EXHIBIT E
SCENIC AREAS, HISTORIC SITES AND STRUCTURES, ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

As stated in Arizona Administrative Code R14-3-219:

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 the presence of the Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District (SRP) High-Tech Interconnect Project (HIP or Project). Potential sensitive viewpoints in the Project area occur along transportation corridors within proximity of industrial, agricultural, and commercial land use areas as well as from residential land uses.

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, or 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 is typically 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 developments 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

Four representative key viewpoints, or Key Observation Points (KOPs), were selected along the Project route to depict the existing visual quality. Photos were taken during field reconnaissance from May 2021 through September 2021. The locations of the KOPs and simulations are included in figures at the end of this section. **Figure E-1** depicts a map with the locations of the four KOPs. Both the existing conditions and the potential visual effects of the overhead Project components are shown for each KOP on **Figures E-2** through **E-5.**

Existing Henshaw Substation to Intel

KOP 1 (**Figure E-2**) West Queen Creek Road and 88th Street – KOP 1 was taken from West Queen Creek Road looking southwest towards 88th Street. SRP's existing 69 kV transmission line is shown in the background. The view shows the road in the foreground, ornamental landscape in the foreground and middle ground, and the existing transmission line in the background. The visual quality is classified as mixed residential and commercial with industrial and commercial land uses dominating the area.

KOP 2 (**Figure E-3**) East Copper Drive and South Illinois Avenue – KOP 2 was taken from East Copper Drive looking north towards Intel's Ocotillo Campus from inside the Sun Lakes community. The view shows Sun Lakes houses in the foreground and middle ground. The existing transmission corridor is visible in the background. There is also ornamental landscape in the background. The view is from houses in Sun Lakes looking north onto Intel's Ocotillo Campus. The visual quality is classified as mixed residential and commercial in character.

KOP 3 (**Figure E-4**) Southwest Corner of the Intel Property at Old Price Road – KOP 3 was taken on the southwest corner inside Intel's property on the northern boundary of Sun Lakes community looking towards the Gila River Indian Community. This view is looking northwest towards Old Price Road. The existing transmission corridor and Gila River Indian Community agricultural fields and Intel's Ocotillo Campus is shown in the foreground and middle ground. The background is of the Gila River Indian Community and rural agriculture and mountains to the northwest and the existing Intel facilities directly north. The visual quality is classified as rural and mixed residential and commercial.

New RS-28 Substation

KOP 4 (**Figure E-5**) South Cactus Flower Court – KOP 4 was taken from the end of South Cactus Flower Court inside the Sun Lakes community looking north towards Intel's Ocotillo Campus. The Sun Lakes wall delineating the community boundary is shown in the foreground. Intel's Ocotillo Campus is visible in the middle ground and background. The landscape in this area is dominated by ornamental landscapes in the foreground and middle ground, with the vacant disturbed land of Intel's Ocotillo Campus in the background. The visual quality is classified as mixed residential and commercial 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 levels of visual quality and the levels of viewer sensitivity.

Visual resources would be affected by introducing the proposed 230 kV structures and RS-28 Substation into the existing landscape. The structures associated with the Project 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. While the simulations depict some of these transmission structures and RS-28 Substation on vacant land, the majority of transmission structures would be either integrated within Intel's expansion plans on their campus or located along existing disturbed transmission right-of-way (ROW) and, therefore, cause little to no added visual impact. The Project would be consistent with the overall nature of the Price Road Corridor (PRC) and industrial and commercial land uses on the Intel Ocotillo Campus.

Visual effects associated with each of the KOPs are described below and shown in **Figures E-2** through **E-5** (visual simulations).

Existing Henshaw Substation to Intel

KOP 1 (**Figure E-2)** West Queen Creek Road and 88th Street – KOP 1 is taken from West Queen Creek Road looking southwest towards 88th Street. The existing transmission corridor is shown in the background with new transmission line structures replacing the current structures. While the proposed 230 kV conductor with 69 kV underbuild introduces taller structures into the viewshed, the Project development would be consistent with the existing transmission line ROW and the overall nature of the PRC.

KOP 2 (**Figure E-3**) East Copper Drive and South Illinois Avenue – KOP 2 is taken from South Illinois Avenue looking north towards East Copper Drive. The view is looking onto Intel's Ocotillo Campus. The new 230 kV conductor with 69 kV underbuild is more visible with the taller structures. The riser pole (transition from overhead to underground) is visible in the background. While this introduces taller 230 kV structures and a riser pole in the viewshed, the increased industrial nature of the Intel expansion would be occurring and is consistent with the land use which borders the Sun Lakes community. The Project development would be consistent with the existing transmission line ROW and the overall nature of the PRC.

