

## **EXHIBIT E**

### **SCENIC AREAS, HISTORIC SITES AND STRUCTURES, ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES**

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The following addresses the requirements of Arizona Administration Code R14-3-219, which states:

*Describe any existing scenic areas, historic sites and structures or archaeological sites in the vicinity of the proposed facilities and state the effects, if any, the proposed facilities will have thereon.*

## **VISUAL RESOURCES**

### **Sensitive Viewpoints**

Sensitive viewpoints consist of locations from which a significant number of individuals having some regard for the integrity of visual resources would view a landscape and be exposed to presence of the Southeast Power Link (SPL) Project (Project). Potential sensitive viewpoints in the Project Study Area (PSA) occur along transportation corridors, within proximity to residential, high technology, agricultural, and commercial land use areas.

The transportation corridors along the Project include the Loop 202, Ellsworth Road, State Route (SR)-24, Crismon Road, Merrill Road, and Warner Road. Viewer sensitivity is based on the importance of features, conditions that affect visual perception and social factors that contribute to view perception. The levels of sensitivity are generally classified as low, moderate, and high depending on viewer types and exposure, view orientation and duration, and viewer awareness/sensitivity to visual changes.

Visual quality is the visual pattern created by the combination of natural character landscapes and industrial and artificial features. Visual quality was evaluated using the following descriptions:

- Natural – the landscape exhibits distinctive and memorable natural visual features (landforms, rock outcrops, etc.) and patterns (vegetation/open space) that are largely undisturbed, usually a rural or open space setting. Few human-made development or disturbances are present.
- Rural – the landscape consists of natural and human-made features/patterns, often the result of altering the landscape for farming or mineral extraction. These areas may not be visually distinct or unusual in the region.
- Mixed Residential and Commercial – the landscape is primarily human-made and affected by elements common to the built environment of mixed residential and commercial and industrial areas. Human elements are prevalent, or landscape modifications exist, which do not compatibly blend with the natural surroundings.

## **Existing Conditions**

Six representative key viewpoints, or Key Observation Points (KOPs), were selected within the PSA to depict existing visual quality. Photos were taken during field reconnaissance in June 2018. Pole heights used for the simulations were based on engineering design that requires Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) approval and procedural change. The locations of the KOPs are depicted on **Figure E-1**. Both the existing conditions and the potential visual effects of the Project for each KOP are shown in **Figures E-2, E-3, E-4, E-5, E-6, and E-7**.

## **Proposed Alignment**

### **Northern Alignment**

#### **Loop 202 Proposed Alignment**

KOP 1 (**Figure E-2**) East Elliot Road and Santan Loop 202 Freeway – Looking east, is located between nodes P1 and P3 along Elliot Road, west of and facing the Loop 202. Existing on-ramp signs and street lights are prominently depicted. The landscape in this area is dominated by disturbed, vacant land and the visual quality is classified as Rural in character.

### **Central Alignment**

#### **SR-24 Proposed Alignment**

KOP 2 (**Figure E-3**) East Ray Road and SR-24 Freeway – Looking west, is located 0.33 miles east of node P5 along Ray Road, east of and facing SR-24. The landscape in this area is dominated by disturbed, vacant land and the visual quality is classified as Rural in character.

KOP 3 (**Figure E-4**) East Ray Road and South Ellsworth Road – Looking southwest, is located 0.54 miles southeast of node P5 along Ellsworth Road, just south of the intersection of Ellsworth Road and Ray Road, east of and facing SR-24. The landscape in this area is dominated by disturbed, vacant land and the visual quality is classified as Rural in character.

KOP 4 (**Figure E-5**) South Ellsworth Road and SR-24 Freeway – Looking north, is located between nodes P5 and P6 along Ellsworth Road, south of and facing SR-24. Existing on-ramp signs, street lights and a tall, screened fence are prominently depicted. The landscape in this area is dominated by disturbed, vacant land and the visual quality is classified as Rural in character.

### **Southern Alignment**

#### **Crismon Road Proposed Alignment**

KOP 5 (**Figure E-6**) Pecos Road and Future Crismon Road ROW – Looking south, is located south of P6, just south of Pecos Road, along the future Crismon Road. Existing distribution is prominently depicted. The landscape in this area is dominated by agricultural use and vacant land and the visual quality is classified as Rural in character.

KOP 6 (**Figure E-7**) Future Williams Field Road ROW – Looking southwest, is located 0.40 miles northeast of node P6 within the future Williams Field Road ROW, northeast of and facing the future SR-24 and Crismon Road. The landscape in this area is dominated by vacant land and the visual quality is classified as Rural in character.

## **Potential Effects**

Potential effects to visual resources relate to changes in available views of the landscape and the effects of those changes on viewers. Potential effects were evaluated based on a combination of contrasts between natural, rural and mixed residential and commercial use levels of visual quality and the levels of viewer sensitivity.

Visual resources would be affected by introducing the proposed transmission line into the existing landscape. The transmission structures introduce straight, vertical lines and color contrast under certain lighting conditions. The effects of introducing these elements into the landscape would be apparent when viewed from sensitive viewpoints.

Long-term effects to the visual quality of the landscape would result primarily from the addition of 230 kilovolt (kV) structures into the characteristic landscapes. Predominant viewers in the PSA include commercial/office users, residents and travelers on transportation corridors.

Visual effects associated with each of the KOPs are described below and shown in **Figures E-2 to E-7** (proposed view).

## **Proposed Alignment**

### **Northern Alignment**

#### **Loop 202 Proposed Alignment**

KOP 1 (**Figure E-2**) East Elliot Road and Santan Loop 202 Freeway – Looking east, is located between nodes P1 and P3 along Elliot Road, west of and facing the Loop 202. As depicted in **Figure E-2** the new transmission line would be a visual addition to the landscape. However, the transmission line would be directly adjacent to and paralleling the existing linear feature of Loop 202. Furthermore, the location of the Proposed Alignment adjacent to Loop 202 was selected to avoid sensitive viewpoints, thereby reducing the overall visual impact of the poles.

### **Central Alignment**

#### **SR-24 Proposed Alignment**

KOP 2 (**Figure E-3**) East Ray Road and SR-24 Freeway – Looking west, is located 0.33 miles east of node P5 along Ray Road, east of and facing SR-24. As depicted in **Figure E-3** the new transmission line would be a visual addition to the landscape. However, the transmission line would be directly adjacent to and paralleling the existing linear feature of SR-24. Furthermore,

the location of the Proposed Alignment adjacent to SR-24 was selected to avoid sensitive viewpoints, thereby reducing the overall visual impact of the poles.

KOP 3 (**Figure E-4**) East Ray Road and South Ellsworth Road – Looking southwest, is located 0.54 miles southeast of node P5 along Ellsworth Road, just south of the intersection of Ellsworth Road and Ray Road, east of and facing SR-24. As depicted in **Figure E-4** the new transmission line would be a visual addition to the landscape. However, the transmission line would be directly adjacent to and paralleling the existing linear feature of SR-24, which will reduce the visual impact of the poles. Additionally, SR-24 will be extended to the southeast in the future and will be a permanent linear feature that will help to reduce the overall visual impact of the poles.

KOP 4 (**Figure E-5**) South Ellsworth Road and SR-24 Freeway – Looking north, is located between nodes P5 and P6 along Ellsworth Road, south of and facing SR-24. As depicted in **Figure E-5** the new transmission line would be a visual addition to the landscape. However, the transmission line would be directly adjacent to and paralleling the existing linear feature of SR-24, which will reduce the visual impact of the poles. Additionally, SR-24 will be extended to the southeast in the future and will be a permanent linear feature that will help to reduce the overall visual impact of the poles.

### **Southern Alignment**

#### **Crismon Road Proposed Alignment**

KOP 5 (**Figure E-6**) Pecos Road and Future Crismon Road ROW – Looking south, is located south of P6, just south of Pecos Road, along the future Crismon Road. As depicted in **Figure E-6**, the new transmission line would be a visual addition to the landscape due to the increase in height. However, the transmission line would be directly adjacent to and paralleling a linear feature of future Crismon Road, helping to avoid sensitive viewpoints, and thereby reducing the overall visual impact of the poles.

KOP 6 (**Figure E-7**) Future Williams Field Road ROW – Looking southwest, is located 0.40 miles northeast of node P6 within the future Williams Field Road ROW, east of and facing the future SR-24 and Crismon Road. As depicted in **Figure E-7** the new transmission line would be a visual addition to the landscape. However, SR-24 will be extended to the southeast in the future and will be a permanent linear feature that will help to reduce the overall visual impact of the poles.

## **HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES**

A Class I cultural resources report was prepared for the Project to provide a basis to evaluate the Proposed Project Alignment and consult with agencies, as necessary, on potential mitigation requirements. The Class I report is included in **Exhibit E-1** and an overview of the report is provided below. Correspondence with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and Indian Tribes is included in **Exhibit E-2**. A Class III survey will be completed for any areas not previously surveyed following approval of an alignment and prior to construction activities.

## **Cultural Setting**

The generally accepted cultural history of the Project area shows that human utilization of Southern Arizona spans the last 11,500 years. The main chronological periods (Paleoindian, Archaic, Early Agricultural Period/Early Ceramic Period, Hohokam, Protohistoric and Historic Periods) have been archaeologically recognized, and each is characterized by different social and cultural attributes.

### **Paleoindian Period (11,500-7,500 B.C.)**

The Phoenix Basin was intermittently occupied by small, mobile hunter-gatherer groups occupying small temporary campsites and traveling across the landscape in search of large game and wild plant foods. Paleoindian cultural resources in the Phoenix Basin primarily consist of isolated occurrences of Clovis points.

### **Archaic Period (7,500-2,100 B.C.)**

After large Pleistocene mammals became extinct, peoples of the Archaic Period developed a ground stone tool industry for grinding plant materials and relied on a broader spectrum of plants and animals for subsistence. Cultural resources from the Archaic are rare, although numerous surface finds of Archaic-style projectile points have been made in the Phoenix basin.

### **Early Agricultural Period (2,100 B.C.-A.D. 50) / Early Ceramic Period (A.D 50-450)**

These periods are characterized by the first cultivation of domestic plant species in the Southwest and the introduction and expanding use of plain ware ceramic vessels, used primarily for dry seed storage. Many sites initially identified as Late Archaic in the Phoenix Basin are likely Early Agricultural Period sites. Widespread use of ceramic containers began during the Red Mountain phase (Anno Domini [A.D.] 50-350) with the plain ware pottery. True pit house construction began in the Red Mountain and continued into the subsequent Vahki phase (A.D. 350-450) which also saw the introduction of red-slipped brown ware pottery.

### **Hohokam (A.D. 450-1450)**

The Phoenix Basin Hohokam inhabited the core Hohokam area. The Hohokam sequence consists of four periods: Pioneer (A.D. 450-750), Colonial (A.D. 750-950), Sedentary (A.D. 950-1150), and Classic (A.D. 1150-1450). Initial Hohokam characteristics include pit house architecture, irrigation agriculture, cremation burials, decorated ceramics, fired clay figurines, and ball courts. Red ware, and then red-on-buff ceramics were introduced during the Pioneer as the first large, nucleated villages were constructed along major waterways. Within the Colonial, both irrigation systems and associated villages expanded. Village structure was characterized by pit houses within district courtyards with associated roasting areas and cemeteries, with ballcourts (A.D. 800) at some of the larger villages. Settlements increased in size and number during the Sedentary and village structure became more formalized. A major reorganization lead to the Classic, resulting in changes including the replacement of ball courts with platform mounds, increased inhumations,

and above-ground adobe architecture with compound walls. Buff wares were eventually replaced by redware, and later, polychromes ceramics (Abbott 1993; Andrews and Bostwick 2000).

### **Prehistoric and Historic Periods (A.D. 1450-1940s)**

Little is known about the Phoenix Basin peoples between 1450 and the arrival of the Spanish in the late 1600's. Irrigational systems in the basin were abandoned and/or possibly destroyed by environmental events. Mexico's independence from Spain (1821) and the Gadsden Purchase (1853) marked the end of the Spanish and Mexican Periods (1694-1856). The O'odham resurrected some canals along the Gila River by 1850, and Euro-American pioneers did the same along the Salt River in the 1860's when pioneer Jack Swilling had a series of canals rebuilt over earlier Hohokam canals. The City of Phoenix (1865) and the County of Maricopa (1871) were established soon afterwards. The arrival of the railroads in the 1880's and increased homesteading paved the way for increased population and economic growth into the 1900's.

### **Mesa, Arizona**

Located approximately 20 miles east of Phoenix; Mesa was originally founded by Mormon pioneers in the 1870s. Daniel Webster Jones arrived at Lehi, an area within the northern edge of present-day Mesa. Another group arrived from Utah and Idaho and moved to the top of the mesa that gives the city its name. Mesa City was registered on July 17th, 1878 on a one-square-mile townsite. A school was built in 1879, and the town was incorporated in 1883. Canals were constructed, and widened, and the town became a strong agriculture center. Falcon Field and Williams Field were opened in the 1940s bringing in military personnel and their families. Until 1960 about half of the residents earned their living in agriculture. Today, Mesa is the third largest city in Arizona with about 485,000 residents.

### **Phoenix-Mesa Gateway Airport**

A portion of the Project area is located within the Phoenix-Mesa Gateway Airport. The area encompasses the original boundaries of Higley Field, built in 1941 and renamed Williams Field a year later. In 1948 the land was purchased by the US military as a World War II air force training field by the U.S. Air Force. The base was again renamed the Williams Air Force Base (WAFB) and was mainly used for jet training. It closed in 1993 due to high operating costs. This facility was converted to a civilian airport and was expanded into an alternative airport for Sky Harbor International Airport. It reopened in 1994 under the name Williams Gateway Airport. Since the 2000s, the airport has been used for flight training by the Arizona State University (ASU) Polytechnic Campus. In 2007, it was again reopened under the name Phoenix-Mesa Gateway Airport serving cities throughout the southwest. Since 2017, some international destinations have also been added.

Several historic properties are located within the airport, including a warehouse, water tower, flagpole, ammo bunkers, a maintenance shop and hangar (National Register of Historic Places [NRHP], 2018). These features were originally part of the WAFB and are listed on the NRHP.

## **GLO Search**

General Land Office (GLO) maps on file at the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) office in Phoenix were checked for historic-period features in the area. GLO Maps are provided in **Exhibit E-1, Class I Cultural Report**.

### **Township 1 South, Range 7 East**

GLO Map 1398, filed in February 1870, shows no historic-period roads or features within the Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District (SRP) Project area (GLO 1870).

GLO Map 1397, filed in March 1913, shows a telephone line running northwest-southeast across Sections 9 and 10. This feature also appears on modern United States Geological Survey (USGS) maps but has not been formally recorded as an archaeological site (GLO 1913). A series of roads are present in the southern portions of Sections 20 and 21 along with an associated property labeled “Ed Hollscher House” in Section 21 (GLO 1913). A corral possibly related to site AZ U:10:88(Arizona State Museum [ASM]) is also depicted straddling Sections 21 and 22 (GLO 1913). Several properties are also recorded in Sections 27, 28 and 29 including homesteads belonging to J. B. Lewis, D. B. Crisp, John Messinschlager, W. H. Stipe, John Camp, and Gerald Mode (GLO 1913). A series of roads are present in these sections connecting these various homesteads to one another. These sections now comprise portions of the Phoenix-Mesa Gateway Airport.

### **Township 1 South, Range 8 East**

GLO Map 1399, filed in September 1916, shows no historic-period roads or features within the SRP Project area (GLO 1916a).

### **Township 2 South, Range 7 East**

GLO Map 1434, filed in December 1870, shows no historic-period roads or features within the SRP Project area (GLO 1870).

GLO Map 1433, filed in December 1919, shows a series of roads generally running northwest-southeast across Sections 3, 10, 11 and the southwest corner of Section 2 (GLO 1919).

### **Township 2 South, Range 8 East**

GLO Map 1435, filed in September 1916, shows a road running generally northwest-southeast across the southwest corner of Section 6 and northwest corner of Section 7 (GLO 1916b).

## **USGS Topographic Map Search**

The 1956 version of the *Higley, Az.* USGS Map (1/24,000), reprinted in 1959, was reviewed for historic features in the area. The map shows the WAFB and associated runways, housing, and roads as well as the proving grounds recorded as AZ U:10:230(ASM). The map also depicts the

Rittenhouse Elementary School in Queen Creek recorded as NR No. 98000053. A telephone line is present north of the proving grounds in Section 9. This linear feature has not been formally recorded.

The 1906 version of the *Desert Well*, Az. USGS Map (1/24,000), is a basic map showing Desert Well (outside of the Project area to the northeast), and a series of linear features, likely roads, within the center of the Project area.

The 1956 version of the *Desert Well*, Az. USGS Map (1/24,000), reprinted in 1959, also shows the proving grounds recorded as AZ U:10:230(ASM) along with a couple of roads generally running north-south and two others running east-west across Sections 34 and 35 just south of the proving grounds. Only one of these roads is now depicted on modern maps and none of them have been formally recorded. Several unrecorded roads are also present north of the proving grounds stemming from Desert Well to the east (outside of the Project area) and crossing Section 10.

