



CULTURAL RESOURCES SERVICES

The CMEC Cultural Resources Division includes archeologists, historians, and a historic architect with a combined total of over one hundred years of professional experience working under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and various state and international antiquities codes. All CMEC cultural resources personnel exceed the Secretary of the Interior's Qualifications Standards for archeology, architectural history, and historic architecture, as applicable. CMEC archeological staff have managed survey, testing, and data recovery projects across the United States and in various international locations. In addition to conventional archeological subsurface testing using manual and mechanical excavations, CMEC personnel have extensive experience performing non-invasive geophysical investigations and using GIS spatial tools to evaluate the archeological probability of various soils, geologic substrates, and landforms. In 2013-2014, CMEC built a laboratory to facilitate the processing and analysis of artifacts. CMEC historic resources staff have performed numerous reconnaissance and intensive-level historic buildings/structures surveys, developed historic contexts, compiled Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS)/Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), and drafted National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) nominations.

Selected Examples of CMEC Cultural Resources work include:

- In collaboration with the Center for Archeological Studies at Texas State University, CMEC conducted data recovery excavations at a listed State Antiquities Landmark on the Texas State campus in San Marcos in advance of a wastewater pipeline installation. The project required complex regulatory coordination and intricate safety features such as a custom-built locking steel lid and fully enclosed shoring for the ten-foot-deep excavations.
- CMEC archeologists performed survey and construction monitoring fieldwork for the Brazos Electric Power Cooperative (BEPC) Navarro to Ellis Transmission Line Rebuild, also known as Bethel-Reagor-Purdon, a 45-mile line rebuild that traverses parts of three counties, in 2010-2012. The archeological fieldwork included pedestrian reconnaissance and targeted shovel testing at proposed support structure locations along the alignment. Two previously unknown archeological sites were documented: one historic-age and one multicomponent (historic and prehistoric). Over 40 locations along the alignment were monitored during construction, which took place in all-night shifts to lessen the rebuild project's impact on the electrical grid.



- CMEC archeological staff conducted high-intensity, closely spaced mechanical scraping at Galveston Airport due to background research demonstrating that a historic-age cemetery may extend under the facility's runways and infields. The trenches extended up to 10 feet in depth and more than 150 feet in length, cumulatively representing approximately 1,500 cubic yards of excavated sediment. The airport remained fully open during the fieldwork, requiring close coordination with the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). CMEC secured Section 106/Antiquities Code of Texas regulatory concurrence 12 days after completing the fieldwork.

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