

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

ANTIQUITIES PERMIT APPLICATION FORM
ARCHEOLOGY

GENERAL INFORMATION

I. PROPERTY TYPE AND LOCATION

Project Name (and/or Site Trinomial) Proposed CR 110 Expansion Project
County (ies) Williamson
USGS Quadrangle Name and Number Round Rock, TX (30097-E5)
UTM Coordinates Zone 14 E 632232 N 3387361
Location Central Texas
Federal Involvement Yes No
Name of Federal Agency _____
Agency Representative _____

II. OWNER (OR CONTROLLING AGENCY)

Owner Williamson County
Representative Steven Snell
Address 710 Main Street, Suite 101
City/State/Zip Georgetown, TX 78226
Telephone (include area code) 512-943-1550 Email Address steve.snell@wilcotx.gov

III. PROJECT SPONSOR (IF DIFFERENT FROM OWNER)

Sponsor Williamson County (see above)
Representative _____
Address _____
City/State/Zip _____
Telephone (include area code) _____ Email Address _____

PROJECT INFORMATION

I. PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR (ARCHEOLOGIST)

Name Steven Sarich
Affiliation Tetra Tech
Address 8911 Capital of Texas Hwy., Ste 2310
City/State/Zip Austin, TX 78759
Telephone (include area code) (512) 645-6236 Email Address steven.sarich@tetrattech.com

ANTIQUITIES PERMIT APPLICATION FORM (CONTINUED)

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Proposed Starting Date of Fieldwork November 19, 2025
Requested Permit Duration 3 Years 0 Months (1 year minimum)
Scope of Work (Provided an Outline of Proposed Work) Prepare Research Design and Maps; Perform an Intensive Cultural Resources Survey with Shovel Testing of the APE; Prepare a Report of Findings, and Fulfill Curation Requirements under the Antiquities Code

III. CURATION & REPORT

Temporary Curatorial or Laboratory Facility Tetra Tech facilities
Permanent Curatorial Facility Center for Archeological Studies, Texas State University, San Marcos, TX

IV. LAND OWNER'S CERTIFICATION

I, Steven Snell, as legal representative of the Land Owner, Williamson County, do certify that I have reviewed the plans and research design, and that no investigations will be performed prior to the issuance of a permit by the Texas Historical Commission. Furthermore, I understand that the Owner, Sponsor, and Principal Investigator are responsible for completing the terms of the permit. Signature Date

V. SPONSOR'S CERTIFICATION

I, Steven Snell, as legal representative of the Sponsor, Williamson County, do certify that I have reviewed the plans and research design, and that no investigations will be performed prior to the issuance of a permit by the Texas Historical Commission. Furthermore, I understand that the Sponsor, Owner, and Principal Investigator are responsible for completing the terms of this permit. Signature Date

VI. INVESTIGATOR'S CERTIFICATION

I, Steven Sarich, as Principal Investigator employed by Tetra Tech (Investigative Firm), do certify that I will execute this project according to the submitted plans and research design, and will not conduct any work prior to the issuance of a permit by the Texas Historical Commission. Furthermore, I understand that the Principal Investigator (and the Investigative Firm), as well as the Owner and Sponsor, are responsible for completing the terms of this permit.

Signature [Handwritten Signature] Date 11-5-2025

Principal Investigator must attach a research design, a copy of the USGS quadrangle showing project boundaries, and any additional pertinent information. Curriculum vita must be on file with the Archeology Division.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Reviewer Date Permit Issues
Permit Number Permit Expiration Date
Type of Permit Date Received for Data Entry

Research Design
An Intensive Archeological Survey of the Proposed CR 110 Expansion Project
Williamson County, Texas
November 2025

Introduction

Williamson County proposes to expand County Road (CR) 110 in Williamson County, Texas (Project; **Figure 1**). Because the Project owner is Williamson County, a subdivision of the state of Texas, the Project must comply with the Antiquities Code of Texas (Tex. Nat. Res. Code Title 9, Ch. 191 § 191.001; ACT). To facilitate compliance with the ACT, Tetra Tech has been contracted to prepare and submit this permit application packet, which includes this research design, and to conduct an intensive archeological survey of the Area of Potential Effects (APE) before the construction of the proposed Project.

Description of the APE

The Project is located near Georgetown, Williamson County, Texas (**see Figure 1**). The proposed road facility will be a new two-lane road with a center turn lane, curb, gutter on the inside shoulder, and one uncurbed outside shoulder. The Project will cross the Mankins Branch Creek and agricultural parcels. The proposed facility will be connected to the existing Bell Gin Road/CR 110 intersection at its southern end and the existing Sam Houston Avenue/Patriot Way intersection at its northern end. The Project extends approximately 0.97 miles (mi) long and measures 150 to 241 feet (ft) in width. It encompasses approximately 18.5 acres of new right-of-way and approximately 6.5 acres of new drainage easement. Depth of impact extends no more than three ft throughout the majority of the Project, though depth of impact within the existing right-of-way along Sam Houston Avenue extends to approximately 4.5 ft (**Figure 2**).

Environmental, Geologic, and Soil Setting

The underlying geology within the APE is mapped as Austin Chalk (Kau). This Cretaceous-age formation is characterized as predominantly chalk and marl, with an average composition of approximately 85 percent calcium carbonate. (Bureau of Economic Geology 1992; **Figure 3**).