## Environmental Setting

### Previously Conducted Investigations

Records at the ASM were used to identify if cultural resources were present or whether previously reported archaeological investigations had been conducted within 1 mile (1.6 kilometers) of the PSA. The records check, and literature review revealed that 96 Class III archaeological surveys have been conducted within one mile of the PSA. See **Table E-1** for details on the previous surveys.

<b>Table E-1. Previous Class III Surveys within the Class I Study Area</b>			
<b>ID</b>	<b>Project Number</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Description</b>
15	1980-217.ASM	CASA	Survey of Proposed Alcohol Distillery Plant, Maricopa Co., 40 acres, one new site recorded. No associated reference.
19	1984-112	Arizona State Museum	160 acres, no new sites recorded (Effland and Green 1984).
37	1985-130	Archaeological Research Services	SRP - Germann Road, 0.5 mile of 10ft right of way, 1 new site recorded (Stone 1985).
42	1985-232.ASM	Northland Research	Central Arizona Project (CAP), Northland Task 8, Queen Creek Irrigation District, no new sites recorded (Bureau of Reclamation 1986).
92	1986-238.ASM	Dames and Moore	Southwest Loop Highway, 6,600 acres, 6 new sites recorded (Bruder and Rogge 1986).
51-54	1987-153.ASM	Arizona State Museum	WAFB Monitoring (Euler 1987).
103	1988-40.ASM	Archaeological Consulting Services	Power Road Communication Easement, 0.61 acre, no new sites recorded (Hoffman 1988).
58	1988-69.ASM	Archaeological Consulting Services	Queen Creek II û EMCON, 640 acres, 1 new site recorded (Macnider 1988).



<b>Table E-1. Previous Class III Surveys within the Class I Study Area</b>			
<b>ID</b>	<b>Project Number</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Description</b>
57	1991-1.ASM	Archaeological Consulting Services	Archaeological Survey of a Half Mile Section of Pecos Road, 3.3 acres, no new sites recorded (Macnider 1991).
60-62	1992-331.ASM	SWCA	WAFB Testing, 2,000 acres, 10 new sites recorded (Greenwald et al. 1993).
20	1993-297.ASM	SWCA	Guadalupe/Crismon Survey, 141 acres, no new sites recorded (Haynes-Peterson 1993a).
21	1993-298.ASM	SWCA	Archaeological Survey of 440 acres at Elliot Road, 1 new site recorded (Haynes-Peterson 1993b).
22	1993-299.ASM	SWCA	200 acres near Ray and Hawes Roads in Mesa, 1 new site recorded (Mitchell 1993).
23	1994-107.ASM	SWCA	155-acre survey at Hawes Road and Elliot Road, no new sites recorded (Mitchell 1994a).
36	1994-108.ASM	SWCA	SRP Germann Substation, 1.3 acres, no new sites recorded (Mitchell 1994b).
55	1994-180.ASM	Archaeological Research Services	Hardison/Downey, 50 acres, 3 new sites recorded (Stone 1994). aka 7.3270.SHPO
9	1994-308.ASM	Soil Systems	Ellsworth Road Between Warner and Guadalupe, 55 acres, no new sites recorded (Owens and Davies 1994).
26	1994-310.ASM	Archaeological Consulting Services	Gilbert Jr High #4 Survey, 39.4 acres, no new sites recorded (Punzmann 1994).
45	1994-436.ASM	Soil Systems	Ranch Jardines, 94 acres, no new sites recorded (Owens 1994).
33	1995-155.ASM	SWCA	Guadalupe Road, 63.6 acres, no new sites recorded (Mitchell 1995).
27	1996-120.ASM	Northland Research	Sunbelt Holdings Survey, 220 acres, 1 new site recorded (Hackbarth 1996).
11	1997-219.ASM	SWCA	Mesquite Canyon Survey, 160 acres, no new sites recorded (Mitchell and Stubing 1997).
5	1997-427.ASM	Soil Systems	Shea Homes-Santa Rita Ranch State Land Survey, 1 mile of 40ft right of way, no new sites recorded (Breternitz 1997).
56	1997-502.ASM	Dames & Moore	Williams Gateway Airport Data Recovery (Bruder 2000).
95	1998-401.ASM	Dames & Moore	Power Road (Guadalupe to Baseline), 96 acres, no new sites recorded (Garcia and Lewenstein 1998).
46	1998-420.ASM	Logan Simpson Design	Ellsworth (Baseline to Germann) Environmental Overview, 182.4 acres, 3 new sites recorded (Brown 1998).
2	1998-544.ASM	The Louis Berger Group	Augusta Ranch Survey, 640 acres, 1 new site recorded (Hohmann and Davis 1998).
25	1999-22.ASM	Archaeological Consulting Services	Crismon and Guadalupe Roads Survey, 160 acres, no new sites recorded (DeMaagd 1999).
80, 104	1999-25.ASM	Archaeological Consulting Services	Santan Freeway: price-Superstition Freeways, 780 acres, no new sites recorded (Macnider and Adams 1998).

<b>Table E-1. Previous Class III Surveys within the Class I Study Area</b>			
<b>ID</b>	<b>Project Number</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Description</b>
3	1999-400.ASM	Boloyan Archaeological Services	Signal Butte & Crismon Road, 2 miles of 40ft right of way, no new sites recorded (Boloyan 1999).
12	2000-23.ASM	Scientific Archaeological Services	Elliot Road Detention Basins and Outfall Channel Inventory, 17.3 acres, no new sites recorded (Rodgers 2000).
97	2000-269.ASM	Archaeological Consulting Services	Gilbert: Elliot District Park, 65 acres, no new sites (DeMaagd 2000).
34	2000-525.ASM	SWCA	Ellsworth Road Survey, 160 acres, no new sites recorded (Stubing 2000).
50	2000-774.ASM	Soil Systems	Crismon and Queen Creek Roads Survey, 12 acres, 1 new site recorded (Breternitz 2000).
48	2001-119.ASM	Northland Research	Pecos & Vineyard. No associated reference.
49	2001-312.ASM	Boloyan Archaeological Services	Cactus Waste System, 8.6 acres, no new sites recorded (Boloyan 2001).
100	2001-339.ASM	SWCA	Gateway 80 Survey, no new sites recorded (Lundin 2001).
35	2001-471.ASM	SWCA	Ellsworth & Germann 160 Survey, 160 acres, no new sites recorded (Lundin 2001).
13-14	2001-627.ASM	Desert Archaeology	Casey to Cooley Survey, 4.7 acres, no new sites recorded (Clark 2000).
38	2001-776.ASM	SWCA	Euell Barnes Survey, 120 acres, no new sites recorded (Lundin 2002).
59	2002-108.ASM	SWCA	Germann 80 Acre Survey, 1 new site recorded (Ryden 2002).
93	2002-162.ASM	Archaeological Research Services	PHO Hawk, 0.73 acre, no new sites recorded (Coriell 2002).
17	2002-265.ASM	HDR Engineering	RWCD, Second Pipeline, 255 acres, 5 new sites recorded (Touchin et al. 2002).
4	2002-386.ASM	SWCA	Potomac Cell Tower Survey, 0.25 acre, no new sites recorded (Schmidt and Mitchell 2002).
0	2002-78.ASM	EPG	ASLD Lease Application No. 003-106799, 60 acres, no new sites recorded (Darrington 2002).
28	2003-1009.ASM	SWCA	Ryan Ellsworth Survey, 275 acres, no new sites recorded (Lindly 2003a).
96	2003-1278.ASM	Archaeological Research Services	Liberty School, 0.04 acre, no new sites recorded (Goldstein 2003).
47	2003-1369.ASM	Archaeological Consulting Services	Power and Ray Roads (Punzmann and Fangmeier 1994).
16	2003-1493.ASM	Desert Archaeology	Elliot Road West of Ellsworth Road Survey, 1.9 acres, no new sites recorded (Clark 2003).
87-88	2003-516.ASM	SWCA	Santan Expansion Project Natural Gas Pipe Line, 700 acres, 2 new sites recorded (Lindly et al. 2002).

<b>Table E-1. Previous Class III Surveys within the Class I Study Area</b>			
<b>ID</b>	<b>Project Number</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Description</b>
18	2003-776.ASM	The Louis Berger Group	Kaufmann & Broad: Ellsworth & Guadalupe, 160 acres, no new sites recorded (Davis 2000).
6	2003-862.ASM	The Louis Berger Group	Crismon Road Survey, 0.7 mile of 30ft right of way, no new sites recorded (Davis 1999).
64	2004-108.ASM	SWCA	MCDOT PM-10 (SE OPS), 8.3 acres, no new sites recorded (Lindly 2003b).
8	2004-1791.ASM	SWCA	230 acres at Hawes and 202 (Future), no new sites recorded (Foster and Schmidt 2004).
78	2004-479.ASM	SWCA	Mountain Horizons, 560 acres, 2 new sites recorded (North et al. 2004).
98	2004-508.ASM	Desert Archaeology	Monterey Avenue and Power Road Survey, 2.3 acres, no new sites recorded (Clark 2004a).
99	2004-509.ASM	Desert Archaeology	Power Road Survey (Clark 2004b).
44	2004-563.ASM	Desert Archaeology	Queen Creek Owl Survey, 0.01 acre, no new sites recorded (Clark 2004).
7	2004-758.ASM	Desert Archaeology	Warner Ellsworth Substation Survey, 2.4 acres, no new sites recorded (Watts and Henderson 2004).
66	2005-1295.ASM	Northland Research	Williams Gateway Airport Very High Frequency Omni-Directional Radio Range Tactical Air Navigation Aid (VORTAC) Monitoring (Bockhorst and Aguila 2005).
70	2005-187.ASM	Northland Research	Queen Creek Road and Crismon Road Survey, 7 acres, no new sites recorded (Shaw 2003).
77	2005-424.ASM	SWCA	Ironwood Drive Right-of-way, 230 acres, 1 new site recorded (Bellavia et al. 2005).
74	2005-983.ASM	SWCA	290 acres Queen Creek & Ellsworth Survey, no new sites recorded (Foster and Bellavia 2005).
79	2006-278.ASM	Desert Archaeology	Dinosaur Transmission Line Survey, 74.5 acres, no new sites recorded (Henderson 2006).
90	2006-430.ASM	ESMI	Mesa 311-Acre Inventory, 1 new site recorded (Lane 2006).
94	2006-454.ASM	SWCA	Dominion 23-acre ASFB Site, 23 acres, no new sites recorded (Bellavia et al. 2006).
67	2006-473.ASM	Northland Research	Ellsworth and Guadalupe Roads Survey, 11 acres, no new sites recorded (Gage 2006a).
76	2006-611.ASM	Northland Research	Queen Creek and Crismon Roads Survey, 34 acres, no new sites recorded (Gage 2006b).
75	2006-87.ASM	Boloyan Archaeological Services	Bowyer, 160 acres no new sites recorded (Boloyan 2005).
71	2006-975.ASM	SWCA	Elliot and Ellsworth, 290 acres, no new sites recorded (Peterson and Mitchell 2006).
68	2007-114.ASM	Northland Research	General Motors (GM) Proving Ground Survey, 3,200 acres, 6 new sites recorded (Moore 2006).
83-85, 105	2007-348.ASM	Carter Burgess	Pinal County Survey, 64.7 acres, no new sites recorded (Stubing 2007).

<b>Table E-1. Previous Class III Surveys within the Class I Study Area</b>			
<b>ID</b>	<b>Project Number</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Description</b>
72	2007-443.ASM	SWCA	ADESA Archaeological and Biological Services, 260 acres, no new sites recorded (Farhni 2007).
91	2008-232.ASM	URS Corporation	MCDOT Ellsworth, 22 acres, 1 new site recorded (Doyel and Rogge 2002).
69	2008-816.ASM	Logan Simpson Design	Mesa Proving Ground, 100 acres, no new sites recorded (Orcholl 2008).
81	2009-281.ASM	WAPA	Rogers Coolidge Insert Structure & Danger Tree Removal, 13.4 acres, 1 new site recorded (Bilsbarrow 2008).
82	2009-551.ASM	SWCA	110 acres Archaeological Survey in Queen Creek, no new sites recorded (Bellavia and Mitchell 2007).
101	2011-286.ASM	Antigua Archaeology	T-Mobile USA PH30402-A, 1 acre, no new sites recorded (Moses and Luchetta 2011).
73	2011-590.ASM	Soil Systems	K-H Meridian Industrial Park Mesa Survey, 100 acres, no new sites recorded (Breternitz 2004).
86	2011-616.ASM	Soil Systems	MCDOT-Phase 1 Roads, 24-mile-long survey, no new sites recorded (Breternitz et al. 2011).
89	2015-52.ASM	ESMI	Cultural Resources Inventory of the 740-acre Pacific Proving Grounds North Parcels, 13 new sites recorded (Poseyesva 2013).
32	7.2512.SHPO	SHPO	Unknown. No additional information.
30	7.2533.SHPO	SHPO	Unknown. No additional information.
41	7.2534.SHPO	SHPO	Unknown. No additional information.
40	7.2535.SHPO	SHPO	Unknown. No additional information.
102	78-057.ASU	Arizona State University	Unknown, no information.
43	SHPO-2001- 3011	Aztlan Archaeology	A Cultural Resources Inventory for a Proposed Telecommunications Site (PH54XC003A, Graber) (Slawson 2001).

The above studies provide only limited information applicable to the PSA.

### **Previously Recorded Cultural Resources**

Seventy-two previously recorded archaeological sites were identified within the one-mile buffer of the PSA (**Table E-2**). Fifteen of the sites are within 1,000 feet of the Proposed Alignment.

<b>Table E-2. Previously-Recorded Archaeological Sites within the Class I Study Area</b>			
<b>ID</b>	<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>NRHP Status</b>
28	AZ U:10:22(ASM)	Massera Ruin/Midvale Site. Large prehistoric site with trash mound, ballcourt, and associated artifact scatter.	Eligible individually per SHPO in 2003-2008 under criterion d.
3	AZ U:10:26(ASM)	Historic Berm Site with trash scatter, water control devices, concrete foundations. Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter and roasting pit.	Ineligible individually per SHPO in 2009. Eligible individually in 2005. Status unclear.

<b>Table E-2. Previously-Recorded Archaeological Sites within the Class I Study Area</b>			
<b>ID</b>	<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>NRHP Status</b>
24	AZ U:10:28(ASM)	Dead Hawk Site. Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter. 2nd locus	Ineligible individually per SHPO in 2003.
25	AZ U:10:28(ASM)	Dead Hawk Site. Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter. 1st locus.	Ineligible individually per SHPO in 2003.
20	AZ U:10:29(ASM)	Tank Site. Historic-period farmstead with house foundations, corral, tank, earthen mound, and trash scatter.	Not formally evaluated in 2008.
21	AZ U:10:30(ASM)	Wash Site. Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Considered eligible per recorder in 1997, not formally evaluated.
29	AZ U:10:32(ASM)	Sand Dune South Site. Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Needs testing per SHPO. Not formally evaluated.
13	AZ U:10:56(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter. 1st locus.	Eligible individually per SHPO under criterion d (date unknown).
14	AZ U:10:56(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter. 2nd locus.	Eligible individually per SHPO under criterion d (date unknown).
63	AZ U:10:57(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Considered eligible per recorder in 2006 (criterion unknown), not formally evaluated.
1	AZ U:10:58(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Eligible individually per SHPO in 2006 (criterion unknown).
2	AZ U:10:59(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Eligible individually per SHPO in 2000 under criterion d.
4	AZ U:10:61(ASM)	Ordinance Site. Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter. Historic- period trash scatter and canal segments.	Eligible individually per SHPO in 2009 under criterion d.
9	AZ U:10:62(ASM)	Touch and Go Site. Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Not formally evaluated.
11	AZ U:10:63(ASM)	Flight Site. Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Not formally evaluated.
10	AZ U:10:64(ASM)	Grenade Site. Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter and bedrock grinding stone.	Not formally evaluated.
12	AZ U:10:65(ASM)	Radar Site. Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Considered eligible per recorder in 1997, not formally evaluated.
5	AZ U:10:66(ASM)	El Horno Grande. Prehistoric Hohokam site with horn, rock pile, bedrock grinding stone, and associated artifact scatter.	Ineligible individually per SHPO in 2009.
16	AZ U:10:67(ASM)	Lost Pioneer Site. Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Not formally evaluated.
6	AZ U:10:68(ASM)	Outer Limits. Prehistoric Native American site with bedrock grinding stone and lithic scatter. Prehistoric canal segment used into historic times.	Ineligible individually per SHPO in 2003. Status unclear.
31	AZ U:10:69(ASM)	aka AZ U:10:25(ASU). Will E. Coyote Site. Large prehistoric Hohokam site with pit houses, depressions, hearths, roasting pits, and artifact scatter.	Eligible individually per SHPO in 2005-2006 under criterion d.

