 Emergency Actions**

No requirement of this SOP shall delay immediate actions required in an emergency to protect health and human safety or avoid substantial loss of building fabric. Reasonable and prudent efforts, in coordination with the HPO, shall be made to avoid or reduce adverse effects to historic properties during the implementation of immediate emergency actions, documented in writing after the fact with documentation submitted to signatories within 30 days as notification of actions taken and included in the PA annual report addressed in SOP #13.

## **7.0 CRM Standard Operating Procedure #7 Resolution of Adverse Effects**

### **7.1 Applicability**

This SOP applies to all organizations, properties, and activities under the control of the Department of the Army and located within the boundaries of Fort Bliss or other contiguous land under Fort Bliss control. It also includes activities undertaken on behalf of the Army or with consent of the Army, or as a result of consent of the Army by contract, lease, or interservice support agreement or other instrument to which Fort Bliss, the United States Army, or the Department of Defense is a party, within Fort Bliss or other contiguous land under Fort Bliss control.

### **7.2 Introduction**

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's implementing regulations provides the definition of adverse effect in 36 CFR Part 800.5 Assessment of Adverse Effects. An adverse effect occurs when an undertaking may alter any characteristic that makes the property eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. An adverse effect will result in the diminishment of the property's integrity (i.e., location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association). This SOP defines Fort Bliss policy in regards to adverse effects with the options of (1) how it will strive to avoid adverse effects, and (2) when avoidance is not possible, how it will mitigate such effects.

### **7.3 Policy**

It is Fort Bliss' policy to avoid adverse effects to historic properties under its management to the extent possible while meeting mission needs. If adverse effects may occur, Fort Bliss will apply best management practices to consider all options to avoid or limit impacts to historic properties. If, after applying best management practices, avoidance is not an option, Fort Bliss will address mitigation of the effect as provided for under 36 CFR Part 800.6 (Resolution of Adverse Effects.)

### **7.4 Implementation**

#### **7.4.1 Applying Best Management Practices**

If the HPO, after applying assessment of adverse effects (36 CFR Part 800.5), determines a proposed undertaking will have an adverse effect on a historic property, he or she will consult with the undertaking's implementing organization to consider options for avoiding the effects. This consultation will explore the options available for meeting the mission's needs while maintaining the qualities of the historic property that make it eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. If consultation successfully eliminates the adverse effect, the HPO will document this process in a RHPC, along with the changes made to the undertaking to bring it in compliance with a finding of "no historic properties adversely affected," and submit it to NEPA. The project will be

summarized in the PA annual report. At a minimum, the HPO and implementing organization will consider the following options: (1) project cancellation, (2) project relocation to avoid impact to the historic property, (3) minimization of impact, and (4) project redesign to avoid adverse effect to the historic property. When undertaking proposes the demolition of a historic building, the option of adaptive reuse of that building must also be considered. Other options identified during consultation may be considered.

#### **7.4.2 Other Options**

If, after considering alternative options, it is determined that the undertaking cannot avoid an adverse effect the HPO will apply mitigation measures identified in this SOP, prepare a RHPC for submittal to NEPA and provide access to the RHPC as outlined below.

#### **7.4.3 Consultation/Mitigation**

If the HPO determines that mitigation measures identified in this SOP are not adequate for the level of effect on the historic property, a RHPC proposing appropriate mitigation measures will be prepared and submitted to NEPA. If an EA is not prepared, the RHPC will be submitted to the SHPO, ACHP, THPO, Tribes, and interested parties for consultation on mitigation measures. If the project requires an EA, the SHPO, ACHP, and interested parties will have an opportunity to comment in the preparation of the EA. If the project requires an EIS, consultation with the SHPO, ACHP and interested parties will be conducted to identify appropriate mitigation measures and made part of the Record of Decision (ROD). When appropriate and in consultation with the SHPO, off-site mitigation may be considered. If the HPO and SHPO cannot reach agreement on appropriate mitigation measures, SOP #14 will provide guidance on resolution of the disagreement.

**Buildings or Structures.** Mitigation of adverse effects caused by proposed demolition of a building or structure will include documentation of the best example of that architectural/building or structure type on Ft Bliss following Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) or Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), as applicable, Level 2 standards. If HABS/HAER is not interested in receiving the original documentation, photographic documentation will be done digitally in place of large format photography. If no drawings exist for the historic property type to be demolished, new drawings will be prepared following HABS/HAER standards. The HPO will maintain the original documentation with electronic copies provided to the SHPO. Interested parties will be provided copies upon written request. The HPO will relocate the Fort Bliss collection of photographs and architectural and engineering drawings for the building to the permanent publicly accessible Fort Bliss cultural resources archives.

The HPO will identify materials in the building/structure to be reused in the maintenance and repair of other historic buildings/structures on Fort Bliss. Materials identified will be removed, protected, and reused as appropriate.

When the finding of Historic Properties Adversely Affected is limited to a single building that contributes to a historic district but that effect does not threaten the eligibility of that historic district for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (a finding of No Historic Properties Affected on the district level), the effected building will be mitigated under standard mitigation measures identified under this section. This mitigation will be referenced in the RHPC and the annual report. When making a finding of effect for a contributing building in a district, cumulative effects to the district will be considered. If adverse affects to individual contributing elements have cumulated over time to a point where it does threaten the eligibility of the historic district, then mitigation measures will address the historic district.

Other potential mitigation measures may also be considered such as off site mitigation, development of public educational materials, spending of specific project mitigation money on preservation of a like property, etc. Other mitigation measures will be considered in consultation with the appropriate SHPO under the NEPA process as presented in SOP #9.

All actions taken under this SOP will be documented in the annual report and in the NEPA process as discussed in SOP #9.

**Historic Landscapes.** Mitigation of proposed demolition of historic landscapes will consist of documentation of the existing landscape following Historic American Landscape Surveys (HALS) Level 2 standards as general guidance, through existing drawings (preparation of measured drawings if there are no existing drawings addressing landscaping), digital photography, and written recordation. The HPO will maintain the original documentation with electronic copies provided to the appropriate SHPO. Interested parties will be provided copies upon written request. The HPO will relocate the Fort Bliss collection of photographs and drawings for the landscape to the permanent Fort Bliss cultural resources archives.

The HPO will identify landscape features that have the potential for reuse or relocation. The identified features will be removed and placed in temporary plantings for future use if their reuse is not immediate.

All proposed actions taken under this SOP will be made part of NEPA for comment or the RHPC will be submitted to appropriate SHPO for review and documented in the annual report.

**Archeology.** If an archeological site determined to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, in consultation with the appropriate SHPO, is to be adversely affected by a specific undertaking or as part of the ongoing land management plan, and avoidance is not possible, Fort Bliss will develop an archaeological data recovery plan to mitigate adverse effects to archaeological sites eligible for the significant information they contain. The plan will be developed in accordance with the ACHP's Recommended Approach for Consultation on Recovery of Significant Information from Archaeological Sites, effective June 1, 1999 and consultations under this PA (including

consultations on the mitigation strategies in the Significance Standards for Prehistoric Archeological Sites at Fort Bliss once completed). The results of all such data recovery projects will be submitted to the SHPOs and the ACHP upon completion.

In the broader management plan, and upon review and completion of the revised *Significance Standards for Prehistoric Archeological Sites at Fort Bliss* and the development of historic contexts, DOE will enter into consultation with the SHPOs to develop sampling strategies for mitigation of different site types. When an agreement is reached on an appropriate strategy, the strategy will become a document incorporated into this PA. The SHPOs will provide a letter of concurrence, and the new standards will be used from that date forth.

If the HPO determines that mitigation is not feasible, the HPO will follow SOP #8: Documenting Acceptable Loss.

## **8.0 CRM Standard Operating Procedure #8 Documenting Acceptable Loss**

### **8.1 Applicability**

This SOP applies to all organizations, property, and activities under the control of the Department of the Army and located within the boundaries of Fort Bliss or other contiguous land under Fort Bliss control. It also includes activities undertaken on behalf of the Army or with consent of the Army, or as a result of consent of the Army by contract, lease, or interservice support agreement or other instrument to which Fort Bliss, the United States Army, or the Department of Defense is a party, within Fort Bliss or other contiguous land under Fort Bliss control.

### **8.2 Policy**

The applicability of this SOP to the Fort Bliss decision-making process is conditioned by the inability of Fort Bliss to resolve adverse effects under SOP 7. Unless it can be documented that SOP 7 cannot or should not be fulfilled, application of this SOP cannot occur. Prior to implementing this SOP, Fort Bliss must document why treatment of adverse effects cannot be achieved. Use of this SOP by Fort Bliss should be rare, as other mechanisms for compliance with Section 106 under this PA will reduce the need to make acceptable loss determinations. A cost associated with mitigation is not justification for use of this SOP.