According to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Services Web Soil Survey (2025), soils within the APE are mapped as Austin-Whitewright complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded (Awd3); Austin silty clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes (AsB); Houston Black clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes (HoB); Eddy very gravelly clay loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes (EyD); and Castephen silty clay, 3 to 5 percent slopes (CaC). A short description of each soil series is presented below (**Figure 4**).

- The Austin series is characterized as silty clay soils formed on ridges derived from calcareous clayey residuum weathered from chalk.
- The Whitewright series is characterized as silty clay loam soils overlaying shallow bedrock formed on ridges, derived from residuum weathered from the Austin Chalk formation.
- The Houston series is characterized as clayey soils formed on ridges, derived from clayey residuum weathered from Cretaceous-age calcareous mudstone.
- The Eddy series is characterized by very gravelly clay loam overlaying shallow bedrock formed on ridges. It is derived from calcareous loamy residuum weathered from chalk.
- The Castephen series is characterized as silty clay and paragravelly silty clay overlaying shallow bedrock formed on ridges, derived from calcareous loamy residuum weathered from chalk.

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources and Investigations

Tetra Tech cultural resource personnel conducted a desktop literature and archives assessment for the proposed Project to determine whether previously recorded cultural resources are located within or adjacent to the APE or within a 1.6-kilometer (km) (one-mi) radius of the APE. This assessment included a review of the 2025 Texas Historical Commission’s (THC) Texas Historic and Archeological Sites Atlas (Atlas) which provided information related to the location of previously conducted archeological investigations and recorded archeological sites, cemeteries, properties currently listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (i.e., historic properties), Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks (RTHL), and State Antiquities Landmarks (SAL) that the Project may impact. Other archival documents, including historic topographic maps from the 2025 USGS TopoView collection, were also examined to identify historical structures or features mapped within or near the APE.

The APE was also overlaid on the 2025 Hybrid Potential Archeological Liability (HPALM) map data for Williamson County. The HPALM was developed by the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) to aid users in the pre-construction consultation phase by providing a predictive integrity model showing low, moderate, or high geographic zones (scaled 1 to 9) with the potential for the preservation of archeological sites with reasonable integrity in both shallow (<1 m in depth) and deep (>1 m in depth) contexts.

The THC Atlas search did not identify any archeological sites or cemeteries within the proposed CR 110 Expansion APE (**Figure 5**). Additionally, no properties listed or eligible for listing on the NRHP are located within the Project area. Six archeological sites are mapped within 1.6 km (one-mi) of the APE. Three of these sites are recorded as precontact artifact scatters, two as historic artifact scatters, and one as a multicomponent artifact scatter (THC 2025). All sites were determined to be ineligible or have undetermined eligibility for NRHP listing. These sites are presented in **Table 1** below.

Table 1. Previously recorded archeological sites within one mi of the APE.

Site Number	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility	Distance and Direction from APE
41WM1019	Multicomponent Scatter	Ineligible	0.63 km (0.39 mi) northeast
41WM1018	Precontact Scatter	Ineligible	0.47 km (0.29 mi) northeast
41WM1397	Precontact Scatter	Ineligible	0.36 km (0.22) east
41WM1396	Precontact Scatter	Ineligible	0.66 km (0.41 mi) east
41WM1300	Historic Scatter	Undetermined	1.4 km (0.86 mi) west
41WM1340	Historic Scatter	Ineligible	1.56 km (0.96 mi) southeast

Four previous investigations are mapped within the APE. Two of these linear surveys overlap the northern extent of the Project area and were conducted by American Archeology Group in 2010 and Atkins in 2019, respectively. The remaining two linear surveys, which overlap the southern extent of the Project area, were conducted by Blanton & Associates, Inc. in 2014 and Terracon Consultants, Inc. in 2015, respectively. One additional survey, conducted in 2004 by PBS&J, is located adjacent to the east. Seven additional previous investigations have been conducted within 1.6 km (one-mi) of the Project but do not intersect the APE. No sites were recorded within the APE as a result of these investigations. An overview of each investigation is presented in **Table 2** below.

Table 2. Previous archeological investigations within one mi of the APE.

Investigating Firm	Type of Investigation	Year of Investigation	Distance and Direction from APE	Atlas Number
American Archeology Group	Survey	2010	Within APE	8500020244
Atkins	Survey	2019	Within APE	8500081676
Blanton & Associates, Inc.	Survey	2014	Within APE	8500079998
Terracon Consultants, Inc.	Survey	2015	Within APE	8500081100
PBS&J	Survey	2004	East Adjacent	8500015032
Terracon Consultants, Inc.	Survey	2017	0.86 km (0.53 mi) east	8500080421 / 8500080419
Pape-Dawson	Survey	2017	1.27 km (0.78 mi) east	8500080491
Pape-Dawson	Survey	2015	1.41 km (0.87 mi) east	8500068838
PBS&J	Survey	2001	0.98 km (0.60 mi) northeast	8400010700
SWCA	Survey	2009	0.69 km (0.42 mi) northeast	8500016078
PBS&J	Survey	2004	0.61 km (0.37 mi) northeast	8500012160

Historical standing structures research was conducted using the United States Geological Survey TopoView (2024). The 1925 *Georgetown 4-d, TX* (1:48,000) topographic quadrangle shows one structure adjacent to the southernmost extent of the APE, and the 1928 *Round Rock, TX* (1:62,500) topographic quadrangle shows two structures in the same location. The 1949 *Round Rock, TX* (1:62,500) topographic quadrangle also depicts one structure adjacent to the southernmost extent of the APE and one structure adjacent to the western edge of the APE (USGS 1925, 1928, 1949). Though structures are mapped adjacent to the APE, no historic structures are mapped within the APE. Additionally, no previously identified historic properties listed on or eligible for listing on the NRHP are located within or adjacent to the APE.