<b>Table E-2. Previously-Recorded Archaeological Sites within the Class I Study Area</b>			
<b>ID</b>	<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>NRHP Status</b>
18	AZ U:10:74(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Not formally evaluated in 1993.
15	AZ U:10:77(ASM)	Natural drainage, not an archaeological site.	Not formally evaluated.
8	AZ U:10:78(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Eligible individually per SHPO in 2000 under criterion d.
17	AZ U:10:79(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Eligible individually per SHPO in 2000 under criterion d.
7	AZ U:10:80(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Eligible individually per SHPO under criterion d (date unknown).
22	AZ U:10:87(ASM)	Historic-period footings and associated trash scatter.	Not formally evaluated.
3	AZ U:10:88(ASM)	Historic-period trash scatter.	Not formally evaluated by SHPO in 2008.
30	AZ U:10:89(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter and bedrock grinding stone.	Ineligible individually per SHPO in 2002.
26	AZ U:10:111(ASM)	Hawes Road Farms. Historic-period site with house foundations, well, out building, and trash scatter.	Not considered eligible per recorder in 1996, not formally evaluated.
32	AZ U:10:116(ASM)	Rittenhouse Ruin. Large prehistoric Hohokam site with trash mounds, pit features, and artifact scatter.	Eligible individually per SHPO in 2003, 2005, and 2008 under criterion d.
19	AZ U:10:144(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Not formally evaluated in 1993.
73-77	AZ U:10:155(ASM)	Roosevelt Canal.	Not evaluated per SHPO in 2009.
70	AZ U:10:167(ASM)	Farmhouse Site. No information.	Considered ineligible per recorder in 2002. Not formally evaluated.
36	AZ U:10:175(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Eligible individually per SHPO in 2008 under criterion d.
35	AZ U:10:176(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam site pit features, pit houses, roasting pit, and artifact scatter.	Eligible individually per SHPO in 2005-2006 under criterion d.
37	AZ U:10:184(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter and undefined rock feature.	Ineligible individually per SHPO in 2005 and 2006.
55	AZ U:10:224(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Considered eligible per recorder in 2006 under criterion d, not formally evaluated.
61	AZ U:10:225(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Considered eligible per recorder in 2011 (criterion unknown), not formally evaluated.
33	AZ U:10:226(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Not considered eligible per recorder in 2006, not formally evaluated.
34	AZ U:10:228(ASM)	Historic-period corral and trash scatter.	Not considered eligible per recorder in 2006, not formally evaluated.
0	AZ U:10:229(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam horn and artifact scatter.	Considered eligible per recorder in 2000, not formally evaluated.
72	AZ U:10:230(ASM)	GM proving grounds (test track and buildings).	Not considered eligible per recorder in 2006 and 2008, not formally evaluated.

<b>Table E-2. Previously-Recorded Archaeological Sites within the Class I Study Area</b>			
<b>ID</b>	<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>NRHP Status</b>
38	AZ U:10:251(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Needs testing per recorder in 2008, not formally evaluated.
49	AZ U:10:258(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Needs testing per recorder in 2010, not formally evaluated.
39	AZ U:10:259(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Needs testing per recorder in 2010, not formally evaluated.
68	AZ U:10:260(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Needs testing per recorder in 2010, considered eligible per recorder in 2011, not formally evaluated.
41	AZ U:10:263(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Not considered eligible per recorder in 2010, not formally evaluated.
40	AZ U:10:264(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Not considered eligible per recorder in 2010, not formally evaluated.
43	AZ U:10:265(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Needs testing per recorder in 2010, not formally evaluated.
42	AZ U:10:266(ASM)	Undefined depression, possibly natural.	Needs testing per recorder in 2010, not formally evaluated.
57	AZ U:10:268(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam site with undefined depressions, rock piles, and artifact scatter.	Needs testing per recorder in 2010, considered eligible per recorder in 2011, not formally evaluated.
58	AZ U:10:269(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Not considered eligible per recorder in 2011, not formally evaluated.
48	AZ U:10:270(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter and undefined rock alignments.	Needs testing per recorder in 2010, not formally evaluated.
47	AZ U:10:271(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter and undefined rock alignments.	Needs testing per recorder in 2010, not formally evaluated.
46	AZ U:10:272(ASM)	Undefined rock alignments.	Needs testing per recorder in 2010, not formally evaluated.
45	AZ U:10:273(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter with associated undefined rock features.	Needs testing per recorder in 2010, not formally evaluated.
44	AZ U:10:274(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Not considered eligible per recorder in 2010, not formally evaluated.
69	AZ U:10:275(ASM)	Sand Dune Site. Large prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Considered eligible per recorder in 2010 and 2011 under criterion d, not formally evaluated.
62	AZ U:10:294(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Not considered eligible per recorder in 2011, not formally evaluated.
53	AZ U:10:295(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter and undefined rock feature.	Considered eligible per recorder in 2011 under criterion d, not formally evaluated.
56	AZ U:10:296(ASM)	Historic-period trash scatter. A few prehistoric artifacts.	Not considered eligible per recorder in 2011, not formally evaluated.
50	AZ U:10:297(ASM)	Historic-period trash scatter.	Not considered eligible per recorder in 2011, not formally evaluated.
59	AZ U:10:298(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Needs testing per recorder in 2011, not formally evaluated.
51	AZ U:10:299(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Considered eligible per recorder in 2011 under

<b>Table E-2. Previously-Recorded Archaeological Sites within the Class I Study Area</b>			
<b>ID</b>	<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>NRHP Status</b>
60	AZ U:10:300(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Considered eligible per recorder in 2011 under criterion d, not formally evaluated.
52	AZ U:10:301(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Considered eligible per recorder in 2011 under criterion d, not formally evaluated.
64	AZ U:10:302(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Needs testing per recorder in 2011, not formally evaluated.
65	AZ U:10:303(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Considered eligible per recorder in 2011 under criterion d, not formally evaluated.
66	AZ U:10:304(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Considered eligible per recorded in 2011 under
54	AZ U:10:305(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Considered eligible per recorder in 2011 under criterion d, not formally evaluated.
67	AZ U:10:306(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Considered eligible per recorder in 2011 under criterion d, not formally evaluated.

## Potential Effects

The Class I cultural inventory identified 72 sites within the one-mile buffer of the PSA, of which 15 of the sites are within 1,000 feet of the Proposed Alignment or the RS-31 Substation Siting Area. Of these, three have been recommended eligible for the NRHP, one is ineligible, and the remaining 11 have not been formally evaluated. All three of the sites that are eligible for the NRHP are artifact scatters that can likely be avoided during construction. One is located along the south side of the future SR-24, another on the north side of the future SR-24 extension, and the last is located south of the Project's southern interconnection point.

For most cultural resources, the greatest potential for adverse impacts are from ground disturbing activities directly associated with Project construction. For the proposed Project, ground disturbance would occur at structure locations, improvements to access roads for construction, traffic associated with stringing of the conductors, operation, or maintenance, and at ancillary construction sites such as pull sites, construction yards and material staging areas. Some historic and prehistoric sites are important because they are locations of significant historical or traditional events, traditional or historical transportation corridors, or because they include important buildings or structures that are integrally associated with the setting and feeling of their location. In the latter cases, indirect effects such as visual, atmospheric, or auditory intrusions on the setting also need to be taken into consideration. Some unavoidable indirect effects may occur to cultural resources. For example, vibration can impact architectural remains by shaking fragile walls and dust, and exhaust from construction vehicles can coat and erode architectural structures and rock art panels. Other indirect impacts that can occur include vandalism, an increase in incidental deterioration, artifact collection, or illegal excavation or removal of structural materials as a result of opening or easing access to previously inaccessible areas for the construction crews and consequently, the general public. Restriction of access to sensitive areas can reduce indirect effects.



Appropriate mitigation measures for known sites and sites discovered during subsequent Class III pedestrian surveys would be developed in consultation with the appropriate land managing agencies, including ASLD, and with SHPO, and interested Tribes. Many potential effects can be removed by avoiding cultural resource sites. Mitigation measures could include moving structure locations or pull sites, where possible, and flagging or fencing of sites during construction. Adjusting structure spacing so that they are placed at the maximum feasible distance from the resource can also minimize effects to linear historic properties such as canals and roads. Other mitigation measures could include site testing and excavation.

Intensive Class III inventories may not identify all historic properties because various natural conditions can hinder the discovery process. Unanticipated discoveries are undocumented cultural resources and human remains that are encountered during construction or operations of facilities. If unanticipated discoveries are made in connection with construction activities, the Project will immediately suspend all operations in the vicinity of the find and not resume until the discovery is appropriately treated and authorization is given by the appropriate agency.

## **Proposed Alignment**

### **Northern Alignment**

#### **Loop 202 Proposed Alignment**

The Proposed Alignment (P1 – P3) would parallel existing roads/highways for its entire length, approximately 1.55 miles along the east side of Loop 202, or 1.67 miles along the west side of Loop 202. There are two previously recorded sites within 1,000 feet of the Proposed Alignment. Of these, one is located on the west side of Loop 202 and the other is located on both sides of Loop 202. The site located on the west side of Loop 202 has not been formally evaluated but is nearly 1,000 feet from the centerline of the Proposed Alignment and may be easily avoided. The site located on both sides of Loop 202 is an artifact scatter that was previously determined to be ineligible for the NRHP. It is likely that these sites will require minimal mitigation prior to construction and may possibly be avoided.

#### **RS-31 Substation Siting Area**

There are two previously recorded sites within 1,000 feet of the RS-31 Substation Siting Area (226 acres). Neither of these sites are located within the RS-31 Substation Siting Area and both are trash scatters that will likely require minimal mitigation prior to construction and may possibly be avoided.

### **Central Alignment**

#### **SR-24 Proposed Alignment**

The Proposed Alignment (P5 – P6) would parallel the future SR-24 for its entire length, approximately 2.08 miles on the north side of SR-24, or 2.55 miles along the south side of SR-24.

There are eight previously recorded sites within 1,000 feet of the Proposed Alignment. Of these, six have not been formally evaluated and two are considered eligible for the NRHP. Of the eligible sites, one is located nearly 1,000 feet north of the Proposed Alignment and will likely not be impacted. The other eligible site is an artifact scatter that may be avoided. In addition, all of the sites along the Proposed Alignment are artifact scatters and it is likely that they will require minimal mitigation prior to construction and may possibly be avoided.

### **Southern Alignment**

#### **Crismon Road Proposed Alignment**

The Proposed Alignment (P6 – P14) would parallel an existing transmission line and existing and planned roads for its entire length, approximately 2.11 miles. There are four previously recorded sites within 1,000 feet of the Proposed Alignment. Three of these sites have not been formally evaluated and one is considered eligible for the NRHP. The eligible site is located south of the Project's southern interconnection point and it is not likely to be impacted. Additionally, all of the sites are artifact scatters and it is likely that they will require minimal mitigation prior to construction and may possibly be avoided.

### **Conclusion**

The Proposed Alignment along both sides of the future SR-24 has sites that have been recommended eligible for the NRHP and another eligible site is located south of the Project's southern interconnection point. All of these sites are artifact scatters that will probably require minimal mitigation prior to construction and may possibly be avoided. Additionally, there are known discrepancies with regard to the spatial information of the archaeological sites on the AZSITE database. Therefore, it is recommended that the previously recorded archaeological sites within 1,000 feet of the Proposed Alignment be relocated and reevaluated. It is recommended that a Class III pedestrian inventory survey be conducted on all Project areas that have not been previously surveyed to identify and record any unknown cultural resources that may be present for evaluation and determination of significance.

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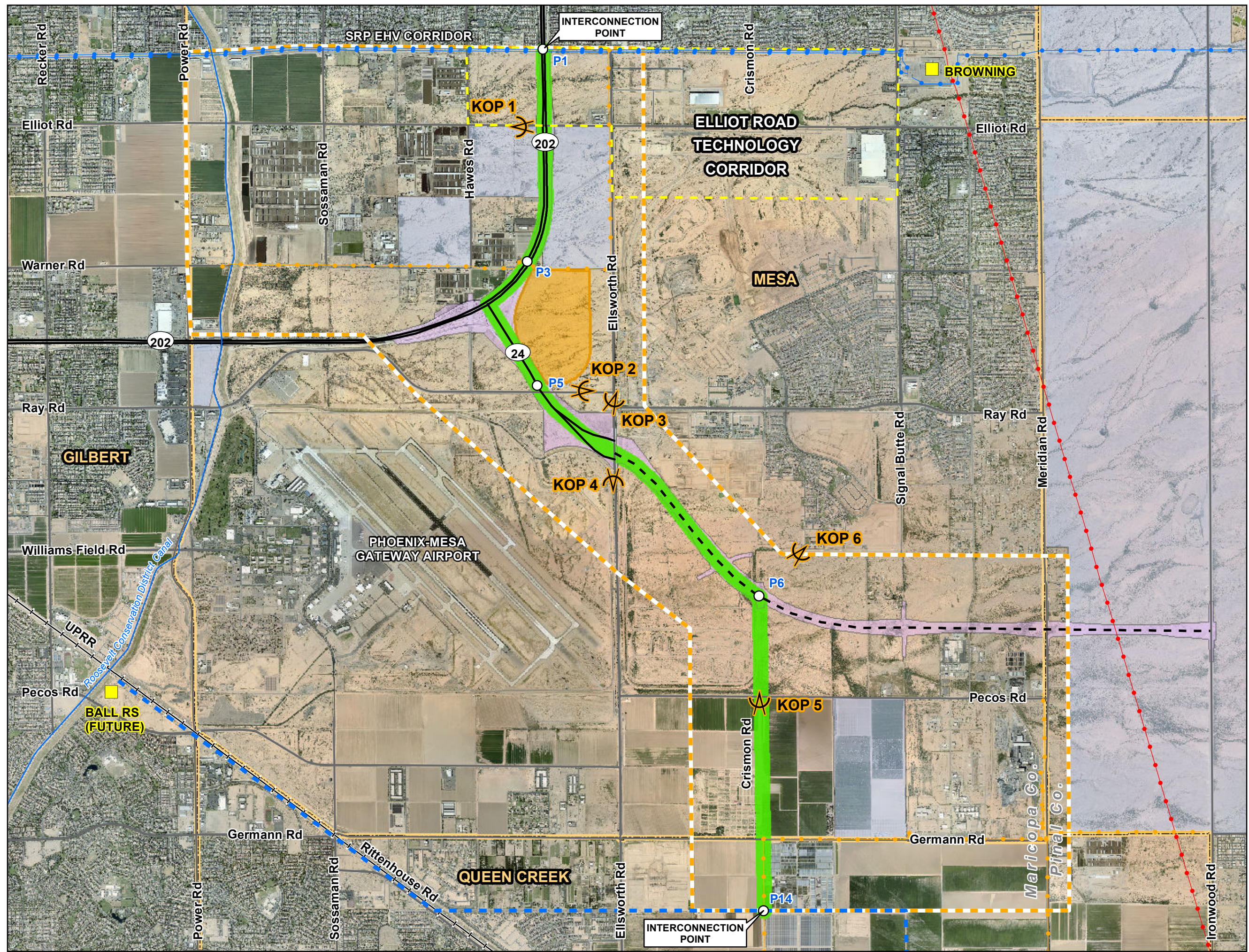
**EXHIBIT E-1**  
**CLASS I CULTURAL REPORT**

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**EXHIBIT E-2**  
**AGENCY CORRESPONDENCE**

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**Legend**

- Key Observation Point (Location and Direction)
- Existing / Future Substation
- Existing Transmission Line
- Existing WAPA Transmission Line
- Existing 69kV Transmission Line
- Future Transmission Line
- State Highway
- Future State Highway 24
- Major Road
- Railroad
- Canal
- City Boundary
- ADOT Corridor
- State Land

**Project Components**

- Node (Origin or Terminus)
- Proposed Alignment
- Future Substation Siting Area
- Elliot Road Technology Corridor
- Project Study Area

Miles

**SOUTHEAST POWER LINK**  
**FIGURE E-1 KOP LOCATIONS**  
Map Extent: Maricopa County, AZ  
Date: 7.20.18 | Author: sjw





# SOUTHEAST POWERLINK

FIGURE E-2 | EAST ELLIOT ROAD & SANTAN LOOP 202 FREEWAY - LOOKING EAST - EXISTING VIEW

KOP#

1

Visual Environments  
WWW.VISENV.COM

7/20/18





# SOUTHEAST POWERLINK

FIGURE E-2 | EAST ELLIOT ROAD & SANTAN LOOP 202 FREEWAY - LOOKING EAST - PROPOSED VIEW

THIS VISUAL RENDERING IS BASED ON DESIGN DATA PROVIDED PER THIS DATE BY KP ENVIRONMENTAL, LLC. & IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE. FINAL APPEARANCE MAY VARY DUE TO TIME OF DAY, WEATHER CONDITIONS AND CONSTRUCTION FIELD ADJUSTMENTS.