### **8.3 Implementation**

The Garrison Commander will make acceptable loss determinations, after consulting with the HPO. These determinations will be based on weighing the need to mitigate a historic property that will be adversely affected by an installation undertaking against public interest decisions. The following examples may be applicable under this SOP:

- **Properties of Traditional Religious and Cultural Importance.** Avoidance of impacts altogether and protective measures are among the preferable mitigation measures for properties of traditional religious and cultural importance. Mitigation measures for properties of this type, which are significant to a Native American tribe, must take into consideration the expertise and wishes of the Tribe. There may be cases where a Tribe, understanding the need for a particular installation undertaking and the adverse effects that will result, may decide that mitigation measures should not be undertaken out of respect for their values. In these cases, the Garrison Commander, after consultation with the Tribe and in consideration of Tribe's views, may make a decision to forego undertaking standard mitigation measures for that property.
- **Historic Buildings.** Avoidance of impacts altogether, renovation, reuse, and leasing or transfer are among the preferable mitigation measures for historic buildings. If these measures cannot be done and it becomes necessary to demolish a historic building, mitigation usually involves recordation through

some level of HABS/HAER documentation. For Army properties constructed under standardized plans, it may not be in the public interest to further document an adequately documented property type. In these cases, the Garrison Commander may make a determination that no mitigation measures be undertaken to treat adverse effects to a historic building scheduled to be demolished.

- **Archeological Sites.** Archeological data recovery is time-consuming, and difficult to undertake, and should only be done when there is adequate justification to do so. Justification to conduct archeological data recovery is typically found in a research design or data recovery plan related to a specific archeological site. Data recovery at archeological sites should focus on gaining new information that will be useful to further understanding of past cultures, both for the public as well as archeologists, and to capture the significance of the property. This may include gathering information that can be used to verify or disprove current hypotheses regarding prehistory or history. It is the responsibility of archaeologists to adequately document the need for data recovery based on information collected to make a determination that the site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. In cases of repetitive site types that offer no new information not available at other sites or already obtained, the Garrison Commander may make a determination that it is not in the public interest to conduct archeological data recovery.

After reviewing all project information and the decisions made in carrying out the SOPs of this PA, the HPO will make a recommendation to the Garrison Commander on the need to proceed with documenting acceptable loss. A package documenting the process that led to selection of acceptable loss will be prepared by the HPO. This documentation is to be submitted to consulting parties and the ACHP. This documentation package will include:

- A letter from the Garrison Commander stating the intent to document acceptable loss,
- A discussion of how Fort Bliss applied the procedures of 36 CFR Part 800 and this PA and the outcome of each of the steps of these procedures, and
- A rationale as to why treatment of adverse effects should not be considered.

The Garrison Commander will allow 30 days for NM and TX SHPOs, Tribes, THPO, and ACHP to submit comments on the documentation. At the close of the review period, the Garrison Commander, in consultation with the HPO, will consider these comments in making a final determination on the project. The Garrison Commander will notify the consulting parties and the ACHP in writing of the outcome of the review and the final decision made prior to implementing the undertaking.



## **9.0 CRM Standard Operating Procedure #9 *Reviewing and Monitoring Through NEPA*<sup>24</sup>**

### **9.1 Applicability**

This SOP applies to all organizations, property, and activities under the control of the Department of the Army and located within the boundaries of Fort Bliss or other contiguous land under Fort Bliss control. It also includes activities undertaken on behalf of the Army or with consent of the Army, or as a result of consent of the Army by contract, lease, or interservice support agreement or other instrument to which Fort Bliss, the United States Army, or the Department of Defense is a party, within Fort Bliss or other contiguous land under Fort Bliss control.

### **9.2 Objectives**

The New Mexico and Texas SHPOs, federally recognized tribes, and interested members of the public will continue to participate in the process of reviewing and commenting on Fort Bliss undertakings with the potential to affect historic properties. Participation shall occur through the installation's public participation procedures as provided in 36 CFR Part 800.8: Coordination with the National Environmental Policy Act, and, where no NEPA documentation is prepared, through the RHPC (Attachment B) when addressed findings of eligibility or mitigation of Historic Properties Adversely Affected. Projects that result in findings of No Historic Properties Affected or No Historic Properties Adversely Affected are identified through the biannual report for the first two years of this PA and in the annual report after the initial two year period. The documentation used to reach these later two findings will be available for review upon request.

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), as amended, is a federal environmental statute that requires the Army to consider the effects of its proposed action on the quality of the human environment before it makes a decision to go forward with a specific course of action. Historic properties are considered elements of the human environment requiring consideration under NEPA. NEPA also directs the Army, in specified circumstances, to disclose environmental effects to the public, to seek the public's comment, and to consider those comments before proceeding. The Army's NEPA procedures are published in the Code of Federal Regulations at 32 CFR Part 651. Review and monitoring shall proceed as illustrated in Figure 2: NEPA Review Flow Chart.

### **9.3 Policy**

The NEPA process can result in three types of review; Record of Environmental Consideration (REC), Environmental Assessment (EA), and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). NEPA provides for categorical exclusion (CATEX) for undertakings that do not normally have a significant environmental impact. The Army's NEPA CATEXs are listed in SOP #2, Attachment C, and 32 CFR Part 651, and can only be used if the project can pass the screening

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<sup>24</sup> NEPA refers to Fort Bliss DOE NEPA procedures or staff.

criteria set forth in 32 CFR Part 651.29. A Record of Historic Properties Consideration (RHPC) form will be prepared on all undertakings regardless of whether it is covered by a REC, EA, or EIS. If a finding of No Historic Properties Affected or No Historic Properties Adversely Affected for an undertaking and only REC is prepared as the NEPA document, this action will be reported in the Biannual Report for the first two years of the PA with associated RHPC made available upon request. If an EA is prepared for the proposed undertaking, the RHPC will be made part of that document and released to the stakeholders for a 30 day comment period. If an EIS is prepared for an undertaking, the RHPC will be made part of the document and the stakeholders will be invited to participate in development of the EIS as appropriate. If there is a finding that Historic Properties Adversely Affected and no NEPA documentation is prepared, the RHPC and supporting documentation will be submitted to the stakeholders for a 30 day review. In all cases, comments received within the 30 day review period will be considered in the preparation of the final documentation prior to start of the undertaking.

## **9.4 Notification of NEPA Reviews**

### **9.4.1 Notification for Actions for which an Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement is Prepared**

Fort Bliss shall maintain a list of parties with a demonstrated interest in management of historic properties on the installation. This list shall include, among others, the New Mexico and Texas SHPOs, federally recognized Tribes, consulting parties and other interested parties.

When Fort Bliss proposes an undertaking with the potential to adversely affect a historic property, the installation, if preparing an EA or EIS, shall use the NEPA process to notify consulting parties and provide an opportunity for their participation in the process. In particular:

- If the installation initiates a public scoping process prior to preparing the EA or EIS, it will specifically notify all consulting parties on the list referenced above and request their participation.
- The EA or draft EIS shall contain information regarding the installation's efforts and methods for identification and evaluation of historic properties, assessment of effects to such properties, and proposed mitigation. The installation shall provide interested parties with electronic access to the EA or draft EIS and request their review and comment. The notification shall direct the recipient to those portions of the document relevant to historic properties.
- The installation shall review and consider all comments submitted from interested parties before finalizing an EA or EIS. For comments received on a draft EIS, the installation will specifically respond to those comments in a final EIS as necessary.

### **9.4.2 Notification for Actions for which an Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement Is Not Prepared.**

The installation will prepare a RHPC for undertakings that have the potential to affect historic properties. If the installation proposes an undertaking that is likely to adversely affect a historic

property without preparation of an EA or EIS, and thus no NEPA public participation, the installation shall make the RHPC available to the list of interested stakeholders. The RHPC will demonstrate the installation's compliance with this PA and at a minimum, briefly describe the installation's efforts and methods for identification and evaluation of historic properties, assessment of effects to such properties, and proposed mitigation. If the RHPC includes a determination of eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, the installation will provide the RHPC to the appropriate SHPO for a 30-day period to provide comment regarding concurrence or nonconcurrence. When a finding of eligibility addresses a property of Tribal interest, the RHPC will be provided to the THPO and Tribes for a 30-day review period.

The installation's HPO will maintain all RHPCs prepared under this SOP and list these in its annual report (see SOP #13). Copies will be provided to consulting parties upon request.

## **9.5 Actions Normally Requiring an Environmental Assessment**

The following actions normally require preparation of an EA:

- Special field training exercises or test activities on Army land of a nature or magnitude not within the annual installation training cycle.
- Military construction, including contracts for off-post construction.
- An installation pesticide, fungicide, herbicide, insecticide, and rodenticide use program.
- Changes to established installation land use that generates impacts on the environment.
- Proposed changes in doctrine or policy that may have a potential environmental impact.
- Acquisition or alteration of, or space for, a laboratory that will use hazardous chemicals, drugs, or biological or radioactive materials.
- New weapon systems development and acquisition, including the material acquisition, transition, and release process.
- Development of an installation master plan.
- Development of natural resource management plans (land, forest, fish, and wildlife).
- Proposals that may lead to accessing Army real property.
- Field activities on land not controlled by the military. This includes firing of weapons, missiles, or lasers over navigable waters of the United State, or extending 45 meters or more above ground level in the national airspace. It also includes joint air attack training that may require participating aircraft to exceed 250 knots at altitudes below 3,000 feet above ground level.