One cemetery, Evangelical Free Church cemetery, is located approximately 300 meters (m) (984 ft) south of the APE (THC 2025). No impacts to the cemetery are anticipated.

The HPALM (TxDOT 2025) indicates that the APE is predominantly located within an area of moderate potential (score 5) for preserving sites with reasonable integrity in both shallow and deeply buried contexts. The central portion of the APE intersects two small zones with high shallow and moderate deeply buried potential (score 8). One small zone at the southern extent of the APE has low preservation potential in both shallow and deeply buried (score 1). The northernmost extent of the APE is mapped as having moderate shallow potential and low deeply buried preservation potential (score 4; **Figure 6**).

Survey Methods

The archeological survey aims to determine if cultural materials are present within the APE. If cultural materials are present within the APE, a qualified archeologist or group of archeologists will make a reasonable effort to determine the horizontal and vertical extent of those materials, determine the general cultural affiliation of those materials, and document any historic standing structures within the APE.

The field survey will consist of a 100 percent pedestrian survey supplemented with shovel testing of the 18.5 acres of new right-of-way and approximately 6.5 acres of new drainage easement within the overall APE. According to the Council of Texas Archeologists (CTA) Intensive Terrestrial Survey Guidelines (2020), at a minimum, shovel tests will be excavated to the lesser of: the bottom of Holocene deposits in depositional areas; subsoil in upland areas; or a minimum depth of 80 centimeters below surface. As a linear project, the survey will require at least one transect for every 30 m of width or fraction thereof. At least one ST is required per 100 linear m of each transect (equivalent to at least 16 shovel tests per mi). Exceptions to standard shovel testing include, but are not limited to: upland or erosional settings with exposed bedrock; on slopes greater than 20 percent (approximately 11 degrees); and in settings with evidence of ground disturbance. All exceptional areas will be clearly documented by photographs along with clear written documentation by the qualified surveying archeologist(s). Additional shovel tests that exceed the minimum standard may be excavated depending on field observations.

All shovel tests will be excavated to a minimum diameter of 30 centimeters (approximately one foot). Vertical control will be maintained throughout to document any subsurface artifacts or features fully. Standardized excavation documentation will be maintained, including excavation location, soil/sediment division depth, shovel test terminal depth, justification for termination, soil/sediment color, soil/sediment texture, and soil/sediment inclusions, if present. Each shovel test location will be recorded with a Global Positioning System device using a regional-specific coordinate system.

Archeological site definition will include at least three aggregated diagnostic or non-diagnostic artifacts, a single significant diagnostic artifact, or a single archeological feature greater than 50 years of age. In cases where artifacts are identified subsurface during shovel testing, sites will be defined based on iterative cruciform testing at intervals of no greater than 15 m surrounding the initial positive test, until two consecutive negative shovel tests are identified in each iterative cruciform direction. Site boundary definition will be mapped by the terminal defining tests of the cruciform testing, Project limits (i.e., APE extent), or topographic limits (e.g., landform boundaries, significant slope, streams). Assessment of factors, including landforms, streams, potential disturbance to shallow components, buried utilities, and Project limits (i.e., APE extent), will be used to constrain the site boundary before excavating additional trenches. In cases where a site is only observed on the surface, site definition will be based on the horizontal observable surface expression of artifacts and/or features. An isolated find will include any cultural materials that do not meet the criteria of a site (i.e., less than three aggregated artifacts, no significant diagnostic artifact, or no archeological feature greater than 50 years of age). Sites and isolated finds will be mapped, photographed, and described via clear written documentation.

Collection Protocol

This is a non-collection investigation. Identified artifacts and features will be digitally recorded on standardized data collection forms and thoroughly photographed, including detailed attribute and contextual photographs. In the event of potentially highly significant artifacts or features, the surveying archeologists will stop work and consult with Williamson County and the THC regarding the best course of action for protection and documentation.

Human Remains Protocol

The treatment of human remains is regulated under multiple federal and state laws and guidelines, including:

- The Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 USC 470aa-mm)
- The Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collections (36 CFR § 79)
- The Native American Graves and Repatriation Act (25 USC 3001 et seq., 43 CFR § 10)
- The Texas Health and Safety Code, Title 8, Subtitle C, § 711
- The Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, § 2
- The Texas Penal Code (Regarding theft: TPC Title 7, Ch.31 § 31.03; Regarding abuse of a corpse: TPC Title 9, Ch. 42 § 42.08)

In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains or an anticipated discovery of human remains, all work activity will be stopped. In the event of an unanticipated discovery, the local police will be notified, a representative of the local or county Coroner's Office will be contacted, and a representative of the THC will be informed. A qualified osteoarcheologist will then analyze the findings and provide recommendations for further work. In the event of an anticipated discovery of human remains, a representative of the THC will be contacted and, in conjunction with a qualified osteoarcheologist, an appropriate research design will be developed to treat the human remains appropriately. In cases of non-historical human remains, the local police will be contacted.