KOP#

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## SOUTHEAST POWERLINK

FIGURE E-3 | EAST RAY ROAD & SR-24 FREEWAY - LOOKING WEST - EXISTING VIEW

KOP# **2**

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▲ P28

▲ P27

▲ P26



# SOUTHEAST POWERLINK

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FIGURE E-3 | EAST RAY ROAD & SR-24 FREEWAY - LOOKING WEST - PROPOSED VIEW

KOP# **2**

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## SOUTHEAST POWERLINK

FIGURE E-4 | EAST RAY ROAD & SOUTH ELLSWORTH ROAD - LOOKING SW - EXISTING VIEW

KOP#

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WWW.VISENV.COM

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▲ P36

▲ P35

▲ P34

▲ P33



## SOUTHEAST POWERLINK

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FIGURE E-4 | EAST RAY ROAD & SOUTH ELLSWORTH ROAD - LOOKING SOUTHWEST - PROPOSED VIEW

KOP#

3

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## SOUTHEAST POWERLINK

FIGURE E-5 | SOUTH ELLSWORTH ROAD & SR-24 FREEWAY - LOOKING NORTHWEST - EXISTING VIEW

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▲ P36

▲ P37



# SOUTHEAST POWERLINK

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FIGURE E-5 | SOUTH ELLSWORTH ROAD & SR-24 FREEWAY - LOOKING NORTHEAST - PROPOSED VIEW

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4

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# SOUTHEAST POWERLINK

FIGURE E-6 | PECOS ROAD & FUTURE CRISMON ROAD ROW - LOOKING SOUTH - EXISTING VIEW

KOP#

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# SOUTHEAST POWERLINK

FIGURE E-6 | PECOS ROAD & FUTURE CRISMON ROAD ROW - LOOKING SOUTH - PROPOSED VIEW

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## SOUTHEAST POWERLINK

FIGURE E-7 | FUTURE WILLIAMS FIELD ROAD ROW - LOOKING SOUTHWEST - EXISTING VIEW

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▲ P74

▲ P54



## SOUTHEAST POWERLINK

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FIGURE E-7 | FUTURE WILLIAMS FIELD ROAD ROW - LOOKING SOUTHWEST - PROPOSED VIEW

KOP#

6

Visual Environments  
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7/20/18

A CLASS I PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS  
REVIEW OF THE SALT RIVER PROJECT SOUTHEAST POWER  
LINK PROJECT STUDY AREA LOCATED IN  
MARICOPA AND PINAL COUNTIES, ARIZONA

**Prepared for:**

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**Submitted by:**

Antigua Archaeology, LLC  
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July 13, 2018

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## **ABSTRACT:**

**Report Title:** A Class I Previous Cultural Resources Records Review of The Salt River Project Southeast Power Link Project Study Area Located in Maricopa and Pinal Counties, Arizona

**Project Name:** The Salt River Project Southeast Power Link Project

**Project Location:** Maricopa and Pinal Counties, Arizona

**Project Sponsor:** KP Environmental

**Description of the Project/Undertaking:** Antigua Archaeology, LLC has conducted a Class I (records search) of the Salt River Project Southeast Power Link project area located southeast of Phoenix in Maricopa and Pinal Counties, Arizona. The total area reviewed for this study is approximately 9,945 acres.

**Legal Description:** The Project Study Area (PSA) is located within Sections 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 34, 35, 36, Township 1 South, Range 7 East; Section 31, Township 1 South, Range 8 East, Sections 6 and 7, Township 2 South, Range 8 East, and Sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, Township 2 South, Range 7 East (G&SRB&M) (*Higley, Ariz.* and *Desert Well, Ariz.* 7.5' USGS Quadrangles).

**Land Jurisdiction:** Private and State Lands

**Consultant Firm/Organization:** Antigua Archaeology, LLC

**Project Number:** 2018-011

**National Register-Eligible Sites within the Class I Study Area:** Thirteen (13)

**National Register-Ineligible Sites within the Class I Study Area:** Six (6)

**National Register Heretofore Unevaluated Sites within the Class I Study Area:** Fifty-three (53)

### **Summary of Findings:**

Antigua Archaeology, LLC has completed a Class I previous cultural resources records review of the Salt River Project Southeast Power Link Study Area.

Seventy-two (72) previously-recorded archaeological sites are present within the Class I study area. Ninety-six (96) Class III (field) cultural resources surveys have been completed within the Class I study area. Approximately 60% of the Class I study area has been previously surveyed.

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**Please note:**

Spatial information of the known archaeological sites and cultural resources surveys presented in this report (and associated shapefiles) was derived from the AZSITE database and individually plotted by Antigua using ArcGIS software. Shapefiles were not obtained directly from AZSITE, as this would have resulted in an additional three-month delay.

Newly-recorded archaeological sites may be present and not yet uploaded into the AZSITE database. If such records exist, it generally takes AZSITE a year or more to upload into their database once they receive this information from the recording agency.

The AZSITE database is known to have issues with regards to spatial plotting. Because of this, all archaeological sites need to be ground-truthed.



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## INTRODUCTION

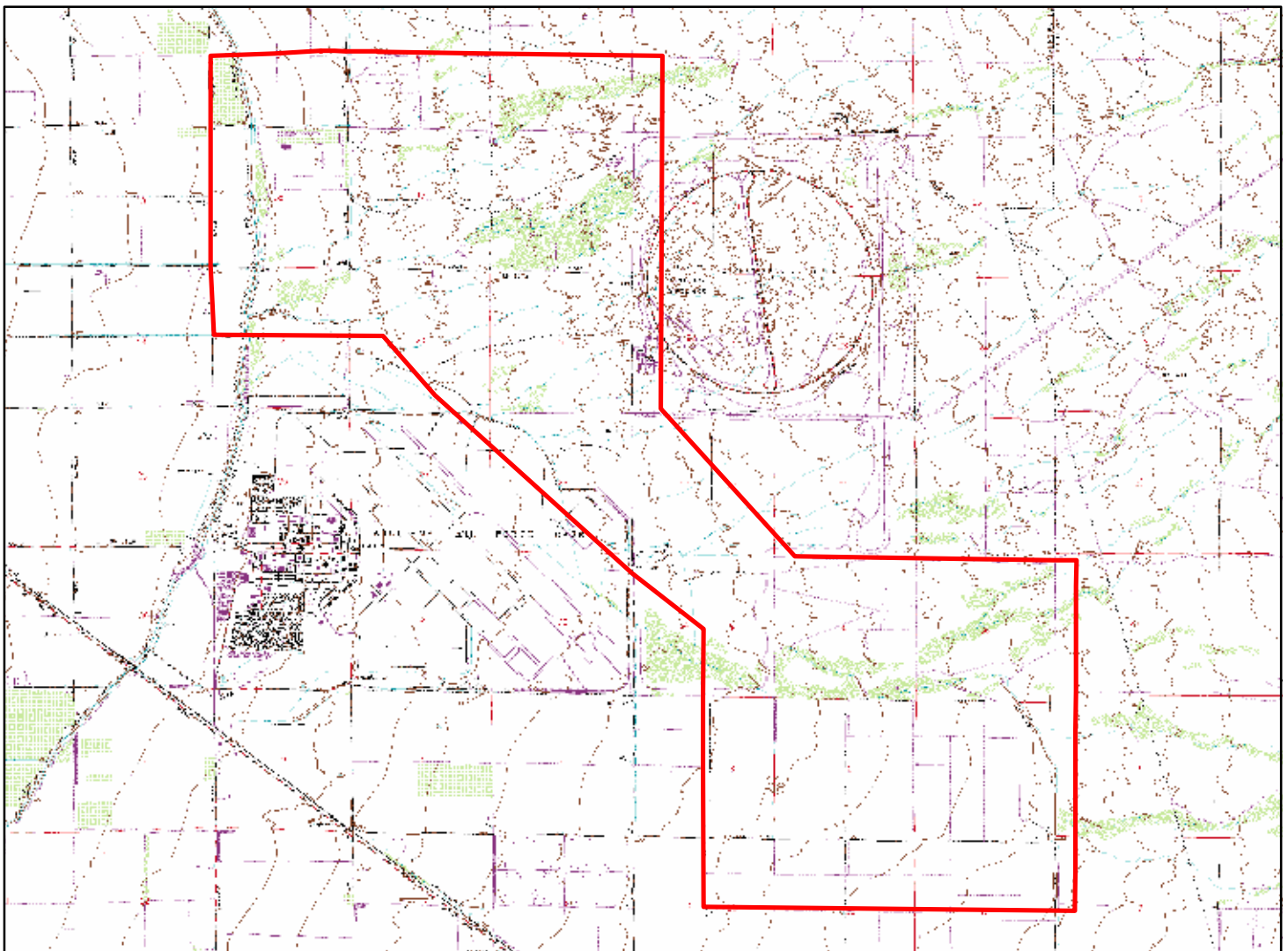
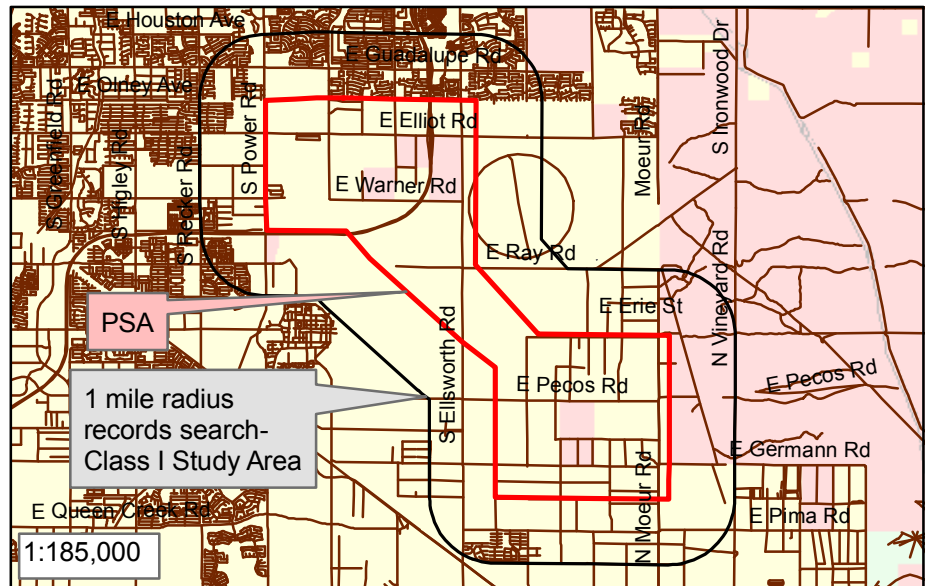
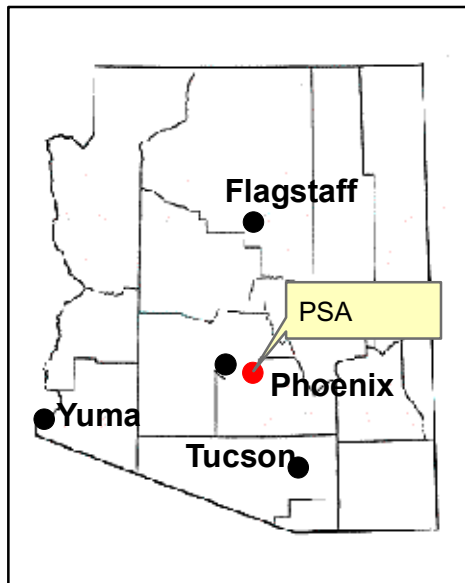
At the request of Derrik Berg of KP Environmental, Antigua Archaeology, LLC (Antigua) conducted a Class I (previous cultural resources records review) of the Salt River Project Southeast Power Link Project (Figure 1). The Project Study Area (PSA) is located southeast of Phoenix in Maricopa and Pinal Counties, Arizona.

The PSA is located within Sections within Sections 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 34, 35, 36, Township 1 South, Range 7 East; Section 31, Township 1 South, Range 8 East, Sections 6 and 7, Township 2 South, Range 8 East, and Sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, Township 2 South, Range 7 East (G&SRB&M) (*Higley, Ariz.* and *Desert Well, Ariz.* 7.5' USGS Quadrangles) (*see* Figure 1). Elevation ranges between 1,320 to 1,430 feet above sea level.

The PSA area covers approximately 9,945 acres and is generally bounded by Baseline Road to the north, Powers Road to the northwest, Rittenhouse to the southwest, Ocotillo Road to the south, and Ironwood to the east (*see* Figure 1).

The nearest waterway is Queen Creek to the south of the PSA. A series of unnamed washes or streams generally running northeast-southwest also cross the project area. The closest mountains are the Santan Mountains approximately 4.25 miles south of the project area.

The purpose of this Class I study is to identify previously-recorded archaeological sites within the PSA and within one mile of same. This report includes a description of the PSA, culture history, and previous archaeological field surveys and archaeological sites within the PSA and 1-mile Class I Study Area.



SRP SE Power Link Project- Class I search  
 T1S, R7E, Sections 7-10, 15-22, 26-29, 34-36  
 T1S, R8E, Section 31  
 T2S, R8E, Sections 6, 7  
 T2S, R7E, Section 1-3, 10-12  
 Higley, Az. and Desert Well, Az.  
 USGS Quadrangles

0 0.5 1 2 3 Miles

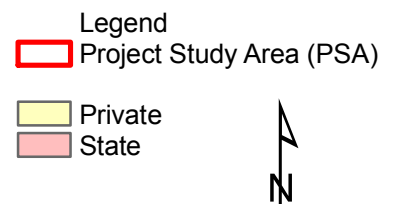


Figure 1. Project Location and Land Jurisdiction.

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## CULTURE HISTORY

The SRP Southeast Power Link Project area is in the greater Phoenix Basin. The known archaeological sites in the project area consist of prehistoric Native American sites, as well as historic Anglo-American sites. The following is a brief culture history that provides temporal context for this Class I study.

*Paleoindian Period* (11,500-7,500 B.C.). The Phoenix Basin was intermittently occupied by small, mobile hunter-gatherer groups occupying small temporary campsites and traveling across the landscape in search of large game and wild plant foods. Paleoindian cultural resources in the Phoenix Basin primarily consist of isolated occurrences of Clovis points. For more, see Mabry 1998.

*Archaic Period* (7,500-2,100 B.C.). After large Pleistocene mammals became extinct, peoples of the Archaic Period developed a ground stone tool industry for grinding plant materials and relied on a broader spectrum of plants and animals for subsistence. Cultural resources from the Archaic are rare, although numerous surface finds of Archaic-style projectile points have been made in the Phoenix basin.

*Early Agricultural Period* (2,100 B.C.-A.D. 50) / *Early Ceramic Period* (A.D. 50-450). These periods are characterized by the first cultivation of domestic plant species in the Southwest and the introduction and expanding use of plain ware ceramic vessels, used primarily for dry seed storage. Many sites initially identified as Late Archaic in the Phoenix Basin are likely Early Agricultural Period sites. Widespread use of ceramic containers began during the Red Mountain phase (A.D. 50-350) with the plain ware pottery. True pit house construction began in the Red Mountain and continued into the subsequent Vahki phase (A.D. 350-450) which also saw the introduction of red-slipped brown ware pottery.

*Hohokam* (A.D. 450-1450). The Phoenix Basin Hohokam inhabited the core Hohokam area. The Hohokam sequence consists of four periods: Pioneer (A.D. 450-750), Colonial (A.D. 750-950), Sedentary (A.D. 950-1150), and Classic (A.D. 1150-1450). Initial Hohokam characteristics include pit house architecture, irrigation agriculture, cremation burials, decorated ceramics, fired-clay figurines, and ball courts. Red ware, and then red-on-buff ceramics were introduced during the Pioneer as the first large, nucleated villages were constructed along major waterways. Within the Colonial, both irrigation systems and associated villages expanded. Village structure was characterized by pit houses within district courtyards with associated roasting areas and cemeteries, with ballcourts (A.D. 800) at some of the larger villages. Settlements increased in size and number during the Sedentary and village structure became more formalized. A major reorganization led to the Classic, resulting in changes including the replacement of ball courts with platform mounds, increased inhumations, and above-ground adobe architecture with compound walls. Buff wares were eventually replaced by redware, and later, polychromes ceramics (Abbott 1993; Andrews and Bostwick 2000). For more, see Haury 1976, Crown 1990, Bayman 2001, Craig 2007, Fish and Fish 2008, Laurenzi 2012, and Wallace and Lindeman 2012.

*Protohistoric and Historic Periods* (A.D. 1450-1940s). Little is known about the Phoenix Basin peoples between 1450 and the arrival of the Spanish in the late 1600s. Irrigation systems in the basin were abandoned and/or possibly destroyed by environmental events. Mexico's independence from Spain (1821) and the Gadsden Purchase (1853) marked the end of the Spanish and Mexican Periods (1694-1856). The O'odham resurrected some canals along the Gila River by 1850, and Euro-American pioneers did the same along the Salt River in the 1860s when



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pioneer Jack Swilling had a series of canals rebuilt over earlier Hohokam canals. The City of Phoenix (1865) and the County of Maricopa (1871) were established soon afterwards. The arrival of the railroads in the 1880s and increased homesteading paved the way for increased population and economic growth into the 1900s. For more, see Wells 2006.