- Army National Guard /Operations and Maintenance projects that will impact environmental quality.
- Special field training exercises or test activities off Army or DOD property that extend into the national airspace (45 meters above the ground level).
- Changes to established airspace use that generates impacts on the environment or socioeconomic systems or creates a hazard to nonparticipants.

## **9.6 Actions Normally Requiring an Environmental Impact Statement**

The following actions normally require preparation of an EIS:

- Significant expansion of a military facility or installation.
- Construction of facilities that have a significant effect on wetlands, coastal zones, or other areas of critical environmental concern.
- The disposal of nuclear materials, munitions, explosives, industrial and military chemicals, and other hazardous or toxic substances that have the potential to cause significant environmental impact.
- Land acquisition, leasing, or other actions that may lead to significant changes in land use.
- Realignment or stationing of a brigade or larger.
- Training exercises conducted outside the boundaries of an existing military reservation where significant environmental damage might occur.
- Major changes in the mission or facilities either affecting environmentally sensitive resources or causing significant environmental impact.

## **9.7 Annual Review and Monitoring**

In addition to project-based NEPA reviews, Fort Bliss may also hold an annual review and monitoring meeting hosted by the Directorate of Environment as deemed necessary upon request of signatories. The three primary purposes of the annual review and monitoring are (1) to review past undertakings, (2) to discuss upcoming undertakings, and (3) to review the SOPs. Fort Bliss will document the annual review meeting and distribute this documentation to consulting parties after the conclusion of the meeting. No later than sixty (60) days prior to any scheduled annual review meeting, the installation's HPO will provide signatories to this PA with an annual report (see SOP 13). Consulting parties who want to see or visit particular historic properties dealt with under this PA during the review period must contact the HPO no later than twenty-one (21) days in advance of the scheduled meeting. In addition to the annual review, the HPO will provide signatories to this PA with a mid-year update consisting of a log identifying projects reviewed under terms of this PA in the previous six (6) months for the first year of this PA.

## **9.8 Review Past Undertakings**

The annual report will provide a listing of all undertakings reviewed the previous year under this PA. Stakeholders may select those undertakings of interest to them for further review. The individual stakeholders determine the number of and types of undertakings that they wish to receive additional information on to understand how review of the undertakings were accomplished under this PA. For undertakings that require a determination of eligibility or that has a finding of Historic Properties Adversely Affected, the documentation will be provided throughout the year and also identified in the Annual Report.

## **9.9 Review Programmed Undertakings**

Fort Bliss will identify programmed undertakings that are scheduled, or are likely to be scheduled, for the next fiscal year and that may be anticipated beyond one year. Consulting parties will have an opportunity during the scheduled meeting (or through commenting on the annual report) to express their views over any changes needed in the methods of identification, evaluation, and treatment of historic properties likely to be affected by these undertakings. These programmed undertakings may form the basis for review during the next meeting held with consulting parties.

## **9.10 Review SOPs**

Fort Bliss and its consulting parties will review any of the SOPs that may need to have changes made to them in order to accomplish the historic preservation goals set out in Ft Bliss' ICRMP. SOPs that do not consistently achieve the desired goals will be considered for amendment.

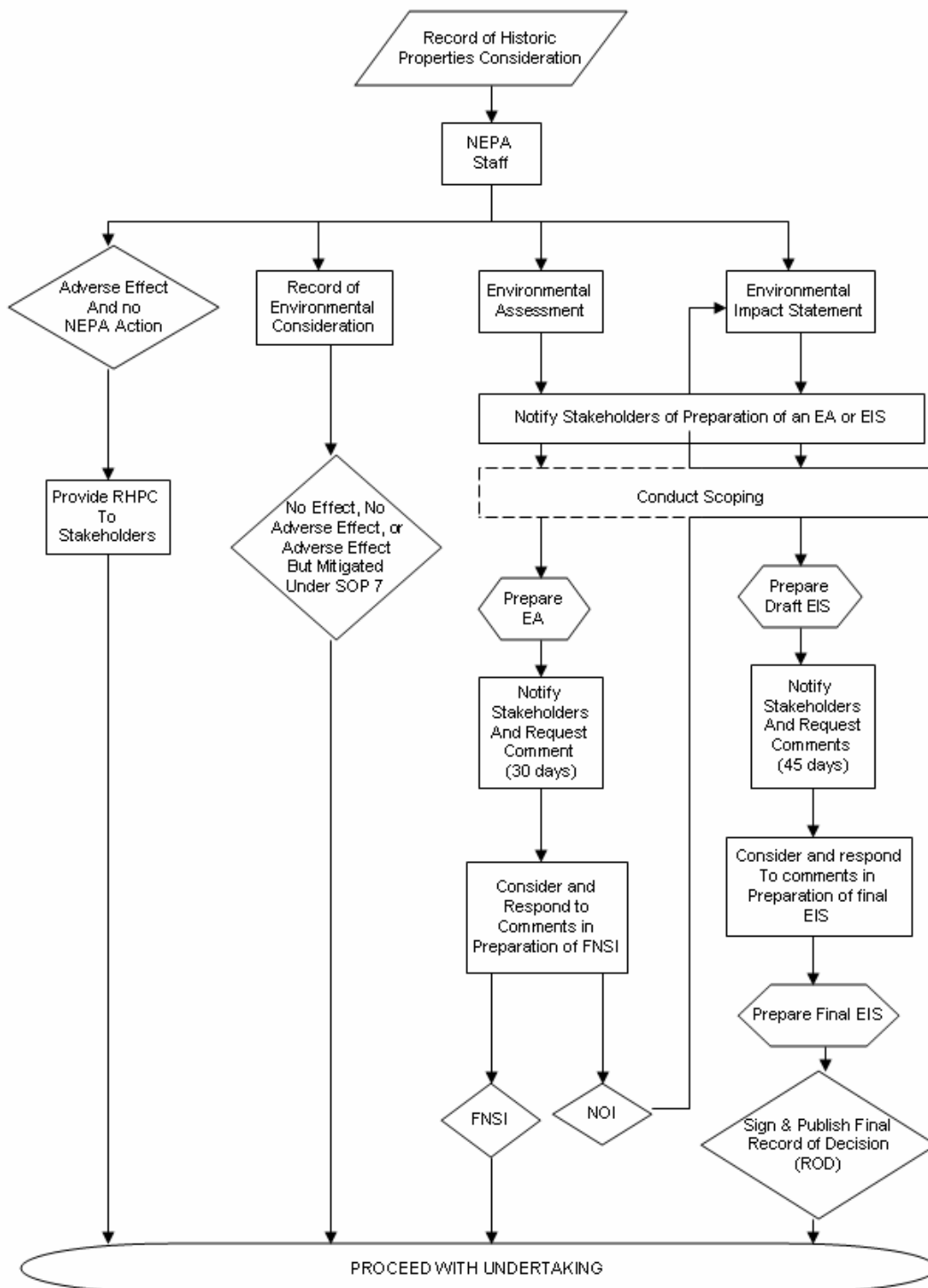


FIGURE 2: NEPA Review Flow Chart

## **10.0 CRM Standard Operating Procedure #10 Accidental Discovery of Historic Properties**

### **10.1 Applicability**

This SOP applies to all organizations, property, and activities under the control of the Department of the Army and located within the boundaries of Fort Bliss or other contiguous land under Fort Bliss control. It also includes activities undertaken on behalf of the Army or with consent of the Army, or as a result of consent of the Army by contract, lease, or interservice support agreement or other instrument to which Fort Bliss, the United States Army, or the Department of Defense is a party, within Fort Bliss or other contiguous land under Fort Bliss control.

### **10.2 Objectives**

The objectives of this SOP are to have procedures in place in the event of accidental discovery of archeological materials. This can apply to both previously recorded and new sites and to archeological sites in any part of Fort Bliss.

### **10.3 Policy**

#### **10.3.1 Inadvertent Discovery of Archeological Materials**

Historic and prehistoric archeological sites can be found in most areas at Fort Bliss, including the cantonment, McGregor Range, and the maneuver areas. Historic period sites can be divided into two types, military and nonmilitary, and are usually characterized by one or more of the following artifact types: glass, ceramics, metal, bricks, and wood. Prehistoric period sites usually contain ceramics (usually brownwares, both decorated and undecorated), lithic artifacts (projectile points, scrapers, worked tools, flakes, cores, manos, and metates), bone (both burned and worked implements), and/or thermally-altered rock (including burned caliche). In addition, Native American burials can be encountered anywhere on Fort Bliss. These will be indicated by the presence of large bones and/or small bones, soil stains, and grave goods such as pottery, beads, and exotic items.