KOP 3 (**Figure E-4**) Southwest Corner of the Intel Property at Old Price Road – KOP 3 is taken from the southwest corner of Intel's property looking northwest towards Old Price Road. The existing transmission corridor is shown in the middle ground and the proposed 230 kV structures with 69 kV underbuild would be visible in the foreground, middle ground and background. While this introduces taller 230 kV structures in the viewshed, it ultimately reduces the number of transmission structures within the alignment. Additionally, the existing transmission corridor and Intel property development would be consistent with the existing transmission line ROW and the overall nature of the PRC.

New RS-28 Substation

KOP 4 (**Figure E-5**) South Cactus Flower Court – KOP 4 is taken from the end of South Cactus Flower Court looking north towards the Intel property and the proposed RS-28 Substation. The new substation would be visible in the background but obscured by the Sun Lakes community boundary wall and tree line. While this introduces substation facilities and structures into the viewshed, the increased industrial nature of the Intel expansion would be occurring and is consistent with this type land use which borders the Sun Lakes community.

HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

A Class I Cultural Report was prepared for the Project to provide a basis to evaluate the Project area and consult with agencies, as necessary, on potential mitigation requirements. The Class I Cultural Report is included in **Exhibit E-1** and includes information on the overall Project (including both the above ground and underground portions of the Project). A summary of information associated with the overhead portions, which are subject to this Application, are included below. Correspondence with the Native American Tribes is included in **Exhibit E-2**. A Class III survey will be completed for the Project area following approval and prior to construction activities.

Existing Conditions

Archaeological evidence of prehistoric occupation in the Phoenix Basin dates to nearly 4,000 years ago. Succeeding cultural development in the region includes the Hohokam sequence and later Akimel O'odham. The historic period begins with the 1753 founding of the first permanent Spanish settlement in the region. Governance of the area transferred to Mexico in 1821 and the United States in 1853. The earliest American-period land use in the vicinity of the Project area was limited to scattered homesteads and wagon roads connecting distant population centers. Communities closer to the Project area were founded after the arrival of the railroad (1880s) and SRP irrigation works (1900s). A large-scale cotton farm and company town was established close to the Project area by Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company in 1917. Regional grocery chain Bashas' grew out of the town's general store, and the company's corporate headquarters still occupies the property.

Previous Cultural Resources Surveys

The records check and literature review revealed that 29 investigations have been conducted within one mile of the Project, 25 of which are within one mile of the Project components subject to this Application. Three of these investigations were completed within the Project components (**Table E-1**). Three surveys, 2001-67. Arizona State Museum (ASM), 2011-500.ASM, and 2015-13.ASM intersected with a portion of the Project components but no cultural resources were identified.

Table E-1
Previous Investigations

Report ID	Year	Author	Project	Company	Location
1992-287.ASM	1992	Lascaux, Annick	Riggs Road from I-10 to Prince Rd	ASU OCRM	Within 1-mile buffer
1994-143.ASM	1994	Woodall, Gregory R.	Arizona Avenue	Archaeological Research Services	Within 1-mile buffer
1995-441.ASM	1995	Griffith, Cameron S.	Salt River Project Archaeological Survey	Northland Research	Within 1-mile buffer
1996-10.ASM	No date	Lincoln, Thomas R.	Pecos Ranch Estates Easement Exchange	Bureau of Reclamation (Phoenix)	Within 1-mile buffer
1996-337.ASM	1996	Lincoln, Thomas R.	Ocotillo East Land Exchange	Bureau of Reclamation (Phoenix)	Within 1-mile buffer
1996-355.ASM	1996	DeMaagd, Holly S.	Proposed Chandler Heights estates Development McQueen Road and Chandler Heights Road	Archaeological Consulting Services	Within 1-mile buffer
2000-759.ASM	2000	Mitchell, Douglas R.	GTI-B Storm Tower	SWCA Environmental Consultants	Within 1-mile buffer
2001-67.ASM	2001	Folb, Lisa	GRIC Chandler to Ocotillo WMF	EcoPlan Associates	Within Project footprint
2001-228.ASM	2001	Rogge, A. E. (Gene)	SRP PM-10 Roads Project	URS	Within 1-mile buffer
SHPO-2001-1460	2001	Geiger, Paul J., and Glenn P. Darrington	Hamilton High School Telecommunications Project	EPG	Within 1-mile buffer
SHPO-2001-1725	2001	Davis, Margaret, and John W. Hohmann	Chandler Fire Department Training Facilities Cell Tower Site	Louis Berger and Associates	Within 1-mile buffer
SHPO-2001-2550	2001	Howard, Jerry B.	Wells Fargo Corporate Campus, Price and Queen Creek Roads, City of Chandler	HAS	Within 1-mile buffer
SHPO-2002-171	2002	Gifford, Dave	Salt River Project Irrigation Easement Exchange and Abandonment	Bureau of Reclamation (Phoenix)	Within 1-mile buffer
SHPO-2002-1100	2002	Slawson, Laurie V.	Sprint PCS Telecommunications Site (PH54XC007A, Tuscany) 24451 South Price Road, Chandler, Arizona	AZTLAN	Within 1-mile buffer
SHPO-2003-2356	2003	Slawson, Laurie V.	Sprint PCS Telecommunications Site (PH54XC125F, Gholam)	AZTLAN	Within 1-mile buffer