### **Mesa, Arizona**

Located approximately 20 miles east of Phoenix; Mesa was originally founded by Mormon pioneers in the 1870s. Daniel Webster Jones arrived at Lehi, an area within the northern edge of present-day Mesa. Another group arrived from Utah and Idaho and moved to the top of the mesa that gives the city its name. Mesa City was registered on July 17th, 1878 on a one-square-mile townsite. A school was built in 1879, and the town was incorporated in 1883. Canals were constructed, and widened, and the town became a strong agriculture center. Falcon Field and Williams Field were opened in the 1940s bringing in military personnel and their families. Until 1960 about half of the residents earned their living in agriculture. Today, Mesa is the third largest city in Arizona with about 485,000 residents.

### **Phoenix-Mesa Gateway Airport**

A portion of the project area is located within the Phoenix-Mesa Gateway Airport. The area encompasses the original boundaries of Higley Field, built in 1941 and renamed Williams Field a year later. In 1948 the land was purchased by the US military as an air force training field by the U.S. Air Force. The base was again renamed the Williams Air Force Base and was mainly used for jet training. It closed in 1993 due to high operating costs. This facility was converted to a civilian airport and was expanded into an alternative airport for Sky Harbor International Airport. It reopened in 1994 under the name Williams Gateway Airport. Since the 2000s, the airport has been used for flight training by the Arizona State University Polytechnic Campus. In 2007, it was again reopened under the name Phoenix-Mesa Gateway Airport serving cities throughout the southwest. Since 2017, some international destinations have also been added.

Several historic properties are located within the airport, including a warehouse, water tower, flagpole, ammo bunkers, a maintenance shop and hangar (NRHP 2018). These features were originally part of the Williams Air Force Base and are listed on the NRHP.

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## CLASS I (PREVIOUS RECORDS REVIEW)

**Notes:** Spatial information of archaeological sites is considered sensitive. Please do not disseminate this information to outside agencies.

The Class I Study Area is defined as the project study area (PSA) and a 1-mile buffer area around same.

Spatial information of the known archaeological sites and cultural resources surveys presented in this report (and associated shapefiles) was derived from the AZSITE database and individually plotted by Antigua using ArcGIS software. Shapefiles were not obtained directly from AZSITE, as this would have resulted in an additional three-month delay.

Cultural resource records within the Class I Study Area footprint were reviewed at the ASM on-line database AZSITE (AZSITE 2018). The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) website was also reviewed for historic properties in the area (NRHP 2018).

Note: The current project is not a federal undertaking. As such, archaeological sites are assessed in terms of Arizona Register of Historic Places (ARHP) criteria (not National Register of Historic Places criteria). Sites that are eligible to the NRHP are also considered eligible for the ARHP, but not necessarily vice-versa.

Records were checked to determine whether any archaeological sites had been recorded and the extent of archaeological work within same. Ninety-six (96) Class III archaeological surveys have been performed within the Class I Study Area. Approximately 60% of the Class I Study area has been subject of a Class III (field) archaeological survey (See Table 1 below and Appendix A).

Seventy-two (72) archaeological sites have been recorded within the Class I Study Area (See Table 2 below and Appendix A).

**Table 1.** Previous Class III Surveys within the Class I Study Area

ID	Project Number	Agency	Description
15	1980-217.ASM	CASA	Survey of Proposed Alcohol Distillery Plant, Maricopa Co., 40 acres, one new site recorded. No associated reference.
19	1984-112	Arizona State Museum	160 acres, no new sites recorded (Effland and Green 1984).
37	1985-130	Archaeological Research Services	SRP - Germann Road, 0.5 mile of 10ft right of way, 1 new site recorded (Stone 1985).
42	1985-232.ASM	Northland Research	CAP, Northland Task 8, Queen Creek Irrigation District, no new sites recorded (Bureau of Reclamation 1986).
92	1986-238.ASM	Dames and Moore	Southwest Loop Highway, 6,600 acres, 6 new sites recorded (Bruder and Rogge 1986).
51-54	1987-153.ASM	Arizona State Museum	Williams Air Force Monitoring (Euler 1987).
103	1988-40.ASM	Archaeological Consulting	Power Road Communication Easement, 0.61 acre, no new sites recorded (Hoffman 1988).

ID	Project Number	Agency	Description
		Services	
58	1988-69.ASM	Archaeological Consulting Services	Queen Creek II û EMCON, 640 acres, 1 new site recorded (Macnider 1988).
57	1991-1.ASM	Archaeological Consulting Services	Archaeological Survey of a Half Mile Section of Pecos Road, 3.3 acres, no new sites recorded (Macnider 1991).
60-62	1992-331.ASM	SWCA	WAFB Testing, 2,000 acres, 10 new sites recorded (Greenwald et al. 1993).
20	1993-297.ASM	SWCA	Guadalupe/Crimson Survey, 141 acres, no new sites recorded (Haynes-Peterson 1993a).
21	1993-298.ASM	SWCA	Archaeological Survey of 440 acres at Elliot Road, 1 new site recorded (Haynes-Peterson 1993b).
22	1993-299.ASM	SWCA	200 acres near Ray and Hawes Roads in Mesa, 1 new site recorded (Mitchell 1993).
23	1994-107.ASM	SWCA	155-acre survey at Hawes Road and Elliot Road, no new sites recorded (Mitchell 1994a).
36	1994-108.ASM	SWCA	SRP Germann Substation, 1.3 acres, no new sites recorded (Mitchell 1994b).
55	1994-180.ASM	Archaeological Research Services	Hardison/Downey, 50 acres, 3 new sites recorded (Stone 1994). aka 7.3270.SHPO
9	1994-308.ASM	Soil Systems	Ellsworth Road Between Warner and Guadalupe, 55 acres, no new sites recorded (Owens and Davies 1994).
26	1994-310.ASM	Archaeological Consulting Services	Gilbert Jr High #4 Survey, 39.4 acres, no new sites recorded (Punzmann 1994).
45	1994-436.ASM	Soil Systems	Ranch Jardines, 94 acres, no new sites recorded (Owens 1994).
33	1995-155.ASM	SWCA	Guadalupe Road, 63.6 acres, no new sites recorded (Mitchell 1995).
27	1996-120.ASM	Northland Research	Sunbelt Holdings Survey, 220 acres, 1 new site recorded (Hackbarth 1996).
11	1997-219.ASM	SWCA	Mesquite Canyon Survey, 160 acres, no new sites recorded (Mitchell and Stubing 1997).
5	1997-427.ASM	Soil Systems	Shea Homes-Santa Rita Ranch State Land Survey, 1 mile of 40ft right of way, no new sites recorded (Breternitz 1997).
56	1997-502.ASM	Dames & Moore	Williams Gateway Airport Data Recovery (Bruder 2000).
95	1998-401.ASM	Dames & Moore	Power Road (Guadalupe to Baseline), 96 acres, no new sites recorded (Garcia and Lewenstein 1998).
46	1998-420.ASM	Logan Simpson Design	Ellsworth (Baseline to Germann) Environmental Overview, 182.4 acres, 3 new sites recorded (Brown 1998).
2	1998-544.ASM	The Louis Berger Group	Augusta Ranch Survey, 640 acres, 1 new site recorded (Hohmann and Davis 1998).
25	1999-22.ASM	Archaeological Consulting Services	Crismon and Guadalupe Roads Survey, 160 acres, no new sites recorded (DeMaagd 1999).

ID	Project Number	Agency	Description
80, 104	1999-25.ASM	Archaeological Consulting Services	Santan Freeway: Price-Superstition Freeways, 780 acres, no new sites recorded (Macnider and Adams 1998).
3	1999-400.ASM	Boloyan Archaeological Services	Signal Butte & Crismon Road, 2 miles of 40ft right of way, no new sites recorded (Boloyan 1999).
12	2000-23.ASM	Scientific Archaeological Services	Elliot Road Detention Basins and Outfall Channel Inventory, 17.3 acres, no new sites recorded (Rodgers 2000).
97	2000-269.ASM	Archaeological Consulting Services	Gilbert: Elliot District Park, 65 acres, no new sites (DeMaagd 2000).
34	2000-525.ASM	SWCA	Ellsworth Road Survey, 160 acres, no new sites recorded (Stubing 2000).
50	2000-774.ASM	Soil Systems	Crismon and Queen Creek Roads Survey, 12 acres, 1 new site recorded (Breternitz 2000).
48	2001-119.ASM	Northland Research	Pecos & Vineyard. No associated reference.
49	2001-312.ASM	Boloyan Archaeological Services	Cactus Waste System, 8.6 acres, no new sites recorded (Boloyan 2001).
100	2001-339.ASM	SWCA	Gateway 80 Survey, no new sites recorded (Lundin 2001).
35	2001-471.ASM	SWCA	Ellsworth & Germann 160 Survey, 160 acres, no new sites recorded (Lundin 2001).
13-14	2001-627.ASM	Desert Archaeology	Casey to Cooley Survey, 4.7 acres, no new sites recorded (Clark 2000).
38	2001-776.ASM	SWCA	Euell Barnes Survey, 120 acres, no new sites recorded (Lundin 2002).
59	2002-108.ASM	SWCA	Germann 80 Acre Survey, 1 new site recorded (Ryden 2002).
93	2002-162.ASM	Archaeological Research Services	PHO Hawk, 0.73 acre, no new sites recorded (Coriell 2002).
17	2002-265.ASM	HDR Engineering	RWCD, Second Pipeline, 255 acres, 5 new sites recorded (Touchin et al. 2002).
4	2002-386.ASM	SWCA	Potomac Cell Tower Survey, 0.25 acre, no new sites recorded (Schmidt and Mitchell 2002).
0	2002-78.ASM	EPG	ASLD Lease Application No. 003-106799, 60 acres, no new sites recorded (Darrington 2002).
28	2003-1009.ASM	SWCA	Ryan Ellsworth Survey, 275 acres, no new sites recorded (Lindly 2003a).
96	2003-1278.ASM	Archaeological Research Services	Liberty School, 0.04 acre, no new sites recorded (Goldstein 2003).
47	2003-1369.ASM	Archaeological Consulting Services	Power and Ray Roads (Punzmann and Fangmeier 1994).
16	2003-1493.ASM	Desert Archaeology	Elliot Road West of Ellsworth Road Survey, 1.9 acres, no new sites recorded (Clark 2003).
87-88	2003-516.ASM	SWCA	Santan Expansion Project Natural Gas Pipe Line, 700 acres, 2 new sites recorded (Lindly et al. 2002).

ID	Project Number	Agency	Description
18	2003-776.ASM	The Louis Berger Group	Kaufmann & Broad: Ellsworth & Guadalupe, 160 acres, no new sites recorded (Davis 2000).
6	2003-862.ASM	The Louis Berger Group	Crimson Road Survey, 0.7 mile of 30ft right of way, no new sites recorded (Davis 1999).
64	2004-108.ASM	SWCA	MCDOT PM-10 (SE OPS), 8.3 acres, no new sites recorded (Lindly 2003b).
8	2004-1791.ASM	SWCA	230 acres at Hawes and 202 (Future), no new sites recorded (Foster and Schmidt 2004).
78	2004-479.ASM	SWCA	Mountain Horizons, 560 acres, 2 new sites recorded (North et al. 2004).
98	2004-508.ASM	Desert Archaeology	Monterey Avenue and Power Road Survey, 2.3 acres, no new sites recorded (Clark 2004a).
99	2004-509.ASM	Desert Archaeology	Power Road Survey (Clark 2004b).
44	2004-563.ASM	Desert Archaeology	Queen Creek Owl Survey, 0.01 acre, no new sites recorded (Clark 2004).
7	2004-758.ASM	Desert Archaeology	Warner Ellsworth Substation Survey, 2.4 acres, no new sites recorded (Watts and Henderson 2004).
66	2005-1295.ASM	Northland Research	Williams Gateway Airport VORTAC Monitoring (Bockhorst and Aguila 2005).
70	2005-187.ASM	Northland Research	Queen Creek Road and Crismon Road Survey, 7 acres, no new sites recorded (Shaw 2003).
77	2005-424.ASM	SWCA	Ironwood Drive Right-of-way, 230 acres, 1 new site recorded (Bellavia et al. 2005).
74	2005-983.ASM	SWCA	290 acres Queen Creek & Ellsworth Survey, no new sites recorded (Foster and Bellavia 2005).
79	2006-278.ASM	Desert Archaeology	Dinosaur Transmission Line Survey, 74.5 acres, no new sites recorded (Henderson 2006).
90	2006-430.ASM	ESMI	Mesa 311-Acre Inventory, 1 new site recorded (Lane 2006).
94	2006-454.ASM	SWCA	Dominion 23-acre ASFB Site, 23 acres, no new sites recorded (Bellavia et al. 2006).
67	2006-473.ASM	Northland Research	Ellsworth and Guadalupe Roads Survey, 11 acres, no new sites recorded (Gage 2006a).
76	2006-611.ASM	Northland Research	Queen Creek and Crismon Roads Survey, 34 acres, no new sites recorded (Gage 2006b).
75	2006-87.ASM	Boloyan Archaeological Services	Bowyer, 160 acres no new sites recorded (Boloyan 2005).
71	2006-975.ASM	SWCA	Elliot and Ellsworth, 290 acres, no new sites recorded (Peterson and Mitchell 2006).
68	2007-114.ASM	Northland Research	GM Proving Ground Survey, 3,200 acres, 6 new sites recorded (Moore 2006).
83-85, 105	2007-348.ASM	Carter Burgess	Pinal County Survey, 64.7 acres, no new sites recorded (Stubing 2007).
72	2007-443.ASM	SWCA	ADESA Archaeological and Biological Services, 260 acres, no new sites recorded (Farhni 2007).
91	2008-232.ASM	URS Corporation	MCDOT Ellsworth, 22 acres, 1 new site recorded (Doyel and Rogge 2002).
69	2008-816.ASM	Logan Simpson Design	Mesa Proving Ground, 100 acres, no new sites recorded (Orcholl 2008).
81	2009-281.ASM	WAPA	Rogers Coolidge Insert Structure & Danger Tree

ID	Project Number	Agency	Description
			Removal, 13.4 acres, 1 new site recorded (Bilsbarrow 2008).
82	2009-551.ASM	SWCA	110 acres Archaeological Survey in Queen Creek, no new sites recorded (Bellavia and Mitchell 2007).
101	2011-286.ASM	Antigua Archaeology	T-Mobile USA PH30402-A, 1 acre, no new sites recorded (Moses and Luchetta 2011).
73	2011-590.ASM	Soil Systems	K-H Meridian Industrial Park Mesa Survey, 100 acres, no new sites recorded (Breternitz 2004).
86	2011-616.ASM	Soil Systems	MCDOT-Phase 1 Roads, 24-mile-long survey, no new sites recorded (Breternitz et al. 2011).
89	2015-52.ASM	ESMI	Cultural Resources Inventory of the 740-acre Pacific Proving Grounds North Parcels, 13 new sites recorded (Poseyesva 2013).
32	7.2512.SHPO	SHPO	Unknown. No additional information.
30	7.2533.SHPO	SHPO	Unknown. No additional information.
41	7.2534.SHPO	SHPO	Unknown. No additional information.
40	7.2535.SHPO	SHPO	Unknown. No additional information.
102	78-057.ASU	Arizona State University	Unknown, no information.
43	SHPO-2001-3011	Aztlan Archaeology	A Cultural Resources Inventory for a Proposed Telecommunications Site (PH54XC003A, Graber) (Slawson 2001).

**Table 2.** Previously-Recorded Archaeological Sites within the Class I Study Area

ID	Agency	Description	NRHP Status
28	AZ U:10:22(ASM)	Massera Ruin/Midvale Site. Large prehistoric site with trash mound, ballcourt, and associated artifact scatter.	Eligible individually per SHPO in 2003-2008 under criterion d.
3	AZ U:10:26(ASM)	Historic Berm Site with trash scatter, water control devices, concrete foundations. Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter and roasting pit.	Ineligible individually per SHPO in 2009. Eligible individually in 2005. Status unclear.
24	AZ U:10:28(ASM)	Dead Hawk Site. Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter. 2nd locus	Ineligible individually per SHPO in 2003.
25	AZ U:10:28(ASM)	Dead Hawk Site. Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter. 1st locus.	Ineligible individually per SHPO in 2003.
20	AZ U:10:29(ASM)	Tank Site. Historic-period farmstead with house foundations, corral, tank, earthen mound, and trash scatter.	Not formally evaluated in 2008.
21	AZ U:10:30(ASM)	Wash Site. Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Considered eligible per recorder in 1997, not formally evaluated.
29	AZ U:10:32(ASM)	Sand Dune South Site. Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Needs testing per SHPO. Not formally evaluated.
13	AZ U:10:56(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter. 1st locus.	Eligible individually per SHPO under criterion d (date unknown).
14	AZ U:10:56(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter. 2nd locus.	Eligible individually per SHPO under criterion d (date unknown).