Reporting Protocol

Tetra Tech will prepare a report of the archeological investigation. The report will follow guidelines outlined in Chapter 26 of the THC's Rules of Practice and Procedures and the CTA's Guidelines for Cultural Resource Reports (2024). This draft will include a summary of the Project and the Project triggers, the environmental setting, a regional cultural history, the survey methodology, the survey results, and Project-specific recommendations for additional work. A draft of the survey report will be sent to Williamson County for review before submission to the THC. Tetra Tech will provide the draft cultural resource report in electronic format (.pdf and Word) and incorporate up to one round of revisions to the report before submitting the draft report to the THC for the 30-day review. After addressing any comments received from the THC, a final report will be uploaded in electronic format (.pdf) along with a completed Abstract Form. Additionally, the Project area shapefiles will be submitted to the THC, and Tetra Tech will complete the other requirements of the ACT permit to close it out. Site forms and boundaries will be forwarded to the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory to obtain a unique Smithsonian trinomial and incorporated into the report.

Curation Protocol

Tetra Tech will arrange for all appropriate curation, both temporary and permanent, of items including artifacts, data, and other material based on the provisions outlined in the Texas Natural Resources Code Title 9, Chapter 191 § 191.058.

Temporary Curatorial Facility:

Tetra Tech
8911 N Capital of Texas Highway
Suite #2310
Austin, Texas 78759

Permanent Curatorial Facility:

Center for Archaeological Studies
601 University Dr
San Marcos, TX 78666

See Appendix A for Project figures.

References Cited

Bureau of Economic Geology

1992 Geologic Map of Texas. (V. E. Barnes, Ed.) Austin, Texas: University of Texas at Austin.

Council of Texas Archeologists

2020 *Intensive Terrestrial Survey Guidelines*. Electronic Document, [CTA Intensive Survey Standards.pdf](#), accessed November 7, 2025.

2024 *Guidelines and Standards for Reports*. Archeological Sites and Cemeteries Toolkit. Electronic Document, [CTA Report Standards_April 2024.pdf](#), accessed November 7, 2025.

Texas Department of Transportation

2025 *Hybrid Potential Archeological Liability Maps-Austin District*. Archeological Sites and Cemeteries Toolkit. Electronic Document, <https://www.txdot.gov/business/resources/environmental/compliance-toolkits/archeological-sites-cemeteries.html>, accessed November 7, 2025.

Texas Historical Commission (THC)

2025 Texas Archeological Sites Atlas. Electronic Document, <https://atlas.thc.state.tx.us/Map>, accessed November 7, 2025.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

2025 *Web Soil Survey*. Natural Resources Conservation Service. Electronic Document, <https://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>, accessed November 7, 2025.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

1925 *1925 Georgetown 4-d, TX* Topographic Quadrangle. United States Department of the Interior. Geological Survey Map, 1 sheet, scale 1:48,000. Electronic Document, <https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/>, accessed November 7, 2025.

1928 *Round Rock, TX* Topographic Quadrangle. United States Department of the Interior. Geological Survey Map, 1 sheet, scale 1:62,500. Electronic Document, <https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/>, accessed November 7, 2025.

1949 *Round Rock, TX* Topographic Quadrangle. United States Department of the Interior. Geological Survey Map, 1 sheet, scale 1:62,500. Electronic Document, <https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/>, accessed November 7, 2025.



TETRA TECH

Research Design
An Intensive Archeological Survey of the Proposed CR 110 Expansion Project
Williamson County, Texas