Table E-1 Previous Investigations					
Report ID	Year	Author	Project	Company	Location
			2225 South Price Road Chandler, Arizona		
2004-111.ASM	2003	Lindly, John M.	An archaeological survey of five PM-10 road segments in southeast Maricopa County (SE Fed), Arizona	SWCA Environmental Consultants	Within 1-mile buffer
2004-627.ASM	2001	Newsome, Daniel K., and Adam M. Berg	Addendum D: The GRIC Alternative B Reroute: A Cultural Resources Survey of a Supplemental Reroute to the Arizona Segment of the El Paso to Los Angeles Fiber Optic Cable Project	SWCA Environmental Consultants	Within 1-mile buffer
2010-164.ASM	2010a	Heilman, Jill	Arizona Avenue – Fiber Optic Traffic Signal Interconnection, TMC to Riggs Road	EcoPlan Associates	Within 1-mile buffer
2010-232.ASM	2010b	Heilman, Jill	McQueen Road-Riggs to Ocotillo	EcoPlan Associates	Within 1-mile buffer
2011-500.ASM	2011	Bustoz, David Q.	ERM Air Products-Intel Pipeline	Logan Simpson Design	Within Project footprint
2011-535.ASM	2011	Moses, James, and Sara Luchetta	Verizon Wireless PHO Sundown Project	Antigua Archaeology	Within 1-mile buffer
2011-646.ASM	2011	Lonardo, Cara	Ocotillo Road Improvements	Environmental Planning Group	Within 1-mile buffer
2013-51.ASM	2013	Luchetta, Sarah, and James Moses	Verizon Wireless PHO South Shore Project	Antigua Archaeology	Within 1-mile buffer
2015-13.ASM	2014	Whitney, Gregory J.	SRP RS-27 Substation Site Price (Germann Survey)	Desert Archaeology	Within Project footprint
2016-10.ASM	2016	Luchetta, Sarah, and James Moses	2016 Public Lands Cell Towers	Antigua Archaeology	Within 1-mile buffer

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

Seven previously recorded cultural resource sites were identified within the 1-mile buffer of the Project components (**Table E-2**). There are no previously recorded sites within the Project components; however, two of the sites, AZ U:9:234 (Consolidated Canal East Branch [CCEB]) and AZ U:13:255 (Southern Pacific Railroad: Mesa to South Santan Spur), are adjacent to the Project components.

AZ U:9:234 (ASM) – Consolidated Canal East Branch

The CCEB was constructed about 1928 as an earthen ditch and was lined with concrete in the 1960s. The CCEB begins at its junction with the Tempe Cross Cut and Consolidated Canals in Mesa and extends south to its junction with the Santan Canal south of Chandler. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as contributing resource to the SRP Diversion and Conveyance Historic District.

AZ U:13:255(ASM) – Southern Pacific Railroad: Mesa to South Santan Spur

This resource was originally recorded by Edwards, et al (2001). It is a Southern Pacific Railroad spur constructed between 1920 and 1951, currently owned and operated by the UPRR. It begins in Mesa where it connects to the Southern Pacific Phoenix Mainline Spur and extends south through Chandler before terminating near South Santan, a distance of approximately 20 miles. It was determined Eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) concurrence (SHPO-2009-094, June 25, 2009). The rail line is currently in active use.