ID	Agency	Description	NRHP Status
63	AZ U:10:57(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Considered eligible per recorder in 2006 (criterion unknown), not formally evaluated.
1	AZ U:10:58(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Eligible individually per SHPO in 2006 (criterion unknown).
2	AZ U:10:59(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Eligible individually per SHPO in 2000 under criterion d.
4	AZ U:10:61(ASM)	Ordinance Site. Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter. Historic-period trash scatter and canal segments.	Eligible individually per SHPO in 2009 under criterion d.
9	AZ U:10:62(ASM)	Touch and Go Site. Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Not formally evaluated.
11	AZ U:10:63(ASM)	Flight Site. Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Not formally evaluated.
10	AZ U:10:64(ASM)	Grenade Site. Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter and bedrock grinding stone.	Not formally evaluated.
12	AZ U:10:65(ASM)	Radar Site. Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Considered eligible per recorder in 1997, not formally evaluated.
5	AZ U:10:66(ASM)	El Horno Grande. Prehistoric Hohokam site with hornos, rock pile, bedrock grinding stone, and associated artifact scatter.	Ineligible individually per SHPO in 2009.
16	AZ U:10:67(ASM)	Lost Pioneer Site. Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Not formally evaluated.
6	AZ U:10:68(ASM)	Outer Limits. Prehistoric Native American site with bedrock grinding stone and lithic scatter. Prehistoric canal segment used into historic times.	Ineligible individually per SHPO in 2003. Status unclear.
31	AZ U:10:69(ASM)	aka AZ U:10:25(ASU). Will E. Coyote Site. Large prehistoric Hohokam site with pit houses, depressions, hearths, roasting pits, and artifact scatter.	Eligible individually per SHPO in 2005-2006 under criterion d.
18	AZ U:10:74(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Not formally evaluated in 1993.
15	AZ U:10:77(ASM)	Natural drainage, not an archaeological site.	Not formally evaluated.
8	AZ U:10:78(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Eligible individually per SHPO in 2000 under criterion d.
17	AZ U:10:79(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Eligible individually per SHPO in 2000 under criterion d.
7	AZ U:10:80(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Eligible individually per SHPO under criterion d (date unknown).
22	AZ U:10:87(ASM)	Historic-period footings and associated trash scatter.	Not formally evaluated.
3	AZ U:10:88(ASM)	Historic-period trash scatter.	Not formally evaluated by SHPO in 2008.
30	AZ U:10:89(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter and bedrock grinding stone.	Ineligible individually per SHPO in 2002.

ID	Agency	Description	NRHP Status
26	AZ U:10:111(ASM)	Hawes Road Farms. Historic-period site with house foundations, well, out building, and trash scatter.	Not considered eligible per recorder in 1996, not formally evaluated.
32	AZ U:10:116(ASM)	Rittenhouse Ruin. Large prehistoric Hohokam site with trash mounds, pit features, and artifact scatter.	Eligible individually per SHPO in 2003, 2005, and 2008 under criterion d.
19	AZ U:10:144(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Not formally evaluated in 1993.
73-77	AZ U:10:155(ASM)	Roosevelt Canal.	Not evaluated per SHPO in 2009.
70	AZ U:10:167(ASM)	Farmhouse Site. No information.	Considered ineligible per recorder in 2002. Not formally evaluated.
36	AZ U:10:175(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Eligible individually per SHPO in 2008 under criterion d.
35	AZ U:10:176(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam site pit features, pit houses, roasting pit, and artifact scatter.	Eligible individually per SHPO in 2005-2006 under criterion d.
37	AZ U:10:184(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter and undefined rock feature.	Ineligible individually per SHPO in 2005 and 2006.
55	AZ U:10:224(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Considered eligible per recorder in 2006 under criterion d, not formally evaluated.
61	AZ U:10:225(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Considered eligible per recorder in 2011 (criterion unknown), not formally evaluated.
33	AZ U:10:226(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Not considered eligible per recorder in 2006, not formally evaluated.
34	AZ U:10:228(ASM)	Historic-period corral and trash scatter.	Not considered eligible per recorder in 2006, not formally evaluated.
0	AZ U:10:229(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam horno and artifact scatter.	Considered eligible per recorder in 2000, not formally evaluated.
72	AZ U:10:230(ASM)	GM proving grounds (test track and buildings).	Not considered eligible per recorder in 2006 and 2008, not formally evaluated.
38	AZ U:10:251(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Needs testing per recorder in 2008, not formally evaluated.
49	AZ U:10:258(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Needs testing per recorder in 2010, not formally evaluated.
39	AZ U:10:259(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Needs testing per recorder in 2010, not formally evaluated.
68	AZ U:10:260(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Needs testing per recorder in 2010, considered eligible per recorder in 2011, not formally evaluated.
41	AZ U:10:263(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Not considered eligible per recorder in 2010, not formally evaluated.



ID	Agency	Description	NRHP Status
40	AZ U:10:264(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Not considered eligible per recorder in 2010, not formally evaluated.
43	AZ U:10:265(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Needs testing per recorder in 2010, not formally evaluated.
42	AZ U:10:266(ASM)	Undefined depression, possibly natural.	Needs testing per recorder in 2010, not formally evaluated.
57	AZ U:10:268(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam site with undefined depressions, rock piles, and artifact scatter.	Needs testing per recorder in 2010, considered eligible per recorder in 2011, not formally evaluated.
58	AZ U:10:269(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Not considered eligible per recorder in 2011, not formally evaluated.
48	AZ U:10:270(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter and undefined rock alignments.	Needs testing per recorder in 2010, not formally evaluated.
47	AZ U:10:271(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter and undefined rock alignments.	Needs testing per recorder in 2010, not formally evaluated.
46	AZ U:10:272(ASM)	Undefined rock alignments.	Needs testing per recorder in 2010, not formally evaluated.
45	AZ U:10:273(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter with associated undefined rock features.	Needs testing per recorder in 2010, not formally evaluated.
44	AZ U:10:274(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Not considered eligible per recorder in 2010, not formally evaluated.
69	AZ U:10:275(ASM)	Sand Dune Site. Large prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Considered eligible per recorder in 2010 and 2011 under criterion d, not formally evaluated.
62	AZ U:10:294(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Not considered eligible per recorder in 2011, not formally evaluated.
53	AZ U:10:295(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter and undefined rock feature.	Considered eligible per recorder in 2011 under criterion d, not formally evaluated.
56	AZ U:10:296(ASM)	Historic-period trash scatter. A few prehistoric artifacts.	Not considered eligible per recorder in 2011, not formally evaluated.
50	AZ U:10:297(ASM)	Historic-period trash scatter.	Not considered eligible per recorder in 2011, not formally evaluated.
59	AZ U:10:298(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Needs testing per recorder in 2011, not formally evaluated.
51	AZ U:10:299(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Considered eligible per recorder in 2011 under
60	AZ U:10:300(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Considered eligible per recorder in 2011 under criterion d, not formally evaluated.
52	AZ U:10:301(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Considered eligible per recorder in 2011 under criterion d, not formally evaluated.
64	AZ U:10:302(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Needs testing per recorder in 2011, not formally evaluated.

ID	Agency	Description	NRHP Status
65	AZ U:10:303(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Considered eligible per recorder in 2011 under criterion d, not formally evaluated.
66	AZ U:10:304(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Considered eligible per recorder in 2011 under
54	AZ U:10:305(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Considered eligible per recorder in 2011 under criterion d, not formally evaluated.
67	AZ U:10:306(ASM)	Prehistoric Hohokam artifact scatter.	Considered eligible per recorder in 2011 under criterion d, not formally evaluated.

### **GLO SEARCH**

General Land Office (GLO) maps on file at the Bureau of Land Management office in Phoenix were checked for historic-period features in the area. GLO Maps are provided in Appendix B.

#### **Township 1 South, Range 7 East**

GLO Map 1398, filed in February 1870, shows no historic-period roads or features within the SRP project area (GLO 1870).

GLO Map 1397, filed in March 1913, shows a telephone line running northwest-southeast across Sections 9 and 10. This feature also appears on modern USGS maps but has not been formally recorded as an archaeological site (GLO 1913, *see* Figure 1). A property labeled “Hemperly House” is located in Section 18 and another labeled “Sparrn House” is located in the southwest corner of Section 19 (*see* Appendix B). A series of roads are present in the southern portions of Sections 20 and 21 along with an associated property labeled “Ed Hollscher House” in Section 21 (GLO 1913). A corral, possibly related to site AZ U:10:88(ASM) is also depicted straddling Sections 21 and 22 (GLO 1913, *see* Appendix A). Several properties are also recorded in Sections 27, 28 and 29 including homesteads belonging to J. B. Lewis, D. B. Crisp, John Messinschlager, W. H. Stipe, John Camp, and Gerald Mode (GLO 1913, (*see* Appendix B). A series of roads are present in these sections connecting these various homesteads to one another (*see* Appendix B). These sections now comprise portions of the Phoenix-Mesa Gateway Airport.

#### **Township 1 South, Range 8 East**

GLO Map 1399, filed in September 1916, shows no roads or features within the SRP project area (GLO 1916a).

#### **Township 2 South, Range 7 East**

GLO Map 1434, filed in December 1870, shows no roads or features within the SRP project area (GLO 1870).

GLO Map 1433, filed in December 1919, shows a series of roads generally running northwest-southeast across Sections 3, 10, 11 and the southwest corner of Section 2 (GLO 1919, *see* Appendix B).

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### **Township 2 South, Range 8 East**

GLO Map 1435, filed in September 1916, shows a road running generally northwest-southeast across the southwest corner of Section 6 and northwest corner of Section 7 (GLO 1916b, *see* Appendix B).

### **USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SEARCH**

The 1956 version of the *Higley, Az.* USGS Map (1/24,000), reprinted in 1959, was reviewed for historic features in the area. The map shows the Williams Air Force Base and associated runways, housing, and roads as well as the Roosevelt Canal recorded as AZ U:10:155(ASM) and the proving grounds recorded as AZ U:10:230(ASM) (*see* Appendix C). The map also depicts the Rittenhouse Elementary School in Queen Creek recorded as NR No. 98000053 (*see* Appendix A). A telephone line is present north of the proving grounds in Section 9 (*see* Appendix C). This linear feature has not been formally recorded.

The 1906 version of the *Desert Well, Az.* USGS Map (1/24,000), is a basic map showing Desert Well (outside of the project area to the northeast), and a series of linear features, likely roads, within the center of the project area.

The 1956 version of the *Desert Well, Az.* USGS Map (1/24,000), reprinted in 1959, also shows the proving grounds recorded as AZ U:10:230(ASM) along with a couple of roads generally running north-south and two others running east-west across Sections 34 and 35 just south of the proving grounds (*see* Appendix C). Only one of these roads is now depicted on modern maps and none of them have been formally recorded. Several unrecorded roads are also present north of the proving grounds stemming from Desert Well to the east (outside of the project area) and crossing Section 10 (*see* Appendix C).

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## SUMMARY

Antigua Archaeology, LLC has completed a Class I previous cultural resources records review of the Salt River Project Southeast Power Link Study Area.

Seventy-two (72) previously-recorded archaeological sites are present within the Class I Study Area.

Ninety-six (96) Class III (field) cultural resources surveys have been completed within the Class I Study Area. Approximately 60% of the Class I Study Area has been previously surveyed.

**Please note:**

Spatial information of the known archaeological sites and cultural resources surveys presented in this report (and associated shapefiles) was derived from the AZSITE database and individually plotted by Antigua using ArcGIS software. Shapefiles were not obtained directly from AZSITE, as this would have resulted in an additional three-month delay.

Newly-recorded archaeological sites may be present and not yet uploaded into the AZSITE database. If such records exist, it generally takes AZSITE a year or more to upload into their database once they receive this information from the recording agency.

The AZSITE database is known to have issues with regards to spatial plotting. Because of this, all archaeological sites need to be ground-truthed.

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2000     *An Archaeological Survey of Approximately 160 Acres Near Ellsworth and Germann Roads in Mesa, Maricopa County, Arizona.* SWCA, Inc., Phoenix.

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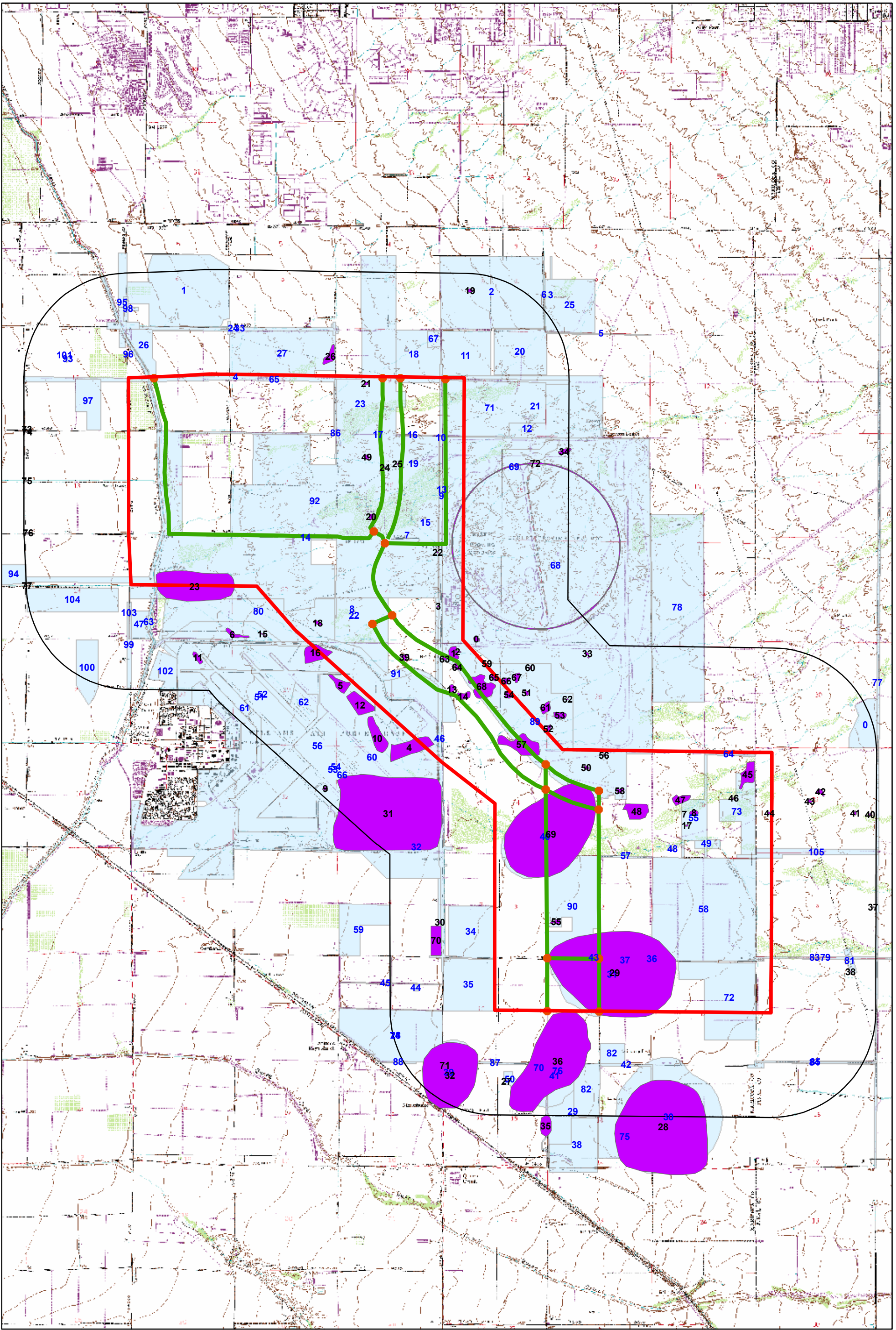
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## **APPENDICES:**

### **Appendix A: Class I spatial information**

**Note:** Spatial information of archaeological sites is considered sensitive. Please do not disseminate this information to outside agencies.