APPENDIX A: PROJECT FIGURES







WILLIAMSON COUNTY

COUNTY ROAD 110
BELL GIN ROAD TO PATRIOT WAY/SAM
HOUSTON AVE.
WILLIAMSON COUNTY, TEXAS

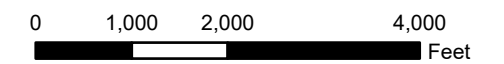
Figure 1
Project Location

Legend

-  Existing ROW
-  Existing Easement
-  Proposed Easement
-  Proposed ROW



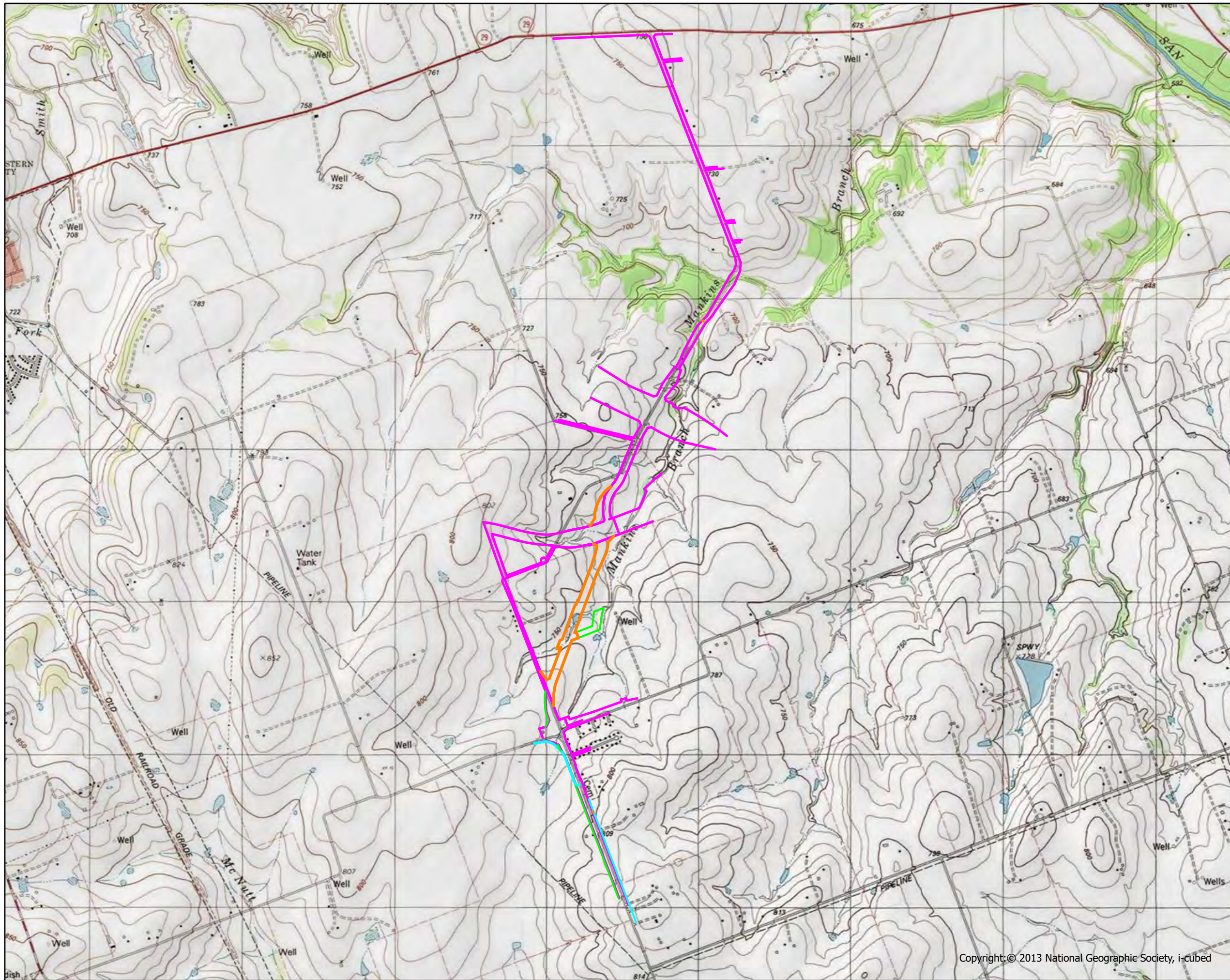
Scale: 1:24,000



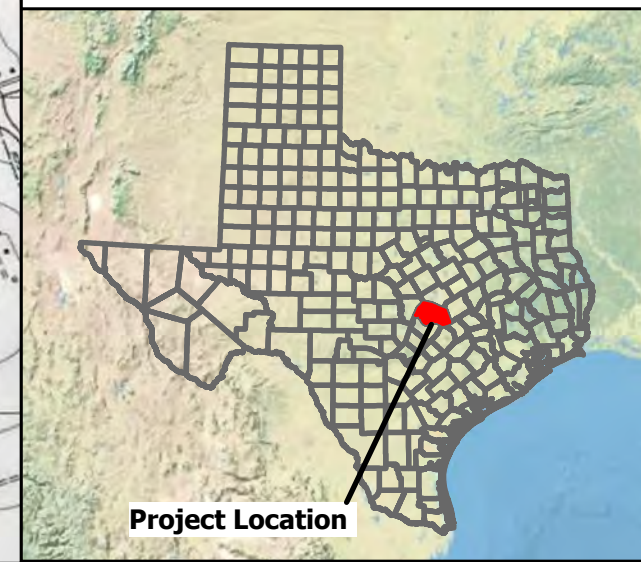
Sheet 1 of 1

Project: 212IC-HN-02967
Date: 8/2/2024 10:05 AM

Prepared by:



Copyright: © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed



Project Location







WILLIAMSON COUNTY

COUNTY ROAD 110
BELL GIN ROAD TO PATRIOT WAY/SAM
HOUSTON AVE.
WILLIAMSON COUNTY, TEXAS

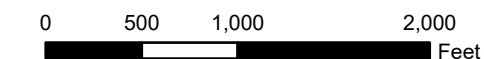
Figure 2
Project Detail

Legend

-  Existing ROW
-  Existing Easement
-  Proposed Easement
-  Proposed ROW



Scale: 1:12,000

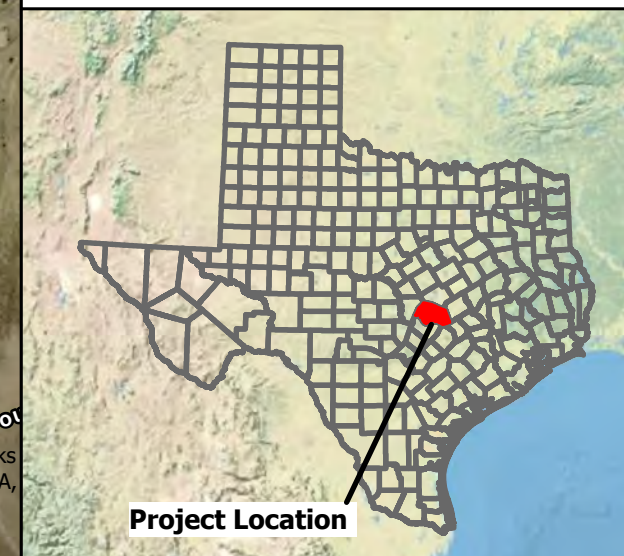


Sheet 1 of 1

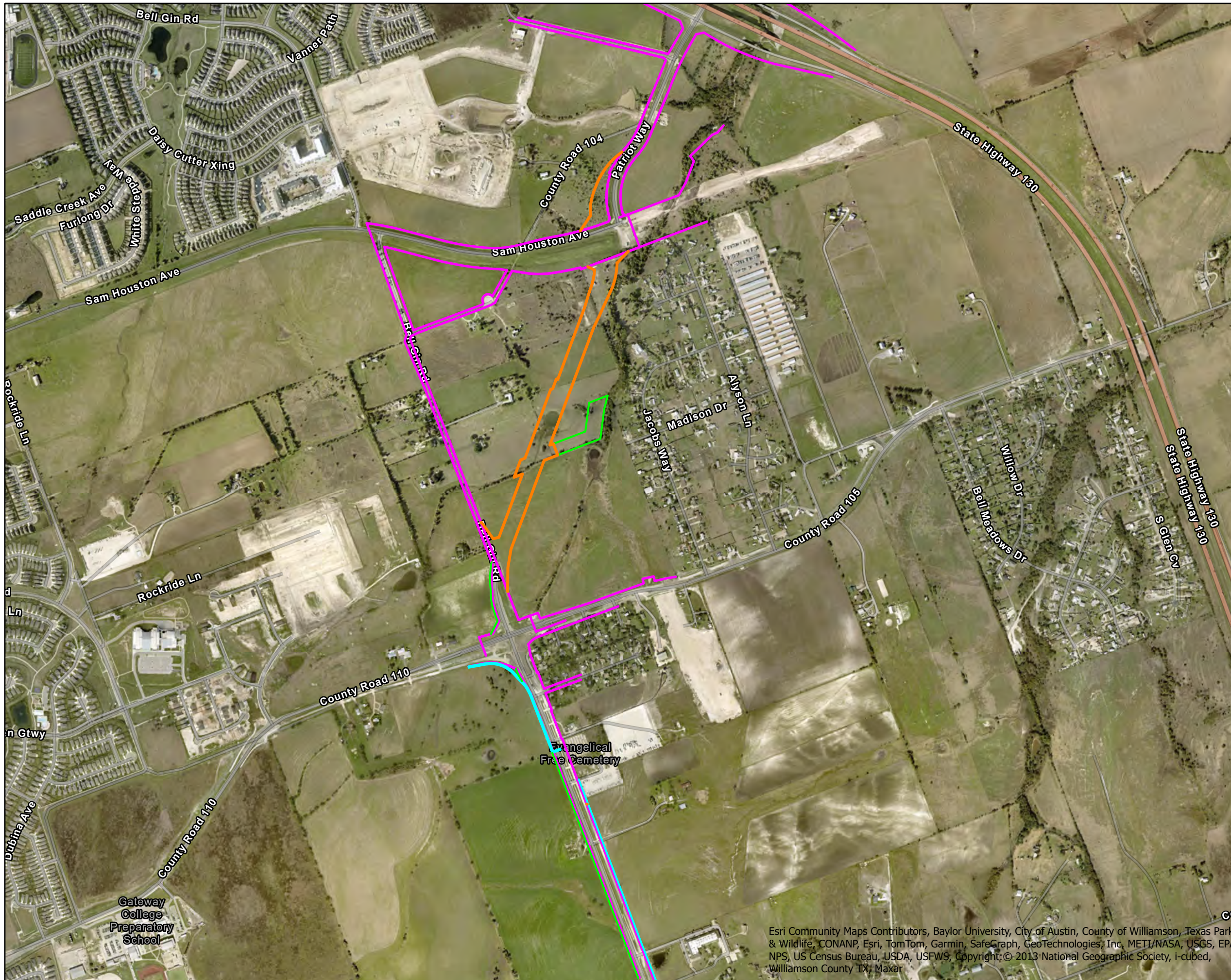
Project: 212IC-HN-02967

Date: 8/2/2024 10:15 AM

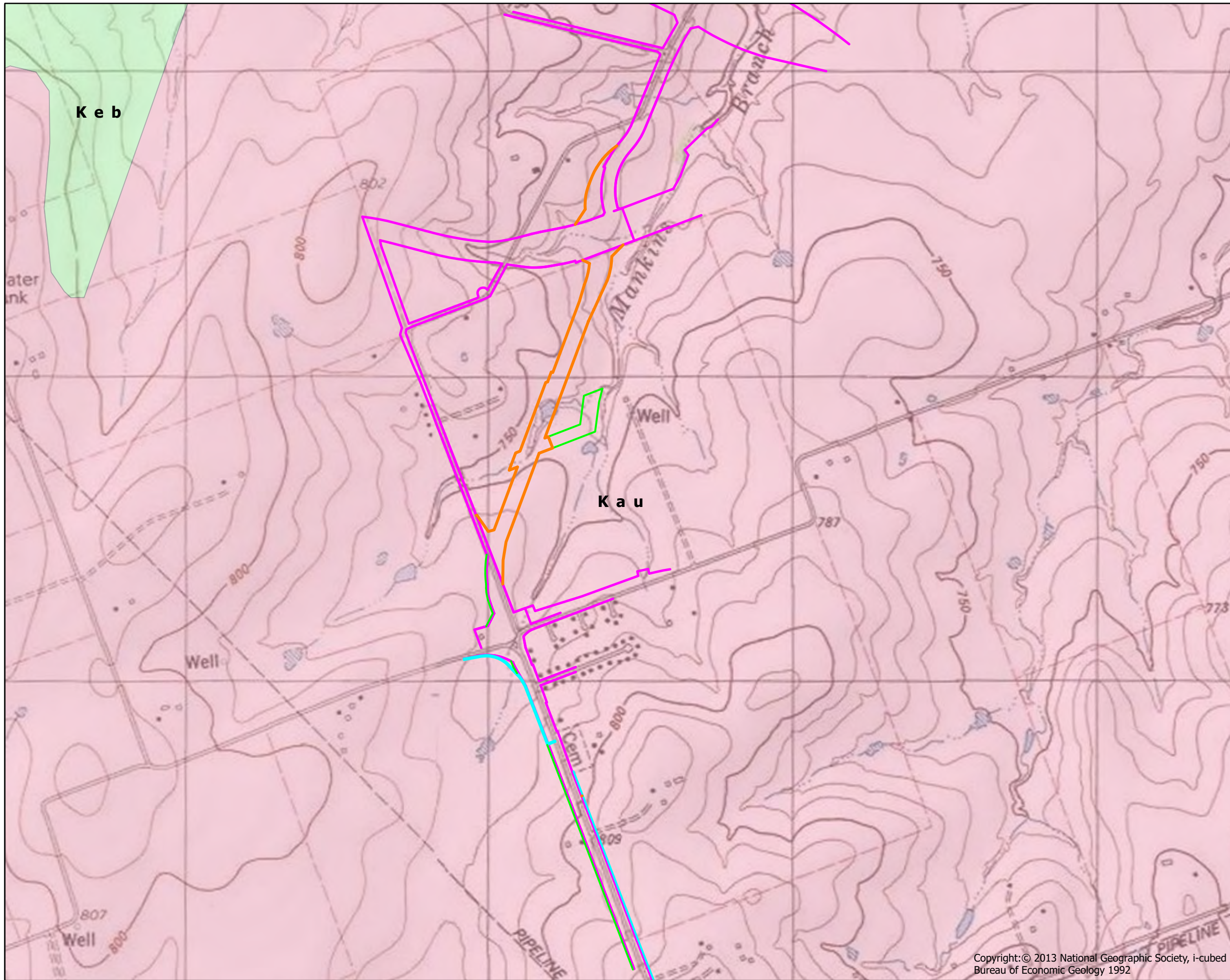
Prepared by:



Project Location



Esri Community Maps Contributors, Baylor University, City of Austin, County of Williamson, Texas Parks & Wildlife, CONANP, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS, Copyright: © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed, Williamson County TX, Maxar



WILLIAMSON COUNTY

**COUNTY ROAD 110
BELL GIN ROAD TO PATRIOT WAY/SAM
HOUSTON AVE.
WILLIAMSON COUNTY, TEXAS**

**Figure 3
Underlying Geology**

Legend

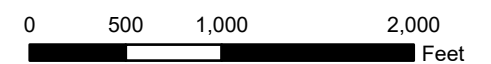
- Existing ROW