Table E-2
Cultural Resources

Site #	Site Type	Site Description	NRHP Status	Location
AZ AA:6:63 (ASM)	Historic	Highway (State Route 87)	Eligible A	Within 1-mile buffer
AZ U:9:234 (ASM)	Historic	Canal (CCEB)	Listed as part of SRP Diversion and Conveyance Historic District	Within 1-mile buffer
AZ U:13:234	Historic	Trash scatter	Unknown	Within 1-mile buffer
AZ U:13:242	Prehistoric	Ceramic and lithic scatter	Unknown	Within 1-mile buffer
AZ U:13:243	Prehistoric	Ceramic and lithic scatter	Unknown	Within 1-mile buffer
AZ U:13:255	Historic	Railroad (Southern Pacific Railroad: Mesa to South Santan Spur)	Eligible A	Within 1-mile buffer
AZ U:13:105	Prehistoric	Ceramic and lithic scatter	Unknown	Within 1-mile buffer

Potential Effects

A cultural resources records and literature review was conducted for KP Environmental (KPE) in August 2021. The purpose of the investigation was to identify previously recorded cultural resources, which may include archaeological sites (prehistoric or historic), structures, buildings, landscapes, districts, or objects for their respective eligibility for listing on the NRHP within the Project footprint.

The result of the cultural resources records search and literature review shows that only a portion of the Project footprint has been previously surveyed for archaeological resources. No previously recorded historic resources are located within the Project components. However, two historic resources are adjacent to the Project. AZ U:9:234 (CCEB) was Listed as a contributing resource to the SRP Diversion and Conveyance Historic District (SHPO-2002-1039, May 22, 2002) and is currently in active use. AZ U:13:255 (Southern Pacific Railroad: Mesa to South Santan Spur) was determined Eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A with SHPO concurrence (SHPO-2009-094, June 25, 2009) and is currently in active use. Six additional previously recorded cultural resource sites were identified within the 1-mile buffer of the Project components. Three previous cultural resource investigations (2001-67.ASM, 2011-500.ASM, and 2015-13.ASM) intersect with a portion of the Project area but did not identify any cultural resources within the Project area. An additional 25 investigations have been conducted within one mile of the Project.

For most cultural resources, the greatest potential for adverse impacts is from ground disturbing activities directly associated with Project construction. For the Project, ground disturbance would occur within the Project components footprint

Appropriate mitigation measures at sites discovered during subsequent Class III pedestrian surveys would be developed in consultation with the appropriate land managing agencies, including SHPO, and interested Tribes. Many potential effects can be removed by avoiding cultural resource sites. Mitigation measures could include flagging or fencing of sites during construction. Other mitigation measures could include site testing and excavation.

Intensive Class III inventories may not identify all historic properties because urban development as well as various natural conditions can hinder the discovery process. Unanticipated discoveries are undocumented cultural resources and human remains that are encountered during construction or operation of facilities. Unanticipated discoveries of archaeological, paleontological, or historical sites, human remains, funerary objects, sacred ceremonial objects or objects of national or tribal patrimony on municipal rights-of-way (as well as any other state, county, town, city, or other municipal land) are subject to Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S.) §41-841 *et seq*. For unanticipated discoveries of human remains or funerary objects on private lands, A.R.S. §41-865 will prevail. If unanticipated discoveries are made in connection with construction activities, the Project will immediately suspend all operations in the vicinity of the find and will not resume until the discovery is appropriately treated and authorization is given by the appropriate agency.

EXISTING HENSHAW SUBSTATION

H1

GILA RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY

Price Rd

Dobson Rd

Alma School Rd

Arizona Ave

Germann Rd

McQueen Rd

Queen Creek Rd

Old Price Rd

CHANDLER

Dobson Rd

Consolidated Canal

EXISTING SCHRADER SUBSTATION

Ocotillo Rd

Ocotillo Rd

Gila River Memorial Airport

INTEL CAMPUS

Alma School Rd

H2

Chandler Hgts Rd

New 230 kV Intel Substation (RS-28)

87

U.P.R.R.

SUN LAKES

Legend

Visual Resources

- Key Observation Point (KOP) Location and Direction

Project Components

- Node (Origin or Terminus)
- Existing Substation
- Overhead Route
- Schrader Overhead Transition Corridor
- New 230 kV Intel Substation (RS-28)

General Features

- Existing 230 kV
- Existing 69 kV
- Railroad
- Canal
- Intel Campus
- Gila River Indian Community

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1

Miles

SRP

HIGH-TECH INTERCONNECT PROJECT (HIP)
FIGURE E-1
KEY OBSERVATION POINTS

Map Extent: Maricopa County, AZ

Date: 9.22.21 | Author: sjw

Data Sources: ADOT, BLM, City of Chandler, ESRI, Maricopa Co., SRP, USGS.