- In the event of inadvertent discovery of archeological materials during a construction project or field training exercise in the maneuver areas, all work in the area affecting the materials must cease immediately.
- The conservation division chief and/or Fort Bliss HPO must be notified immediately upon discovery of previously unknown archeological materials. The HPO and/or archeological program managers will inspect the site where archeological materials have been discovered. Documentation of the disturbance will be made, including notes and photographs.
- The HPO will consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) of the appropriate state and appropriate federally recognized Tribe on a course of action if the HPO determines the discovery may constitute an NRHP eligible property. Notification will be done within 48 hours of the discovery by fax and/or

telephone. Within three (3) days, the HPO will follow this initial consultation with a letter detailing the disturbance, the location, and any necessary actions. The HPO will complete the NAGPRA process if Native American burials are encountered. A state site form (LA or TARL) will be prepared for the site(s) discovered.

- The SHPO will have 48 hours to respond.
- In the event that mitigation of the damage to a site is necessary, the archeological program managers will prepare a research design for fieldwork and submit it to the SHPO of the appropriate state (Texas or New Mexico) and appropriate federally recognized Tribes. The SHPO will have 10 days to respond. If there are no objections within the specified time, data recovery will proceed under the attached programmatic agreement.

### **10.3.2 Willful Destruction of Archeological Materials**

The willful destruction of archeological materials is a violation of the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (as amended) and may result in a felony prosecution.

### **10.3.3 Native American Human Remains**

In the event the find is or is suspected to be Native American human remains or funerary objects that are or may have been associated with human remains, the HPO will contact the appropriate Native American groups and comply with the requirements of NAGPRA, as applicable. Fort Bliss will follow the NAGPRA protocol in its Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan.



## **11.0 CRM Standard Operating Procedure #11 Reporting Damage to Historic Properties Buildings, Sites, Landscapes, Districts, Objects, etc.**

### **11.1 Applicability**

This SOP applies to all organizations, property, and activities under the control of the Department of the Army and located within the boundaries of Fort Bliss or other contiguous land under Fort Bliss control. It also includes activities undertaken on behalf of the Army or with consent of the Army, or as a result of consent of the Army by contract, lease, or interservice support agreement or other instrument to which Fort Bliss, the United States Army, or the Department of Defense is a party, within Fort Bliss or other contiguous land under Fort Bliss control.

### **11.2 Objectives**

The objectives of this SOP are (1) to ensure damage is reported so corrective actions may be developed to avoid future unintentional damage and (2) to identify organizations and individuals responsible for intentional damage so appropriate measures can be followed. Willful violations of federal law will be treated in accordance with the SOP found in Fort Bliss' ICRMP addressing ARPA violations.

### **11.3 Introduction**

Routine military training activities at Fort Bliss and the operation and maintenance of Fort Bliss facilities poses a risk of unintentional damage to properties that are or may be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Such damage may occur through the failure of the routine administrative controls provided in Fort Bliss' ICRMP or through the failure of trainers or other personnel to confine ground-disturbing activities to the areas that have been cleared to avoid adverse effects.

### **11.4 Policy**

Funds programmed for the implementation of this PA will not be diverted to repair or mitigate damage caused by failure to follow the provisions of the PA.

### **11.5 Procedure**

#### **11.5.1 Archeological Sites**

When a recorded site has been damaged, Fort Bliss HPO or archeological program managers will review the site records, visit the site, and make an initial determination of National Register

eligibility of the site, if not already determined, and the damage to the site. An updated state site form will be prepared and forwarded to the appropriate state in consultation with the SHPO.

- Where the damage is slight, not an *in situ* deposit, or not eligible for the National Register for other reasons, the archeological program managers may make a recommendation of No Historic Properties Affected and the HPO will report the incident in the PA annual report, or
- Where the damage is severe and the archeological program managers feel there is evidence the site had been found, or may have been found, eligible for the National Register before the damage, the HPO will prepare a RHPC documenting the circumstances of the damage, its extent and effect. This RHPC, with a transmittal letter signed by the Fort Bliss Garrison Commander, will be submitted for notification to the appropriate SHPO within 30 days after the Fort Bliss HPO was made aware of the damage.

### **11.5.2 Native American Cultural Properties**

When a property with traditional religious and cultural importance to Native Americans, has been affected in a manner contradictory to Fort Bliss Policy or its PA, the HPO will review the incident and prepare a report for the Garrison Commander documenting the impact and recommending procedures (or modifications to existing procedures) that avoid future impacts.

- The Garrison Commander will notify Native Americans that attach traditional religious and cultural importance to the affected historic properties and consult with them regarding Fort Bliss's proposed methods to address the damage. The SHPO of the state where the impact has occurred will be notified through the Annual Report, and
- The HPO will include documentation of the incident in the PA annual report, taking care to ensure that information considered confidential by Native Americans is not made available to the public or any agency or organization the Native American individual or group does not specifically indicate should receive information.

### **11.5.3 Aboveground Properties (Including, but not Limited to Buildings, Bridges, Landscapes, Structures, Districts, Objects, and Traditional Cultural Properties Not Associated with Native Americans)**

**11.5.3.1.** When an aboveground property that has previously been determined eligible for inclusion in or is listed in the National Register of Historic Places or an unevaluated property that the HPO finds eligible has been impacted, the installation historic architect with the assistance of a historian, architectural historian, ethnographer, folklorist, or landscape architect, as appropriate, will visit the property and make a determination of effect. When the aboveground property affected is 45 or more years old and has not been previously evaluated for eligibility the installation historic architect with the assistance of a historian, architectural historian, ethnographer, folklorist, or landscape architect, as appropriate, will visit the property and make an initial determination of National Register eligibility and effect.

- Where damage is slight or does not affect features that contribute to the historic significance of the property, the installation historic architect will make a determination of No Historic Properties Affected or No Historic Properties Adversely Affected, prepare a RHPC, and report the incident in the PA annual report.
- Where the damage is adverse, or demolition or partial demolition took place, and the installation historic architect finds that the property has already been found eligible or may have been eligible for the NRHP before the damage, the installation historic architect will prepare a report documenting the circumstances of the damage, its extent, and effect. This report will be submitted with a transmittal letter signed by the Fort Bliss Garrison Commander to the appropriate SHPO, THPO, and Tribes. Potential mitigation measures may be offered for consideration.

**11.5.3.2.** When new construction (or a modification to proposed construction that has not been reviewed in accordance with this PA) is discovered within the historic district or within the view shed, the installation historic architect will visit the site and make an initial evaluation of the impact the construction may have on the district.

- Where construction is determined not to affect the features that contribute to the historic significance of the property, the installation historic architect will make a determination of No Historic Properties Affected and will report the incident in the PA annual report, or
- Where construction is determined to have no adverse effect on historic properties, the installation historic architect will prepare a RHPC documenting the project and make available to SHPOs as part of the Annual Report, or
- Where construction is determined to have an adverse effect on historic properties, the installation historic architect will prepare a RHPC documenting the extent and effect of the impact. This report will be submitted with a transmittal letter signed by the Fort Bliss Garrison Commander to the appropriate SHPO. Potential mitigation measures may be offered for consideration.

## **12.0 CRM Standard Operating Procedure #12 Public Involvement in the Fort Bliss Cultural Resources Management Program**

### **12.1 Applicability**

The Fort Bliss HPO is responsible for carrying out the provisions of this SOP in cooperation with the public affairs officer. Other organizations are responsible for providing information regarding undertakings for which they are the proponent, user, or implementing organization.

### **12.2 Introduction**

Various provisions of federal law, codified regulations and Army regulations require that interested members of the public have access to the decision-making processes and the results of historic preservation and environmental management undertaken at the public expense (36 CFR Part 800, AR 200-1, AR 200-2, AR 200-4).

This SOP outlines the minimum routine measures that Fort Bliss will take to ensure such access within the implementation of the Fort Bliss ICRMP and this PA. Additional effort to determine public concerns may be required if Fort Bliss proposes undertakings that the New Mexico or Texas SHPO or the ACHP feels have the potential to have an adverse effect on Fort Bliss' historic properties. In that case, the public and interested parties will be informed of action at Fort Bliss that may affect historic properties consistent with the requirements of 36 CFR Part 800.8.

When compliance with the NEPA requires either an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement, specific requirements of that law and its implementing regulation regarding public comment must be met concurrently with or in addition to those required by this SOP (AR 200-1, AR 200-2). When Fort Bliss includes wording in its NEPA notifications to the public specifically stating that comment is also being requested to meet the Army's responsibilities under the NHPA, the resulting public participation and comment will fulfill all requirements for public participation under NHPA.

### **12.3 SHPO and ACHP Rights and Responsibilities**

Nothing in this SOP or the PA changes the right granted under federal law or regulation or separate agreement to the Army, for the appropriate SHPO or the ACHP to issue public notice, solicit public opinion, or hold, facilitate, or participate in public meetings relative to Fort Bliss undertakings.