SRP Southeast Power Link Project- Class I search  
Higley and Desert Well, Az.  
USGS Quadrangles

00.512

Miles

Legend

Proposed Route

Proposed Node

Project Study Area (PSA)

Class I Study Area (1 mile buffer)

Previous Sites

Previous Surveys

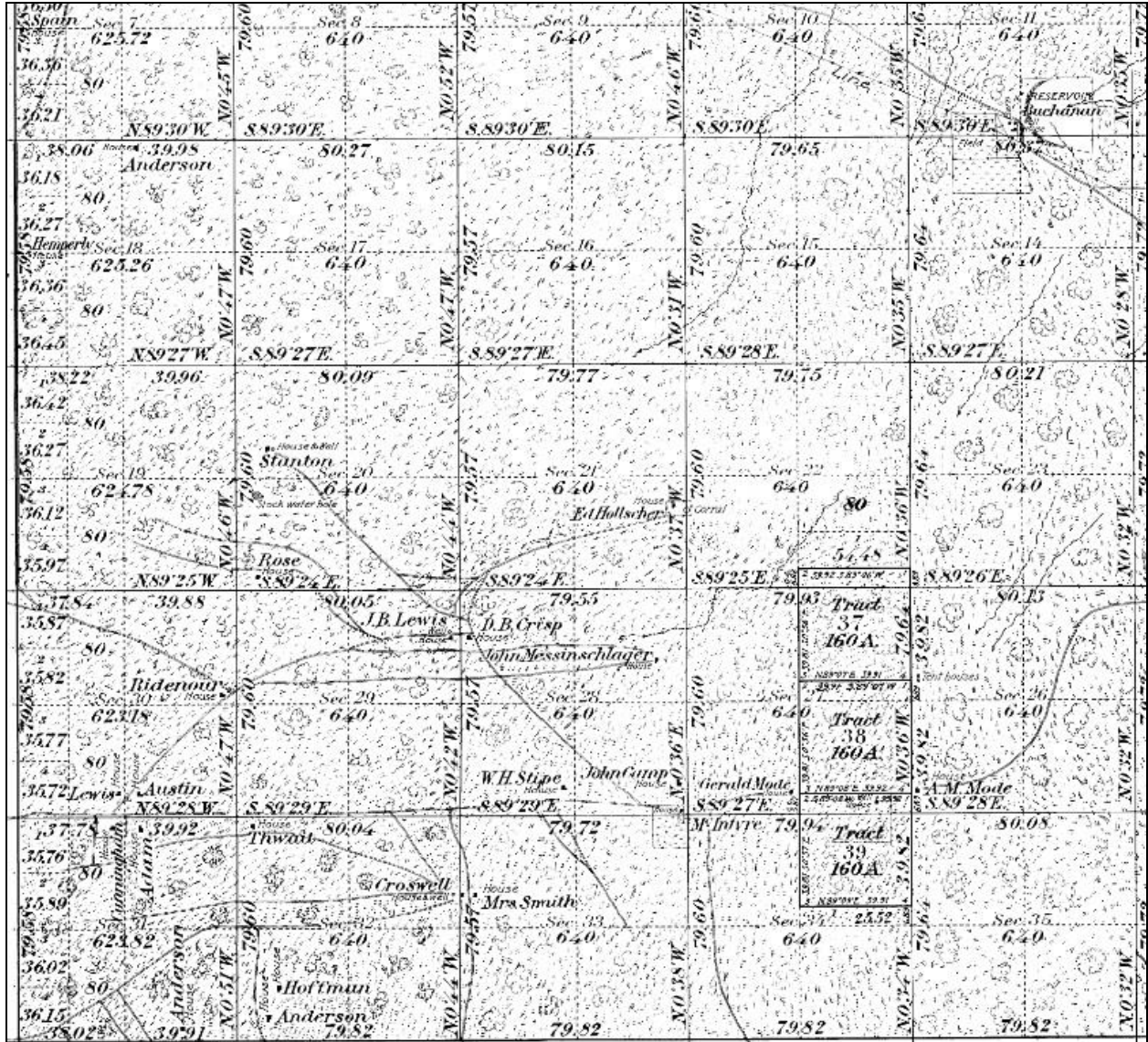
North Arrow

Appendix A. Previous Sites and Surveys within the Class I Study Area.

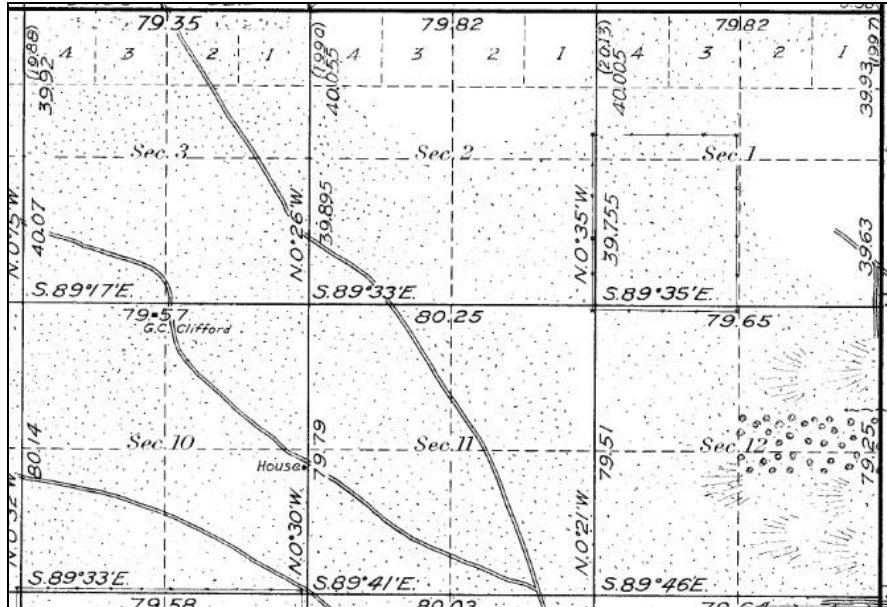


## Appendix B: GLO Maps

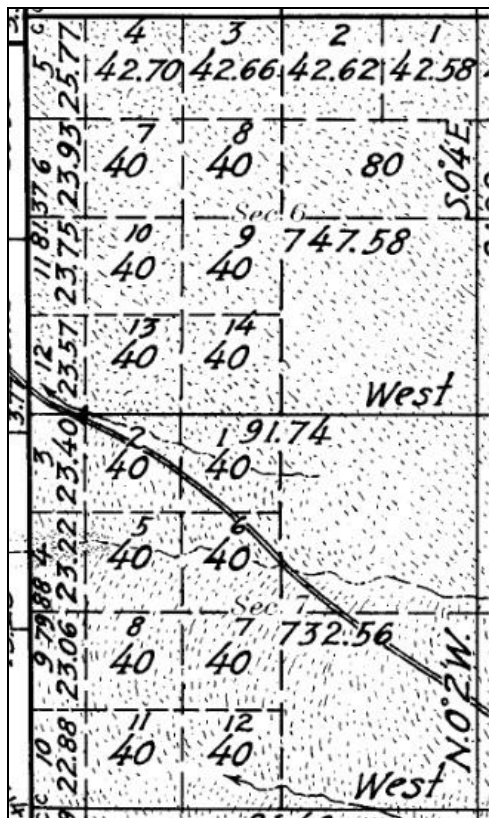
**Township 1 South, Range 7 East:** GLO Map 1397, filed in March 1913 (GLO 1913)



**Township 2 South, Range 7 East:** GLO Map 1433, filed in December 1919 (GLO 1919)



**Township 2 South, Range 8 East:** GLO Map 1435, filed in September 1916 (GLO 1916b)



## Appendix C: USGS Topographic Maps



Higley, Az. (left) and Desert Well, Az. (right)



1038 Dewitt Ave.  
Encinitas, CA 92024  
602-909-2636

July 20, 2018

Ms. Jeri De Cola  
Chairwoman  
Tonto Apache Tribe  
Tonto Apache Reservation #30  
Payson, AZ 85541

RE: Class I Cultural Resources Report for the Proposed Southeast Power Link Project

Ms. De Cola:

Salt River Project (SRP) is proposing construction of the Southeast Power Link Project (Project), a new electrical infrastructure to enhance reliability for current customers and support new residents and expanding businesses generally located east of the Phoenix-Mesa Gateway Airport in the City of Mesa, Town of Queen Creek, and Maricopa County, Arizona. The Project consists of approximately 7 to 9 miles of new double-circuit 230kV transmission line that will connect the existing Santan-Browning 230kV transmission line in the City of Mesa, Arizona, to the permitted, but unbuilt Abel-Pfister-Ball<sup>1</sup> 230kV transmission line in the Town of Queen Creek. Additionally, the Project includes a new substation (RS-31) to be located on the east side of the Loop 202 and the planned State Route (SR)-24 interchange in the City of Mesa, Arizona. I have enclosed a copy of the Class I Cultural Resources Report document prepared by kp environmental for your review and comment.

The Project must receive a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility prior to any ground disturbing construction activities, and I have enclosed the Class I document that includes the locations and descriptions of cultural resources within the proposed Project footprint.

The proposed transmission line is located on private land and will not cross any tribal lands; therefore, no information is included regarding any cultural resources on tribal lands. Furthermore, traditional cultural places, religious sites, and traditional use areas are not included in the document. All cultural resource locational information, including maps, will be deleted from any copies of the document available to the general public. This document has also been sent to the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office and the following Native American tribes and communities for review at this time: the Salt River Pima – Maricopa Indian Community, the Gila River Indian Community, the Yavapai Apache Nation, the White Mountain Apache, the Pascua Yaqui Tribe, the Ak-Chin Indian Community, the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, the Pueblo Of Zuni, the Tohono O'odham Nation, the Hopi Tribe, and the Tonto Apache Tribe.

SRP and kp environmental would greatly appreciate your comments and will address any issues and concerns that you may have. Please provide your comments in 30 calendar days of receipt of this document to the attention of the following at this mailing address:

---

<sup>1</sup> The Abel-Pfister-Ball transmission line (Decision #71441, Case #148) was previously named Abel-Moody. The line was renamed between 2010 and 2011 to Abel-Pfister-Ball.

Derrik Berg  
20601 West Carlton Manor  
Buckeye, AZ 85396

Your letter will be included as part of the Project record that is filed with the Arizona Corporation Commission. If you have any further questions or would like to discuss this document, please call me at 602.909.2636.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kenda Pollio". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style. There is a small mark at the end of the signature that looks like "et al" or a similar flourish.

Kenda Pollio  
Principal, kp environmental, inc.

Copies:

Kathryn Leonard, State Historic Preservation Office  
Jeri De Cola, Tonto Apache Tribe  
Angela Garcia-Lewis, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community  
Stewart Koyiyumptewa, The Hopi Tribe  
Stephen R. Lewis, Gila River Indian Community  
Chris Coder, Yavapai Apache Nation  
Ronnie Lupe, White Mountain Apache Tribe  
Robert Valencia, Pascua Yaqui Tribe  
Bernadine Burnette, Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation  
Val R. Panteah Sr., Pueblo Of Zuni  
Robert Miguel, Ak-Chin Indian Community  
Peter Steere, Tohono O'odham Nation  
Jefford Francsico, Tohono O'odham Nation  
Kenda Pollio, kp environmental, Inc.  
Grant Smedley, SRP  
Rick Anduze, SRP  
Ruth Valencia, SRP





1038 Dewitt Ave.  
Encinitas, CA 92024  
602-909-2636

July 20, 2018

Mr. Ronnie Lupe  
Chairman  
White Mountain Apache Tribe  
P.O. Box 700  
Whiteriver, AZ 85941

RE: Class I Cultural Resources Report for the Proposed Southeast Power Link Project

Mr. Ronnie Lupe:

Salt River Project (SRP) is proposing construction of the Southeast Power Link Project (Project), a new electrical infrastructure to enhance reliability for current customers and support new residents and expanding businesses generally located east of the Phoenix-Mesa Gateway Airport in the City of Mesa, Town of Queen Creek, and Maricopa County, Arizona. The Project consists of approximately 7 to 9 miles of new double-circuit 230kV transmission line that will connect the existing Santan-Browning 230kV transmission line in the City of Mesa, Arizona, to the permitted, but unbuilt Abel-Pfister-Ball<sup>2</sup> 230kV transmission line in the Town of Queen Creek. Additionally, the Project includes a new substation (RS-31) to be located on the east side of the Loop 202 and the planned State Route (SR)-24 interchange in the City of Mesa, Arizona. I have enclosed a copy of the Class I Cultural Resources Report document prepared by kp environmental for your review and comment.

The Project must receive a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility prior to any ground disturbing construction activities, and I have enclosed the Class I document that includes the locations and descriptions of cultural resources within the proposed Project footprint.

The proposed transmission line is located on private land and will not cross any tribal lands; therefore, no information is included regarding any cultural resources on tribal lands. Furthermore, traditional cultural places, religious sites, and traditional use areas are not included in the document. All cultural resource locational information, including maps, will be deleted from any copies of the document available to the general public. This document has also been sent to the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office and the following Native American tribes and communities for review at this time: the Salt River Pima – Maricopa Indian Community, the Gila River Indian Community, the Yavapai Apache Nation, the White Mountain Apache, the Pascua Yaqui Tribe, the Ak-Chin Indian Community, the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, the Pueblo Of Zuni, the Tohono O'odham Nation, the Hopi Tribe, and the Tonto Apache Tribe.

SRP and kp environmental would greatly appreciate your comments and will address any issues and concerns that you may have. Please provide your comments in 30 calendar days of receipt of this document to the attention of the following at this mailing address:

---

<sup>2</sup> The Abel-Pfister-Ball transmission line (Decision #71441, Case #148) was previously named Abel-Moody. The line was renamed between 2010 and 2011 to Abel-Pfister-Ball.

Derrik Berg  
20601 West Carlton Manor  
Buckeye, AZ 85396

Your letter will be included as part of the Project record that is filed with the Arizona Corporation Commission. If you have any further questions or would like to discuss this document, please call me at 602.909.2636.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kenda Pollio". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style. There is a small mark at the end of the signature that looks like "at".

Kenda Pollio  
Principal, kp environmental, inc.

Copies:

Kathryn Leonard, State Historic Preservation Office  
Jeri De Cola, Tonto Apache Tribe  
Angela Garcia-Lewis, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community  
Stewart Koyiyumptewa, The Hopi Tribe  
Stephen R. Lewis, Gila River Indian Community  
Chris Coder, Yavapai Apache Nation  
Ronnie Lupe, White Mountain Apache Tribe  
Robert Valencia, Pascua Yaqui Tribe  
Bernadine Burnette, Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation  
Val R. Panteah Sr., Pueblo Of Zuni  
Robert Miguel, Ak-Chin Indian Community  
Peter Steere, Tohono O'odham Nation  
Jefford Francsico, Tohono O'odham Nation  
Kenda Pollio, kp environmental, Inc.  
Grant Smedley, SRP  
Rick Anduze, SRP  
Ruth Valencia, SRP



1038 Dewitt Ave.  
Encinitas, CA 92024  
602-909-2636

July 20, 2018

Mr. Robert Valencia  
Chairman  
Pascua Yaqui Tribe  
7474 S Camino Deoeste  
Tucson, AZ 85757

RE: Class I Cultural Resources Report for the Proposed Southeast Power Link Project

Mr. Robert Valencia:

Salt River Project (SRP) is proposing construction of the Southeast Power Link Project (Project), a new electrical infrastructure to enhance reliability for current customers and support new residents and expanding businesses generally located east of the Phoenix-Mesa Gateway Airport in the City of Mesa, Town of Queen Creek, and Maricopa County, Arizona. The Project consists of approximately 7 to 9 miles of new double-circuit 230kV transmission line that will connect the existing Santan-Browning 230kV transmission line in the City of Mesa, Arizona, to the permitted, but unbuilt Abel-Pfister-Ball<sup>3</sup> 230kV transmission line in the Town of Queen Creek. Additionally, the Project includes a new substation (RS-31) to be located on the east side of the Loop 202 and the planned State Route (SR)-24 interchange in the City of Mesa, Arizona. I have enclosed a copy of the Class I Cultural Resources Report document prepared by kp environmental for your review and comment.

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<sup>3</sup> The Abel-Pfister-Ball transmission line (Decision #71441, Case #148) was previously named Abel-Moody. The line was renamed between 2010 and 2011 to Abel-Pfister-Ball.

Derrik Berg  
20601 West Carlton Manor  
Buckeye, AZ 85396

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Kenda Pollio  
Principal, kp environmental, inc.

Copies:

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Robert Valencia, Pascua Yaqui Tribe  
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Robert Miguel, Ak-Chin Indian Community  
Peter Steere, Tohono O'odham Nation  
Jefford Francsico, Tohono O'odham Nation  
Kenda Pollio, kp environmental, Inc.  
Grant Smedley, SRP  
Rick Anduze, SRP  
Ruth Valencia, SRP



1038 Dewitt Ave.  
Encinitas, CA 92024  
602-909-2636

July 20, 2018

Mr. Robert Valencia  
Chairman  
Pascua Yaqui Tribe  
7474 S Camino Deoeste  
Tucson, AZ 85757

RE: Class I Cultural Resources Report for the Proposed Southeast Power Link Project

Mr. Robert Valencia:

Salt River Project (SRP) is proposing construction of the Southeast Power Link Project (Project), a new electrical infrastructure to enhance reliability for current customers and support new residents and expanding businesses generally located east of the Phoenix-Mesa Gateway Airport in the City of Mesa, Town of Queen Creek, and Maricopa County, Arizona. The Project consists of approximately 7 to 9 miles of new double-circuit 230kV transmission line that will connect the existing Santan-Browning 230kV transmission line in the City of Mesa, Arizona, to the permitted, but unbuilt Abel-Pfister-Ball<sup>4</sup> 230kV transmission line in the Town of Queen Creek. Additionally, the Project includes a new substation (RS-31) to be located on the east side of the Loop 202 and the planned State Route (SR)-24 interchange in the City of Mesa, Arizona. I have enclosed a copy of the Class I Cultural Resources Report document prepared by kp environmental for your review and comment.