- Existing Easement
- Proposed Easement
- Proposed ROW

Geologic Unit

- Austin Chalk (Kau)
- Eagle Ford Formation and Buda Limestone, undivided (Keb)



Scale: 1:12,000



Sheet 1 of 1

Project: 212IC-HN-02967
Date: 8/2/2024 10:25 AM

Prepared by:



Project Location

Copyright: © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed
Bureau of Economic Geology 1992



WILLIAMSON COUNTY

**COUNTY ROAD 110
BELL GIN ROAD TO PATRIOT WAY/SAM
HOUSTON AVE.
WILLIAMSON COUNTY, TEXAS**

**Figure 4
Mapped Soils**

Legend

- Existing ROW
 - Existing Easement
 - Proposed Easement
 - Proposed ROW
- Soil Units**
- Austin silty clay, 0-1% slopes (AsA)
 - Austin silty clay, 1-3% slopes (AsB)
 - Austin-Whitwright complex, 2-6% slopes (AwD3)
 - Brackett association, 1-8% slopes (BktD)
 - Castephen silty clay, 1-3% slopes (CaB)
 - Castephen silty clay, 3-5% slopes (CaC)
 - Eddy very gravelly clay loam, 3-8% slopes (EyD)
 - Houston Black clay, 3-5% slopes, moderately eroded (HoB)
 - Houston Black clay, 3-5% slopes, moderately eroded (HoC2)
 - Water (W)
 - Whitwright silty clay loam, 1-5% slopes (WhC)