### **12.4 Policy**

Fort Bliss will make research reports prepared in conjunction with this plan available to local public libraries (El Paso, Las Cruces, Alamogordo, and Fort Bliss); the University of Texas at El

Paso; New Mexico State University; the University of New Mexico; the University of Texas at Austin; Texas A&M University; El Paso, Doña Ana, and Otero county historical and archeological societies; Native American groups with ties to Fort Bliss; and individuals who have expressed an interest and granted permission to have their names and addresses retained on the Fort Bliss Conservation Division mailing list. As part of the consultation process, reports are also provided to the Texas and New Mexico SHPOs.

Reports and other compliance documents that include the exact location(s) of archeological sites or other information that, in the opinion of the HPO, might endanger the resources or are administrative in nature and have neither research value nor public interest will be released consistent with section 304 of the NHPA.

## **12.5 Implementing Procedures**

### **12.5.1. Mailing Lists**

The HPO will maintain mailing lists of institutions and interested individuals by area of interest and/or research concern, as listed in the policy statement above. The HPO will request assistance from the New Mexico and Texas SHPOs in identifying interested parties.

### **12.5.2. Reports**

The HPO will send reports that have research value or are of public interest, as defined above, routinely to the ACHP, the SHPOs, appropriate state universities, and appropriate county historical and archeological societies. Brochures with notifications of technical reports availability, including a brief abstract of their contents, will be made available to others on the mailing lists according to expressed area of interest. Interested individuals/organizations may contact Fort Bliss and request the reports.

### **12.5.3. Mailing**

The HPO will (at least twice during the implementation of this PA) send a mailing requesting the recipient verify his/her current postal or electronic mail address, reaffirm continuing interest in receiving Fort Bliss reports, and give Fort Bliss permission to have his/her name, postal or electronic mail address, and telephone number maintained in the PA database and provide his/her name, postal or electronic mail address and telephone number to the SHPO and ACHP. Those who do not respond will be deleted from the mailing list.

### **12.5.4. Materials of Interest**

When materials (in the opinion of the HPO) will have a wider range of interest, they may be published in scholarly journals, periodicals, books, or given as papers at learned and historical societies. All materials prepared by the HPO staff will be submitted through channels to the Fort Bliss Public Affairs Officer (PAO) to ensure compliance with Army Regulation 360-5. Release of materials prepared under contract will be approved as specified in the contract. The Fort Bliss

HPO will ensure that a process that meets the standards of AR 360-5 is included in the scope of work for contracts approved by Fort Bliss.

#### **12.5.5 Cultural Resources Meetings**

The HPO (and/or at his/her discretion other professional members of the cultural resources management staff) will in his/her official capacity attend meetings of local and state organizations concerned with cultural resources management issues at county and state historical and archeological societies. The HPO may speak on the status of Fort Bliss cultural resources management program. Informal presentations, including slide presentations, may be presented without prior approval of the PAO. The HPO will notify the PAO in advance of anticipated informal presentations and coordinate further if the PAO so requests. If a formal paper is given and copies are distributed, the text will be submitted to the PAO prior to the presentation to ensure the requirements of AR 360-5 are met. The HPO will inform the PAO and appropriate members of the command group of any potentially controversial issues raised during formal or informal presentations.

#### **12.5.6 Popular Publications**

The HPO and his or her staff will include the development of popular publications as companions to technical reports when project budgets allow. Fort Bliss will provide Portable Document Files (.pdf) of popular publications to individuals and organizations.

#### **12.5.7 Web Page**

The HPO will explore the potential to develop a web page that can be used to disseminate information to a broader audience on Cultural Resource materials and program.

#### **12.5.8 PA Annual Reports**

Interested parties will be provided copies of the PA annual report. Comments on the report will be requested along with identification of preservation issues of concern to them.

## **13.0 CRM Standing Operating Procedure #13 Annual Report**

### **13.1 Applicability**

This SOP applies to all organizations, property, and activities under the control of the Department of the Army and located within the boundaries of Fort Bliss or other contiguous land under Fort Bliss control. It also includes activities undertaken on behalf of the Army or with consent of the Army, or as a result of consent of the Army by contract, lease, or interservice support agreement or other instrument to which Fort Bliss, the United States Army, or the Department of Defense is a party, within Fort Bliss or other contiguous land under Fort Bliss control.

### **13.2 Introduction**

This PA requires that Fort Bliss provide an annual report to interested members of the public, the New Mexico and Texas SHPOs, and the ACHP. If this report is not prepared, Fort Bliss will be required to comply with the provisions of 36 CFR Part 800 of the National Historic Preservation Act for each individual undertaking at Fort Bliss that has the potential to affect historic properties.

Submittal of the annual report to the SHPOs and the ACHP and appropriate consideration of their comments fulfills the compliance requirements with the NHPA, Section 106, for all the undertakings included in the PA.

### **13.3 Policy**

The following documentation will be provided annually to every interested party on every mailing list maintained in accordance with this SOP and the Fort Bliss Public Affairs Office: (1) an overview describing the implementation of this PA; (2) a list of all projects that proceeded under the procedures in this PA; (3) a revised list of projects proposed for the coming year; and (4) recommendations for amending the PA, if applicable.

In addition to the documents listed above, the following information will be provided to the SHPO, THPO, Tribes and the ACHP: (1) a description of each project undertaken without complete review of the SHPO, THPO, Tribes and the ACHP, as specified in this PA, and (2) a status report on the implementation of PA SOPs, including all reports and documents specified in those SOPs for inclusion in the annual report. For projects in New Mexico, a complete NMCRIS Information Abstract will be provided.

## 13.4 Implementation

### 13.4.1. The Fort Bliss HPO will:

- Retain the original documentation of each project undertaken without formal review of the SHPO for a period of three (3) years. A summary of these will be made part of the annual report. Original documentation will be made available to the SHPO, THPO, Tribes and ACHP, or interested parties upon written request.
- Prepare the final report and submit it, through command channels, for approval, reproduction, and release on 15 November or mutually agreed-upon date
- Annual Report will include at a minimum a listing of all undertakings reviewed for the previous year. The report will include a list of undertakings that have been consulted on with the appropriate SHPO, project-by-project during the course of the year (such as all determinations of eligibility and resolutions of Adversely effects). It will also include all those undertakings that were reviewed in-house as stipulated in the SOPs and Appendix C as broken down by:

- Determinations of Eligibility

NEPA Number/ RHPC Number	Project title	Project Description	Eligibility Finding	Date to SHPO

- No Historic Properties Affected

NEPA Number/ RHPC Number	Project title	Project Description

- No Historic Properties Adversely Affected

NEPA Number/ RHPC Number	Project title	Project Description

- Historic Properties Adversely Affected

NEPA Number/ RHPC	Project title	Project Description	Agreed upon mitigation



Number			measures

▪ Damaged Properties Addressed During the Year

RHPC number	Property Affected	Project Description	Mitigation Measure Taken

- Provide a mid-term update as required in SOP #9.7.
- May also hold an annual review and monitoring meeting hosted by the Directorate of Environment as deemed necessary as presented in SOP # 9.7 upon request of signatories.
- Consult with any objecting party to answer questions and resolve any disagreement if the objecting party has questions regarding implementation of the PA.
- When resolution regarding the disagreement cannot be met, Fort Bliss (HPO) will request ACHP comment within 30 days of making such a request. If no comment is forthcoming within the allotted time, it will be assumed by all parties that ACHP concurs with Fort Bliss.
- If Fort Bliss is unable to accommodate the comments of the ACHP, Fort Bliss (HPO) will advise IMA and HQDA of the reasons for this action and record the failure to agree in the Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement that includes the undertaking. If no NEPA compliance documentation is being prepared that includes the undertaking, Fort Bliss will consult with IMA to determine if the requirements of AR 200-1 or AR 200-2 have been met prior to proceeding with the undertaking.

**13.4.2. The SHPO, THPO, Tribes and the ACHP will:**

- Notify Fort Bliss by letter within 60 days of their receipt of the annual report with any comments or any requests for specific RHPCs. If there is no response within this time, it will be assumed that the annual report is acceptable.
- Participate in the consultation with any objecting party to answer questions and resolve any disagreement if the objecting party has questions regarding implementation of the PA.
- When resolution regarding the disagreement cannot be met and it is forwarded to ACHP, ACHP will comment within 15 days of such a request or requests an

additional 15 days within the initial 15 days. If no comment is forthcoming within the allotted time, it will be assumed by all parties that ACHP concurs with Fort Bliss.

## **14.0 CRM Standard Operating Procedure #14 Dispute Resolution**

### **14.1 Applicability**

This SOP applies to all organizations, property, and activities under the control of the Department of the Army and located within the boundaries of Fort Bliss or other contiguous land under Fort Bliss control. It also includes activities undertaken on behalf of the Army or with consent of the Army, or as a result of consent of the Army by contract, lease, or interservice support agreement or other instrument to which Fort Bliss, the United States Army, or the Department of Defense is a party, within Fort Bliss or other contiguous land under Fort Bliss control.