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Derrik Berg  
20601 West Carlton Manor  
Buckeye, AZ 85396

Your letter will be included as part of the Project record that is filed with the Arizona Corporation Commission. If you have any further questions or would like to discuss this document, please call me at 602.909.2636.

Sincerely,

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Kenda Pollio  
Principal, kp environmental, inc.

Copies:

Kathryn Leonard, State Historic Preservation Office  
Jeri De Cola, Tonto Apache Tribe  
Angela Garcia-Lewis, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community  
Stewart Koyiyumptewa, The Hopi Tribe  
Stephen R. Lewis, Gila River Indian Community  
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Robert Miguel, Ak-Chin Indian Community  
Peter Steere, Tohono O'odham Nation  
Jefford Francsico, Tohono O'odham Nation  
Kenda Pollio, kp environmental, Inc.  
Grant Smedley, SRP  
Rick Anduze, SRP  
Ruth Valencia, SRP



1038 Dewitt Ave.  
Encinitas, CA 92024  
602-909-2636

July 20, 2018

Ms. Bernadine Burnette  
President  
Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation  
P.O. Box 17779  
Fountain Hills, AZ 85269

RE: Class I Cultural Resources Report for the Proposed Southeast Power Link Project

Ms. Bernadine Burnette:

Salt River Project (SRP) is proposing construction of the Southeast Power Link Project (Project), a new electrical infrastructure to enhance reliability for current customers and support new residents and expanding businesses generally located east of the Phoenix-Mesa Gateway Airport in the City of Mesa, Town of Queen Creek, and Maricopa County, Arizona. The Project consists of approximately 7 to 9 miles of new double-circuit 230kV transmission line that will connect the existing Santan-Browning 230kV transmission line in the City of Mesa, Arizona, to the permitted, but unbuilt Abel-Pfister-Ball<sup>5</sup> 230kV transmission line in the Town of Queen Creek. Additionally, the Project includes a new substation (RS-31) to be located on the east side of the Loop 202 and the planned State Route (SR)-24 interchange in the City of Mesa, Arizona. I have enclosed a copy of the Class I Cultural Resources Report document prepared by kp environmental for your review and comment.

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SRP and kp environmental would greatly appreciate your comments and will address any issues and concerns that you may have. Please provide your comments in 30 calendar days of receipt of this document to the attention of the following at this mailing address:

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<sup>5</sup> The Abel-Pfister-Ball transmission line (Decision #71441, Case #148) was previously named Abel-Moody. The line was renamed between 2010 and 2011 to Abel-Pfister-Ball.

Derrik Berg  
20601 West Carlton Manor  
Buckeye, AZ 85396

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Kenda Pollio  
Principal, kp environmental, inc.

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Grant Smedley, SRP  
Rick Anduze, SRP  
Ruth Valencia, SRP



1038 Dewitt Ave.  
Encinitas, CA 92024  
602-909-2636

July 20, 2018

Mr. Val R. Panteah Sr.  
Governor  
Pueblo Of Zuni  
P.O. Box 339  
Zuni, NM 87327

RE: Class I Cultural Resources Report for the Proposed Southeast Power Link Project

Mr. Val R. Panteah Sr.:

Salt River Project (SRP) is proposing construction of the Southeast Power Link Project (Project), a new electrical infrastructure to enhance reliability for current customers and support new residents and expanding businesses generally located east of the Phoenix-Mesa Gateway Airport in the City of Mesa, Town of Queen Creek, and Maricopa County, Arizona. The Project consists of approximately 7 to 9 miles of new double-circuit 230kV transmission line that will connect the existing Santan-Browning 230kV transmission line in the City of Mesa, Arizona, to the permitted, but unbuilt Abel-Pfister-Ball<sup>6</sup> 230kV transmission line in the Town of Queen Creek. Additionally, the Project includes a new substation (RS-31) to be located on the east side of the Loop 202 and the planned State Route (SR)-24 interchange in the City of Mesa, Arizona. I have enclosed a copy of the Class I Cultural Resources Report document prepared by kp environmental for your review and comment.

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Derrik Berg  
20601 West Carlton Manor  
Buckeye, AZ 85396

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Sincerely,

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Kenda Pollio  
Principal, kp environmental, inc.

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Grant Smedley, SRP  
Rick Anduze, SRP  
Ruth Valencia, SRP



1038 Dewitt Ave.  
Encinitas, CA 92024  
602-909-2636

July 20, 2018

Mr. Stephen R. Lewis  
Governor  
Gila River Indian Community  
P.O. Box 97  
Sacaton, AZ 85247

RE: Class I Cultural Resources Report for the Proposed Southeast Power Link Project

Mr. Stephen R. Lewis:

Salt River Project (SRP) is proposing construction of the Southeast Power Link Project (Project), a new electrical infrastructure to enhance reliability for current customers and support new residents and expanding businesses generally located east of the Phoenix-Mesa Gateway Airport in the City of Mesa, Town of Queen Creek, and Maricopa County, Arizona. The Project consists of approximately 7 to 9 miles of new double-circuit 230kV transmission line that will connect the existing Santan-Browning 230kV transmission line in the City of Mesa, Arizona, to the permitted, but unbuilt Abel-Pfister-Ball<sup>7</sup> 230kV transmission line in the Town of Queen Creek. Additionally, the Project includes a new substation (RS-31) to be located on the east side of the Loop 202 and the planned State Route (SR)-24 interchange in the City of Mesa, Arizona. I have enclosed a copy of the Class I Cultural Resources Report document prepared by kp environmental for your review and comment.

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Derrik Berg  
20601 West Carlton Manor  
Buckeye, AZ 85396

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Sincerely,

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Kenda Pollio  
Principal, kp environmental, inc.

Copies:

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Angela Garcia-Lewis, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community  
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Grant Smedley, SRP  
Rick Anduze, SRP  
Ruth Valencia, SRP



1038 Dewitt Ave.  
Encinitas, CA 92024  
602-909-2636

July 20, 2018

Mr. Stewart Koyiyumptewa  
Director  
Hopi Tribe  
P.O. Box 123  
Kykotsmovi, AZ 86039

RE: Class I Cultural Resources Report for the Proposed Southeast Power Link Project

Mr. Stewart Koyiyumptewa:

Salt River Project (SRP) is proposing construction of the Southeast Power Link Project (Project), a new electrical infrastructure to enhance reliability for current customers and support new residents and expanding businesses generally located east of the Phoenix-Mesa Gateway Airport in the City of Mesa, Town of Queen Creek, and Maricopa County, Arizona. The Project consists of approximately 7 to 9 miles of new double-circuit 230kV transmission line that will connect the existing Santan-Browning 230kV transmission line in the City of Mesa, Arizona, to the permitted, but unbuilt Abel-Pfister-Ball<sup>8</sup> 230kV transmission line in the Town of Queen Creek. Additionally, the Project includes a new substation (RS-31) to be located on the east side of the Loop 202 and the planned State Route (SR)-24 interchange in the City of Mesa, Arizona. I have enclosed a copy of the Class I Cultural Resources Report document prepared by kp environmental for your review and comment.

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Derrik Berg  
20601 West Carlton Manor  
Buckeye, AZ 85396

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Sincerely,

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Kenda Pollio  
Principal, kp environmental, inc.

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Val R. Panteah Sr., Pueblo Of Zuni  
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Kenda Pollio, kp environmental, Inc.  
Grant Smedley, SRP  
Rick Anduze, SRP  
Ruth Valencia, SRP



1038 Dewitt Ave.  
Encinitas, CA 92024  
602-909-2636

July 20, 2018

Ms. Angela Garcia-Lewis  
Cultural Preservation Compliance Supervisor  
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community  
10005 E. Osborn Road  
Scottsdale, AZ 85256

RE: Class I Cultural Resources Report for the Proposed Southeast Power Link Project

Ms. Angela Garcia-Lewis:

Salt River Project (SRP) is proposing construction of the Southeast Power Link Project (Project), a new electrical infrastructure to enhance reliability for current customers and support new residents and expanding businesses generally located east of the Phoenix-Mesa Gateway Airport in the City of Mesa, Town of Queen Creek, and Maricopa County, Arizona. The Project consists of approximately 7 to 9 miles of new double-circuit 230kV transmission line that will connect the existing Santan-Browning 230kV transmission line in the City of Mesa, Arizona, to the permitted, but unbuilt Abel-Pfister-Ball<sup>9</sup> 230kV transmission line in the Town of Queen Creek. Additionally, the Project includes a new substation (RS-31) to be located on the east side of the Loop 202 and the planned State Route (SR)-24 interchange in the City of Mesa, Arizona. I have enclosed a copy of the Class I Cultural Resources Report document prepared by kp environmental for your review and comment.

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Derrik Berg  
20601 West Carlton Manor  
Buckeye, AZ 85396

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Please review the enclosed report and information provided in this letter.

If you find the report adequate and agree with AGENCY's eligibility recommendations and finding of project effect, please indicate your concurrence with a reply letter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kenda Pollio". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style. There is a small mark at the end of the signature that looks like "KLP".

Kenda Pollio  
Principal, kp environmental, inc.

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Jeri De Cola, Tonto Apache Tribe  
Angela Garcia-Lewis, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community  
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Rick Anduze, SRP  
Ruth Valencia, SRP



1038 Dewitt Ave.  
Encinitas, CA 92024  
602-909-2636

July 20, 2018

Ms. Kathryn Leonard  
State Historic Preservation Office  
Officer  
1100 West Washington Street  
Phoenix, AZ 85007

RE: Class I Cultural Resources Report for the Proposed Southeast Power Link Project

Ms. Kathryn Leonard:

Salt River Project (SRP) is proposing construction of the Southeast Power Link Project (Project), a new electrical infrastructure to enhance reliability for current customers and support new residents and expanding businesses generally located east of the Phoenix-Mesa Gateway Airport in the City of Mesa, Town of Queen Creek, and Maricopa County, Arizona. The Project consists of approximately 7 to 9 miles of new double-circuit 230kV transmission line that will connect the existing Santan-Browning 230kV transmission line in the City of Mesa, Arizona, to the permitted, but unbuilt Abel-Pfister-Ball<sup>10</sup> 230kV transmission line in the Town of Queen Creek. Additionally, the Project includes a new substation (RS-31) to be located on the east side of the Loop 202 and the planned State Route (SR)-24 interchange in the City of Mesa, Arizona. I have enclosed a copy of the Class I Cultural Resources Report document prepared by kp environmental for your review and comment.

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Derrik Berg  
20601 West Carlton Manor  
Buckeye, AZ 85396

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Kenda Pollio  
Principal, kp environmental, inc.

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Rick Anduze, SRP  
Ruth Valencia, SRP



1038 Dewitt Ave.  
Encinitas, CA 92024  
602-909-2636

July 20, 2018

Mr. Chris Coder  
Tribal Archaeologist  
Yavapai-Apache Nation  
2400 W. Datsi St.  
Camp Verde, AZ 86322

RE: Class I Cultural Resources Report for the Proposed Southeast Power Link Project

Mr. Chris Coder:

Salt River Project (SRP) is proposing construction of the Southeast Power Link Project (Project), a new electrical infrastructure to enhance reliability for current customers and support new residents and expanding businesses generally located east of the Phoenix-Mesa Gateway Airport in the City of Mesa, Town of Queen Creek, and Maricopa County, Arizona. The Project consists of approximately 7 to 9 miles of new double-circuit 230kV transmission line that will connect the existing Santan-Browning 230kV transmission line in the City of Mesa, Arizona, to the permitted, but unbuilt Abel-Pfister-Ball<sup>11</sup> 230kV transmission line in the Town of Queen Creek. Additionally, the Project includes a new substation (RS-31) to be located on the east side of the Loop 202 and the planned State Route (SR)-24 interchange in the City of Mesa, Arizona. I have enclosed a copy of the Class I Cultural Resources Report document prepared by kp environmental for your review and comment.

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Derrik Berg  
20601 West Carlton Manor  
Buckeye, AZ 85396

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Kenda Pollio  
Principal, kp environmental, inc.

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Grant Smedley, SRP  
Rick Anduze, SRP  
Ruth Valencia, SRP



1038 Dewitt Ave.  
Encinitas, CA 92024  
602-909-2636

July 20, 2018

Mr. Peter Steere  
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
Mr. Jefford Francisco  
Cultural Resource Specialist  
Tohono O'odham Nation  
2400 W. Datsi St.  
Camp Verde, AZ 86322

RE: Class I Cultural Resources Report for the Proposed Southeast Power Link Project

Dear Messrs. Steere and Francisco:

Salt River Project (SRP) is proposing construction of the Southeast Power Link Project (Project), a new electrical infrastructure to enhance reliability for current customers and support new residents and expanding businesses generally located east of the Phoenix-Mesa Gateway Airport in the City of Mesa, Town of Queen Creek, and Maricopa County, Arizona. The Project consists of approximately 7 to 9 miles of new double-circuit 230kV transmission line that will connect the existing Santan-Browning 230kV transmission line in the City of Mesa, Arizona, to the permitted, but unbuilt Abel-Pfister-Ball<sup>12</sup> 230kV transmission line in the Town of Queen Creek. Additionally, the Project includes a new substation (RS-31) to be located on the east side of the Loop 202 and the planned State Route (SR)-24 interchange in the City of Mesa, Arizona. I have enclosed a copy of the Class I Cultural Resources Report document prepared by kp environmental for your review and comment.

The Project must receive a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility prior to any ground disturbing construction activities, and I have enclosed the Class I document that includes the locations and descriptions of cultural resources within the proposed Project footprint.

The proposed transmission line is located on private land and will not cross any tribal lands; therefore, no information is included regarding any cultural resources on tribal lands. Furthermore, traditional cultural places, religious sites, and traditional use areas are not included in the document. All cultural resource locational information, including maps, will be deleted from any copies of the document available to the general public. This document has also been sent to the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office and the following Native American tribes and communities for review at this time: the Salt River Pima – Maricopa Indian Community, the Gila River Indian Community, the Yavapai Apache Nation, the White Mountain Apache, the Pascua Yaqui Tribe, the Ak-Chin Indian Community, the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, the Pueblo Of Zuni, the Tohono O'odham Nation, the Hopi Tribe, and the Tonto Apache Tribe.

SRP and kp environmental would greatly appreciate your comments and will address any issues and concerns that you may have. Please provide your comments in 30 calendar days of receipt of this document to the attention of the following at this mailing address:

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<sup>12</sup> The Abel-Pfister-Ball transmission line (Decision #71441, Case #148) was previously named Abel-Moody. The line was renamed between 2010 and 2011 to Abel-Pfister-Ball.

Derrik Berg  
20601 West Carlton Manor  
Buckeye, AZ 85396

Your letter will be included as part of the Project record that is filed with the Arizona Corporation Commission. If you have any further questions or would like to discuss this document, please call me at 602.909.2636.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kenda Pollio". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style. There is a small mark at the end of the signature that looks like "et al" or a similar flourish.

Kenda Pollio  
Principal, kp environmental, inc.

Copies:

Kathryn Leonard, State Historic Preservation Office  
Jeri De Cola, Tonto Apache Tribe  
Angela Garcia-Lewis, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community  
Stewart Koyiyumptewa, The Hopi Tribe  
Stephen R. Lewis, Gila River Indian Community  
Chris Coder, Yavapai Apache Nation  
Ronnie Lupe, White Mountain Apache Tribe  
Robert Valencia, Pascua Yaqui Tribe  
Bernadine Burnette, Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation  
Val R. Panteah Sr., Pueblo Of Zuni  
Robert Miguel, Ak-Chin Indian Community  
Peter Steere, Tohono O'odham Nation  
Jefford Francsico, Tohono O'odham Nation  
Kenda Pollio, kp environmental, Inc.  
Grant Smedley, SRP  
Rick Anduze, SRP  
Ruth Valencia, SRP



1038 Dewitt Ave.  
Encinitas, CA 92024  
602-909-2636

July 20, 2018

Mr. Robert Miguel  
Chairman  
Mr. Jefford Francisco  
Ak-Chin Indian Community  
42507 W. Peters & Nall Road  
Maricopa, AZ 85138

RE: Class I Cultural Resources Report for the Proposed Southeast Power Link Project

Mr. Robert Miguel:

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document to the attention of the following at this mailing address:

Derrik Berg  
20601 West Carlton Manor  
Buckeye, AZ 85396

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Kenda Pollio, kp environmental, Inc.  
Grant Smedley, SRP  
Rick Anduze, SRP  
Ruth Valencia, SRP