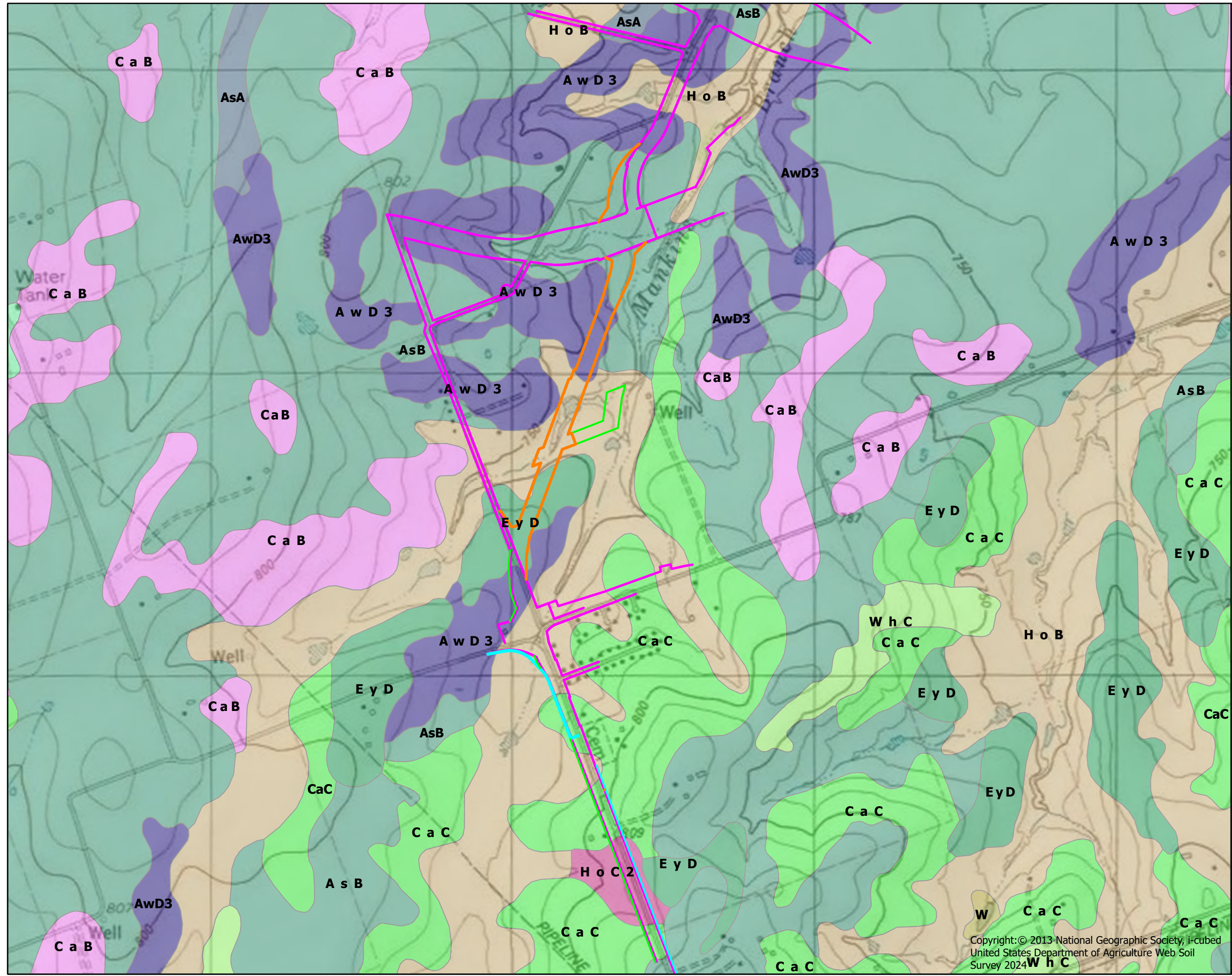


Scale: 1:12,000
0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet

Sheet 1 of 1

Project: 212IC-HN-02967
Date: 8/5/2024 2:08 PM

Prepared by:



Copyright: © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed
United States Department of Agriculture Web Soil
Survey 2024



Project Location



WILLIAMSON COUNTY

COUNTY ROAD 110
BELL GIN ROAD TO PATRIOT WAY/SAM
HOUSTON AVE.
WILLIAMSON COUNTY, TEXAS

Figure 6
Hybrid Potential
Archeological Liability Map

Legend

- Existing ROW
 - Existing Easement
 - Proposed Easement
 - Proposed ROW
 - 4-Moderate Shallow, Low Deep Potential
 - 5-Moderate Shallow, Moderate Deep Potential
 - 8-High Shallow, Moderate Deep Potential
 - 9-High Shallow, High Deep Potential
- HPALM Score**
- 0-Negligible Potential
 - 1-Low Shallow (<1m), Low Deep (>1m) Potential
 - 2-Low Shallow, Moderate Deep Potential



Scale: 1:12,000
0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet

Sheet 1 of 1

Project: 212IC-HN-02967
Date: 8/5/2024 2:34 PM

Prepared by:



Project Location

Copyright: © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed
Texas Department of Transportation 2024 Hybrid
Potential Archeological Liability Maps-Austin District.