### **14.2 Introduction**

Preservation practice can be subjective and open for interpretation. To manage historic properties under its management and to ensure application of sound preservation practices, Fort Bliss will retain a professional cultural resource expertise that meets the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation (Federal Register Vol. 48, No. 190, Part IV, 44716-44742)*. Even so, disputes may arise in application of the criteria for properties' eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, finding of effects, best management practices, etc. This SOP provides Fort Bliss' policy on dispute resolution. It addresses both internal and external disputes.

### **14.3 Policy**

It is Fort Bliss' policy to address all disputes in a professional manner and with the objective of reaching mutual agreement on dispute resolutions through meaningful consultation with objecting parties. Meaningful consultation needs to begin in the planning and preparation and review of this PA to limit disputes after implementation.

### **14.4 Implementation**

#### **14.4.1 Internal Disputes**

Should an implementing organization object to an action recommended by the HPO under this PA, the two will meet to discuss objections and consider potential ways to resolve the dispute in meeting both mission and legal requirements. If consultation fails to resolve the dispute, both parties will seek the SJA's opinion on applicability with cultural resource laws and regulations or applicability of the PA for the disputed issue. Final dispute resolution, if necessary, will rest with the Fort Bliss Garrison Commander who will consider SJA's legal opinion in making a final decision.

#### **14.4.2 External Disputes**

Should the signatories object to any action carried out or proposed by Fort Bliss with respect to implementation of this PA, the objecting party will send its objection in writing to Fort Bliss'

HPO. The HPO will consult with the objecting party to resolve the objection. If the dispute cannot be resolved through this consultation process or if other parties are affected by the dispute, Fort Bliss will consult with all signatories of this PA. Should another interested party that is not a signatory object to any action, Fort Bliss shall take the objection into account and document its consideration.

**Determinations of Eligibility.** If the objection between Fort Bliss and SHPO, THPO, or Tribe concerns determinations of eligibility, and if the two parties cannot reach concurrence after consultation, the HPO shall obtain a determination of eligibility from the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to 36 CFR Part 63.

**Determination of Effects.** If the objection between Fort Bliss and the SHPO, THPO, and/or Tribes concerns determinations of effect as addressed in the Annual Report, and if the parties cannot reach concurrence after consultation, the HPO will submit the determination of effect to the ACHP for final determination. The submittal package to the ACHP will also include all correspondence/consultation between the HPO and SHPO, THPO, and/or Tribes addressing the finding of effect. The ACHP will respond to the request for a formal determination of effect within 15 days of receipt of submittal. The ACHP may request an addition 15 days for response. Non-response by ACHP within 15 days of receipt of the submittal will constitute agreement with Fort Bliss' finding of effect. Participating parties may request amending appropriate SOPs to incorporate any changes required, based on ACHP's comments.

**Disputes other than Determinations of Eligibility or Effect.** For disputes centered on other parts of implementing this PA, other than findings of eligibility or effect, and where agreement cannot be reached between Fort Bliss and objecting parties, Fort Bliss will forward all documentation relevant to the dispute along with its proposed resolution to the ACHP. ACHP will exercise one of the following options within 45 days of receipt of all pertinent documentation:

- Advise Fort Bliss that ACHP concurs in the proposed final decision, whereupon Fort Bliss will respond to the objection accordingly; or
- Provide Fort Bliss with recommendations, which Fort Bliss will take into account in reaching a final decision regarding its response to the objection; or
- Notify Secretary of the Army that ACHP will comment pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800(7) (c), and proceed to comment. The resulting comment will be taken into account by Fort Bliss according to 36 CFR Part 800(7)(c)(4) and Section 110(1) of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Should the ACHP not exercise one of the above options within 45 days of receipt of all pertinent documentation, all parties shall assume ACHP's agreement with Fort Bliss's proposed response to the objection.

Fort Bliss will take into account any ACHP recommendation or comment provided by this SOP with reference only to the subject of the objection; the installation's

responsibility to implement other actions under this PA that are not the subject of the objection will remain unchanged. Any changes to the PA resulting from ACHP recommendations or comments will be highlighted in the PA annual report, with such changes made part of the PA. Parties of this PA will be notified immediately of dispute resolution outcomes.

## **15.0 CRM Standard Operating Procedure #15 Military Activities in Anticipation of Immediate Deployment, Mobilization or Armed Conflict**

### **15.1 Applicability**

This SOP applies to all organizations, property, and activities under the control of the Department of the Army and located within the boundaries of Fort Bliss or other contiguous land under Fort Bliss control. It also includes activities undertaken on behalf of the Army or with consent of the Army, or as a result of consent of the Army by contract, lease, or interservice support agreement or other instrument to which Fort Bliss, the United States Army, or the Department of Defense is a party, within Fort Bliss or other contiguous land under Fort Bliss control.

### **15.2 Objectives**

The objectives of this SOP are to ensure the effects of military undertaking (in anticipation of deployment, mobilization, or armed conflict) on historic properties are considered and a reasonable effort is made to ensure that damage to historic properties is avoided.

### **15.3 Policy**

Fort Bliss will proceed with undertakings required to support mobilization and training required in anticipation of immediate deployment, mobilization, or armed conflict without prior review of these activities by the SHPOs or the ACHP. The Fort Bliss HPO or other appropriate cultural resources professional with appropriate security clearance will conduct an internal review.

### **15.4 Implementing Procedures**

#### **15.4.1. Implementing Organization**

The implementing organization will include the HPO in planning activities when an undertaking includes ground-disturbing activities, modifications to or demolition of buildings or grounds more than 45 years old, or the disposal of records connected with historic properties or unevaluated archeological sites or buildings more than 45 years old.

#### **15.4.2. Historic Preservation Officer**

The HPO will ensure the implementing organization is aware of the potential adverse effects of all courses of action on historic properties under consideration and recommend ways to avoid and reduce adverse effects.

### **15.4.3. Following Recommendations**

The implementing organization will follow the HPO's recommendations when practical.

- If the implementing organization cannot follow the HPO's recommendation, it will provide the HPO with a summary report detailing the decision-making process and why avoiding adverse effects was not practical. The implementing organization will ensure that their next higher command is aware of the decision and include the report, along with recommendations for reducing adverse effects during future undertakings, in the after-action report.
- The HPO will include summary documentation of the undertaking(s) and their effects on historic properties in the annual report, provided no information is classified or would have the potential to affect classified actions. Projects funded will include as part of the deliverables a report describing the project.

## ATTACHMENT B

### RECORD OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES CONSIDERATION

Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
RHPC Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
NEPA Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
Work Order Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
Project Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
Building Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Project Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Proponent: \_\_\_\_\_

Project Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Project Description: \_\_\_\_\_

Define Area of Potential Effect: \_\_\_\_\_

Exempted? ☐ Yes ☐ No  
Exempted Category \_\_\_\_\_

Does Project Affect a Historic Property ☐ Yes ☐ No

Eligible Properties? ☐ Yes ☐ No

#### Identification

Preliminary Analysis-Identify resources referenced to determine if survey is required:

Survey-document level of survey conducted to identify historic properties:

#### Evaluation

Identify historic context(s) used in evaluation of property(ies): \_\_\_\_\_

Criteria for Evaluation- address each Criterion as relates to property

Criterion A: \_\_\_\_\_  
Criterion B: \_\_\_\_\_  
Criterion C: \_\_\_\_\_  
Criterion D: \_\_\_\_\_

Do Criteria Considerations apply to the property? ☐ Yes ☐ No  
If yes, explain: \_\_\_\_\_

Does the property have historic integrity? ☐ Yes ☐ No  
Explain: \_\_\_\_\_

If this is a DOE, date of SHPO consultation \_\_\_\_\_



Assessing Effects

\_\_\_ No Historic Properties Affected. Explain:

\_\_\_ No Historic Properties Adversely Affected. Explain:

\_\_\_ Historic Property Adversely Affected. Explain:

Treatment of Adverse Effects

Provide mitigation measures to be met prior to undertaking moving forward:

Is this undertaking subject to acceptable loss? \_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_ No

If yes, explain how mitigation was not applicable:

Attach a copy of the Garrison Commander's letter to the ACHP notifying them of intent to implement SOP #8 along with ACHP's comments on this action.

Was form submitted to SHPO prior to Annual Report? \_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_ No

If yes, attached SHPO comments.

How were SHPO concerns addressed:

Proponent (only on findings of adverse effects): \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Preparer: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

HPO (or designee): \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Date RHPC sent to NEPA: \_\_\_\_\_

Closed: (Yes or no) Date closed: \_\_\_\_\_

ATTACHMENTS:

Map showing APE

Other as appropriate (i.e. site reports)

## **ATTACHMENT C**

### **ACTIVITIES REVIEWED BY FORT BLISS REQUIRING NO SHPO OR ACHP REVIEW**

Fort Bliss Cultural Resources Professionals who meet the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* will review the undertakings listed below without further SHPO review. Projects that qualify under any of the following exemptions are understood to result in No Historic Properties Affected or No Historic Properties Adversely Effected. Projects that fall under Attachment C.2 will be reported in the Annual Report. At the request of the NM or TX SHPO, Fort Bliss, THPO, or Tribes, the following list can be considered for modification to include or delete items upon concurrence by signatories of this PA.

#### **C.1 Non-Undertaking Activities**

Record of Historic Properties Considerations will not be prepared on actions that are not undertakings as defined by this section and that do not meet the definition of undertaking provided by 36 CFR Part 800.16(y).

##### **Site Work**

1. Maintenance work on existing features such as roads, fire lanes, fences, mowed areas, active disposal areas, manmade ditches, and ponds when no new ground disturbance is proposed.
2. Outdoor recreational programs including hunting, fishing, in accordance with Fort Bliss and Army regulations, when there will be no ground-disturbance, including no off-road vehicular travel and when there are no known sites.
3. The following natural resources management activities: tree plantings, planting, maintenance of wildlife food and shrub plots and guzzlers in previously disturbed areas, and improvement of existing dry stream crossing where the depth of the undertaking will not exceed the current disturbance and/or will not impact an intact soil layer with the potential to contain cultural materials.
4. Maintenance, removal, and replacement in kind of existing landscape and plant materials when keeping with the historic character when they are dead, dying, diseased (unsalvageable), and/or pose an imminent hazard to people or structures.

#### **C.2 ACTIVITIES THAT QUALIFY AS UNDERTAKINGS**

##### **Site Work**

1. Replacement of existing landscape and plant materials within the main post or range base camps with native and/or regional landscapes to conserve Fort Bliss natural resources, provided such design meets previously approved landscape design guidelines, is compatible with the building it surrounds, and does not adversely effect an NHRP-listed or eligible landscape (e.g., parade field).
2. Undertakings in previously disturbed areas to the same depth and extent, such as bladed parking lots determined by the HPO to retain no integrity and the HPO has made a finding of no historic properties affected.
3. Any undertaking on the main cantonment, McGregor Base Camp, Doña Ana Range Camp and Biggs Army Airfield in previously surveyed areas where no archeological or historic sites have been identified and with survey methods consistent with current state standards.

4. Paving, repair, and in-kind replacement of streets, driveways, sidewalks, and curbing as they now exist or in existing locations unless historic materials are present.
5. Repair and replacement of existing water, sewer, natural gas, and communications lines in their present configuration and alignments and at the same depth and extent as previous disturbance.
6. Any undertaking in an area surveyed in which no cultural properties are identified and thus the HPO determines that no historic properties will be affected within the APE and with survey methods consistent with current state standards.
7. Installation of traffic signs as required by law when circulation and quantity of traffic adjacent to historic properties or within a historic district will not be affected.
8. Installation of new and replacement of existing building signs in kind, when the design is compatible with the architectural character or period of significance for the building and does not adversely affect the building's historic fabric.
9. Removal of animals, birds, insects, and their associated debris when no damage to historic materials will result.
10. Installation of facilities to provide access to historic properties by disabled persons provided the alterations are architecturally compatible with the facility, are freestanding, and do not damage nor require removal of historic materials.
11. Temporary buildings or structures that will not have a life longer than five years and are required under activities addressed in SOP 15: Military Activities in Anticipation of Immediate Deployment, Mobilization or Armed Conflict.
12. Disturbance in an area less than one square meter, such as placement of fence posts.
13. Installation of perimeter security fencing and gates provided the design is architecturally compatible and does not require removal of historical materials.

### **Roofs**

1. Repair, replacement in kind, or restoration of existing roofing materials provided the color selection is specifically reviewed by the installation historic architect. Where feasible, roof replacements will be returned to their original roofing materials, details, and configurations.

### **Exterior**

1. Refinishing of surfaces with chemically compatible materials of historic or existing color provided surface preparation meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
2. Removal of deteriorated or damaged paint or coatings down to the next sound layer by hand scraping or sanding. Abrasive methods, sandblasting, and water blasting are specifically prohibited.
3. Repair of existing materials and partial replacement in kind of stucco, masonry, wood siding, trim, porch decking, porch rails, joists, columns, and stairs (including framing).
4. Repair of existing elements that are not visible or that are not character-defining features of architectural properties. The repairs will be limited to those requiring no structural modifications.
5. Installation of materials or equipment for the specific purpose of deterring bird habitat on building components provided such materials do not damage or detract from the architectural character of the building.

## **Doors**

1. Repair of existing doors or replacement in kind when each door is separately evaluated and determined to have deteriorated beyond repair.
2. Replacement of doors shall consist of replacing with a door of original design/configuration or a compatible door (where original or historic doors are missing or have been previously replaced with a non-historic door).
3. Installation of hardware to include dead bolts, door latches and locks, window latches, locks, hinges, and door peepholes, provided historic materials are not removed. New hardware shall be of a plain, contemporary design and made of the same material as remaining historic hardware.
4. Repair or replacement in kind of existing door screens.
5. Repairs or replacement to existing non-historic doors.

## **Windows**

1. Repair and painting of existing window frames and sashes provided no change results to the interior or exterior appearance of the window, and replacement in kind of window sashes that have deteriorated beyond repair, provided each sash is separately evaluated.
2. Adjustment of window counterweights including associated disassembly and reassembly.
3. Reglazing accidentally broken windows with clear glass of the same thickness as the broken glass.
4. Repair or replacement in kind of existing window screens and storm windows.
5. Installation of hardware to include window latches, locks, hinges, provided historic materials are not removed. New hardware shall be of a plain contemporary design and made of the same material finish as remaining historic hardware.

## **Interiors**

1. Repair of existing historic cabinetwork and cabinet hardware.
2. Replacement of kitchen and bathroom appliances, fixtures, fittings, accessories, and cabinets that are less than 45 years old with compatible items. This includes replacement of non-historic kitchen cabinets with compatible items.
3. Replacement of existing non-historic flooring, carpets, and blinds, provided that when attachment to historic materials is required it is done in a reversible manner.
4. Repair and replacement in kind of only those portions of historic flooring that are extensively deteriorated.
5. Removal of deteriorated or damaged paint or coatings down to the next sound layer by hand- scraping or sanding. Abrasive methods, sandblasting, and water blasting are specifically prohibited.
6. Installation of fire, smoke, and security detectors, provided all effects to historic materials are reversible.
7. Interior renovation when historic materials or structural configurations are not damaged, to include spaces being renovated that have been significantly impacted within the last 45 years and no longer contribute to the significance of the building, provided the structural loading of the building will not be altered and character-defining features of the property will not be affected.

8. Purchase and installation of interior furniture/furnishings and Information Technology systems and equipment where those items will not alter or detract from those qualities that make the resource eligible for the National Register.
9. Repair of existing elements that are not visible or that are not character-defining features of architectural properties. The repairs will be limited to those requiring no structural modifications.
10. Refinishing in kind, i.e., painting surfaces with the same, or original, materials, and same, or original, color.
11. Removal and replacement of non-historic asbestos flooring and mastic providing that removal does not damage historic flooring.

### **Electrical/Plumbing/HVAC**

1. Repair of existing electrical and plumbing fixtures and repair or replacement of existing wiring, lines, and pipes when it can be achieved without damaging other historic features or materials.
2. Repair or replacement of existing heating and cooling systems and duct work when they do not contribute to the historic significance of a building, and provided the new heating and cooling systems do not alter or damage a building's historic features or materials.
3. Repair and replacement of existing electrical, power, lighting and communications lines and poles in their present configuration, same depth and same extent as previous disturbance, and alignments or when they do not contribute to the historic significance of the building.
4. Repair of existing elements that are not visible or that are not character-defining features of architectural properties. The repairs will be limited to those requiring no structural modifications.
5. Improving or upgrading existing electrical and plumbing fixtures, existing wiring, lines and pipes when it can be achieved without damaging other historic features, materials or spaces.

### **Energy Conservation**

1. Energy conservation measures that are not visible or do not alter or detract from those qualities that make the resource eligible for the National Register of Historic Places may include:
2. Modifications to heating, ventilation, and air conditioning control systems;
3. Insulation of roofs, crawl spaces, ceilings, attics, walls, floors, and around pipes and ducts (this exclusion does not include the installation of materials that induce, retain, or introduce moisture into a building);
4. Interior modification when the significance of the NRHP eligible building does not include the interior space based on the determination of eligibility;
5. Caulking and weather stripping, provided the color of the caulking and weather stripping is consistent with the appearance of the building; and
6. Replacement or modification of lighting systems when the modifications do not alter or detract from the significance of the resource.

### **Maintenance**

1. All maintenance and repair work on elements that are not visible and do not contribute to the historic significance of the property.
2. Maintenance, repair, and rehabilitation of non-historic structures within a listed or eligible historic district or within the view shed of historic properties provided no change in the overall size, massing, appearance or color of materials results.
3. Maintenance to buildings that are less than 50 years old provided they do not qualify under the criteria consideration for properties achieving significance within the past 50 years.

### **Mothballing/Layaway**

1. Mothballing of historic properties provided the action is completed in consideration of the procedures established by the NPS in Preservation Brief 31: Mothballing Historic Buildings.

### **Deconstruction and Demolition**

1. Demolition of World War II temporary buildings in accordance with the 1986 Army-wide Programmatic Agreement.
2. Demolition and all other undertakings associated with all Capehart-Wherry Era (1949-1962) Army Family Housing, associated structures, and landscape features in accordance with the 2002 Program Comment.
3. Deconstruction, demolition and all other undertakings occurring to buildings, structures, and landscapes that have been previously evaluated for NRHP eligibility and have been determined to be ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP in coordination with the appropriate SHPO, and which will not negatively impact existing historic properties or result in ground disturbance.
4. Deconstruction, demolition, and all other undertakings that may occur to buildings and structures that are covered through other nationwide programmatic compliance actions (Nationwide PAs, Program Comments, Exemptions, or other Program Alternatives).

### **New Construction**

1. New construction in areas where the APE of the construction project does not include historic properties and which do not require ground disturbance (such as storage buildings built on existing slabs or other non-ground-disturbing foundations, etc.)

## **ATTACHMENT D**

### **ACRONYMS/DEFINITIONS**

#### **D.1 Acronyms**

ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
AEC	Army Environmental Center
AMS	Accelerated Mass Spectrometry
APE	Area of Potential Effect
AR	Army Regulation
ARMS	Archaeological Records Management System
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act
CATEX	Categorical Exclusion
DOE	Directorate of Environment
DOE-C	Directorate of Environment-Conservation
DOQQ	Digital Ortho Quarter Quad
DPW	Directorate of Public Works
EA	Environmental Assessment
EDM	Electronic Distance Measurement
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EUL	Enhanced-use Leasing Initiative
GPR	Ground Penetrating Radar
GPS	Global Positioning System
HABS	Historic American Building Survey
HAER	Historic American Engineering Record
HALS	Historic American Landscape Survey
HPO	Historic Preservation Officer
ICRMP	Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan
IO	Isolated Occurrence
LA	Laboratory of Anthropology
MICON	Military Construction
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966
NMCRIS	New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PA	Programmatic Agreement
PAO	Public Affairs Officer
RCI	Residential Community Initiative
REC	Record of Environmental Consideration
RFMSS	Range Facility Management Support System
SDZ	Surface Danger Zone
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SJA	Staff Judge Advocate
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
TARL	Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory
TCP	Traditional Cultural Property
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
TRCI	Properties of Traditional Religious and Cultural Importance
TRU	Transect Recording Unit

USGS  
UTM

U.S. Geological Society  
Universal Transverse Mercator

## D.2 Definitions

**36 CFR Part 800.** The Codified Federal Regulation implementing Section 106 of the NHPA (See Appendix B for a list of CFRs associated with cultural management resources by the Army and other federal agencies.).

**Aboveground properties.** Properties or portions of properties, typically buildings, structures, and landscapes that are not archeology.

**Adverse effect.** Includes but is not limited to the physical destruction, damage, or alteration of part or all of a property's characteristics that contribute to the property's eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Examples include the introduction of elements that are out of character with the property or affect its setting, neglect resulting in deterioration or destruction of the property, and transfer, lease or sale of the property.

**Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP).** Established under Title 11 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended. The ACHP is to be afforded a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to proposed federal, federally licensed, federally permitted, or federally assisted undertakings that may affect properties included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

**Archeological program manager.** Senior staff who meet the requirements under the 1983 Secretary of Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*.

**Area of potential effect (APE).** Geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist there. This area always includes the actual site of the undertaking, and may include other areas where the undertaking will cause changes in land use, traffic patterns, or other aspects that could affect historic properties.

**Artifact.** An object made or modified by human beings.

**Association.** The link of a historic property with a historic event, activity, or person, also, the quality of integrity through which a historic property is associated with a particular past time and place.

**Building.** A resource, such as a house, created principally to shelter any form of human activity.

**Criteria.** The general standard by which the significance of a historic property is judged.

**Design.** A quality of integrity applied to the elements that create the physical form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.

**Determination of eligibility.** The process of ascertaining a property's eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). A property eligible for the NRHP but not actually listed or formally determined eligible by the Secretary of the Interior is afforded the same protection under Section 106 as a listed property.

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

**Effect.** An effect on a historic property may result when an undertaking alters characteristics of the property that may qualify the property for inclusion in the NRHP. For determining effect, alteration to features of a property's location, setting, or use may be relevant depending on a property's significant characteristics and should be considered.



**Evaluation.** Process by which the significance and integrity of a historic property are judged for eligibility for the NRHP.

**Feeling.** Quality of integrity through which a historic property evokes the aesthetic or historic sense of past time and place.

**Ground-disturbing activities.** Any action that disturbs soil either temporarily or permanently accomplished by any method including but not limited to hand or machine excavation, grading and removal of vegetation, rocks, or other ground cover.

**Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS).** Program administered by the National Park Service to record in detail historic buildings through architectural rendering, large format photography, and written documentation.

**Historic American Engineering Record (HAER).** Program administered by the National Park Service to record in detail historic structures through engineering drawings, large format photography, and written documentation.

**Historic American Landscape Survey (HALS).** Program administered by the National Park Service to record in detail historic landscapes through rendering, large format photography, and written documentation.

**Historic context.** An organizing structure for interpreting history that groups information about historic properties that share a common theme, common geographical location, and common time period. The development of historic contexts is a foundation for decisions about the planning, identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment of historic properties, based upon comparative significance.

**Historic Preservation Officer (HPO).** The HPO, designated by the Installation Commander, is the expert in cultural resources and the administrator of the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) and this PA. The HPO acts on behalf of the Installation Commander to coordinate compliance with this PA. If the HPO does not meet qualifications as outlined by the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (48 CFR 44738-9)*, appropriate qualified staff will assume duties of this PA.

**Historic property.** Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, object, or traditional cultural property included in, or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The term includes artifacts, records, and remains related to and located in such properties.

**Historic resource.** Historic resource is any real or personal property, record, or life way. These can be historic or prehistoric. Real properties include archeological and architectural places, monuments, planned landscapes, engineering features, or other properties that may meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Personal properties include artifacts or relics, whereas examples of historic records are any historical, oral historical, ethnographic, architectural, or other document or source reference that provides a record of the past.

**Integrity.** Authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristic(s) that existed during the property's historic or prehistoric period. Integrity consists of seven elements: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

**Interested parties/Stakeholders.** Those individuals and organizations concerned with the effects of a particular undertaking on historic properties. May include, but not limited to SHPO, ACHP, Tribes, Preservation Groups, etc.

**Keeper:** National Park Service employ responsible for the National Register of Historic Places program.

Limited use areas (Green Zones). Maneuver areas where only roll-through is allowed.

**Location.** A quality of integrity retained by a historic property existing in the same place as it did during its period of significance.

**Material.** A quality of integrity applying to the physical elements that were combined or deposited in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.

**Mitigate.** Reduce harm to historic properties.

**National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).** A list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture.

**Object:** A construction primarily artistic in nature or relatively small in scale and simply constructed, such as a statue or milepost.

**Period of significance.** Span of time in which a property attained the significance for which it meets the NRHP.

**Programmatic agreement (PA).** An agreement document that records the terms and conditions agreed upon to resolve potential adverse effects, typically developed for a large or complex project or a class of undertakings that would otherwise require numerous individual requests for ACHP comments under the NHPA, Section 106.

**Proponent.** The organization with technical and administrative control over the execution of a project or training exercise; e.g., the DPW acts as the user's agent for construction activity and is the implementing organization for those projects.

**Red Zones.** Restricted areas on Fort Bliss in which no activity is allowed.

**Section 106 process.** A review process established under NHPA Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and administered by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation under its regulations. During this process, agencies afford the ACHP an opportunity to comment on any agency activity or undertaking that may affect historic properties, and must take such comments into account.

**Section 110.** The section of the NHPA that defines federal agencies' responsibilities to preserve and use historic buildings and to establish a program to identify, evaluate and nominate historic properties to the NRHP.

**Setting.** A quality of integrity applying to the physical environment of a historic property.

**Site.** Location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.

**State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO).** A federally funded position created under the NHPA. The SHPO is appointed by the governor and charged with the administration of the NHPA and to ensure that the state's interests are considered.

**Structure.** A functional construction made for purposes other than creating shelter, such as a bridge.

**Traditional cultural property (TCP).** Properties associated with the traditional cultural practices of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community's history or (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community. TCP is the terminology used by the National Register of Historic Places program. Properties of Traditional Religious and Cultural, which is the legal terminology, is synonymous with TCP.

**Undertaking.** Undertaking means a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a Federal agency including those carried out by or on behalf of a Federal agency; those carried out with Federal financial assistance; and those requiring a Federal permit, license, or approval.

**View shed.** Areas under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency that can be seen from historic properties, typically from the perimeter of a historic district or historic property.

**Workmanship.** A quality of integrity applying to the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture during any given period or prehistory.