Figure E-2: KOP 1

West Queen Creek Road and 88th Street- Looking Southwest

Existing View

Proposed View

Figure E-3: KOP 2

East Copper Drive and South Illinois Avenue – Looking North

Existing View

Proposed View

Figure E-4: KOP 3

Southwest Corner of Intel Property at Old Price Road – Looking Northwest

Existing View

Proposed View

Figure E-5: KOP 4

South Cactus Flower Court – Looking North

Existing View

Proposed View

EXHIBIT E-1
CLASS I CULTURAL REPORT

SRP
HIGH-TECH INTERCONNECT PROJECT

CLASS I CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT
MARICOPA COUNTY
ARIZONA

PREPARED BY:

DOUGLAS MENGERS, M.A., RPA, DPPH
PanGIS, INC.
LEAD ARCHAEOLOGIST

SEPTEMBER 2021

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acronyms

Tables

Appendix — Figures

Confidential Appendices – Bound Separately: Not for public review

ACRONYMS

A.D.	Anno Domini
APE	Area of Potential Effect
ASM	Arizona State Museum
AZ SHPO	Arizona State Historic Preservation Officer
B.C.	Before Christ
BMP	Best Management Practice
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
GLO	General Land Office
GRIC	Gila River Indian Community
kV	kilovolt
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PRC	Price Road Corridor
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SPRR	Southern Pacific Railroad
SR	State Route
SRP	Salt River Project
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
T&PRR	Texas and Pacific Railroad
UPRR	Union Pacific Railroad

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The following Class I cultural resources report was prepared on behalf of Salt River Project (SRP) Agricultural Improvement and Power District for the Proposed High-Tech Interconnect Project, (Project) (**Figure 1 and 2**).

This Project consists of approximately 7.35 miles of new high-voltage transmission line designed to provide power needed for Intel's expansion of its existing Ocotillo Campus located in the Price Road Corridor (PRC) in Chandler, Arizona. The Project requires a direct connection to SRP's 230 kilovolt (kV) transmission network by constructing new transmission lines to connect the new RS-28 Substation on the Intel Campus with two nearby 230kV sources at the existing SRP Henshaw and Schrader substations.

SRP specifically proposes to construct the following components (refer to Figure 2 for node locations):

- New overhead double-circuit 230 kV transmission line from the existing Henshaw Substation to a turning point onto Intel's Ocotillo Campus (node H1 to H2);
- New underground double-circuit 230 kV transmission line from H2 to RS-28;
- New RS-28 Substation;
- New underground double-circuit 230 kV transmission line from RS-28, crossing Dobson Road along Chaparral Way, Lake Drive, Alma School Road and along Chandler Heights Road;
- New underground double-circuit 230 kV transmission line from Chandler Heights Road to a point just west of the existing Schrader Substation; and
- New above ground double-circuit 230 kV out of Schrader Substation to a point east of the UPRR that will transition to an underground transmission line segment.

One cultural resource was identified within the disturbance footprint of the Project. This resource, AZ U:13:255 (Southern Pacific Railroad: Mesa to South Santan Spur) has been determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A. Six additional cultural resources were identified within the 1-mile buffer of the Project route. One of these, AZ U:9:234 (Consolidated Canal East Branch), is listed on the NRHP as a contributing resource to the SRP Diversion and Conveyance Historic District. The NRHP status of the remaining four cultural resources is unknown.

We recommend that SRP conduct a Class III survey of the proposed transmission lines and substation, where feasible, prior to construction.

2.0 METHODS

The previously recorded cultural resources and investigations in the disturbance footprint, plus a 1-mile-wide buffer, were examined using data received from the Arizona State Museum (ASM) site file check to determine if known cultural resources would be potentially impacted by the Project. The ASM record search was conducted in August 2021. Additional sources consulted include the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) database, the AZSITE database, the ASM Library and Archives (LARC) online catalog, records of the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the Arizona Historic Bridge Inventory, and SRP cultural resource records.

Additional research was focused on the identification of historic-era resources within the Project vicinity. Historic maps of the Project area reviewed included 1891 original survey plat maps (GLO 1892); USGS 1:250,000 scale maps (Mesa 1954, 1958, 1960, and 1964); USGS 1:62,500 scale quadrangles (Gila Butte 1914, 1917, and 1952; Mesa 1913, 1915, and 1952); and USGS 1:24,000 scale quadrangles (Gila Butte 1952, 1967, and 1971; Guadalupe 1952, 1967, and 1971) (USGS 2021). Aerial photographs consulted include Maricopa County aerial photography from 1937, 1949, 1953, 1959, and 1976 (Maricopa County 2021).

To develop the historic period context of the Project area, secondary sources were consulted comprising popular histories including David Myrick's *Railroads of Arizona* series, government records including National Register documentation for the Salt River Project, and the document collections of the Chandler Historical Society-Chandler Museum. Statewide historic contexts consulted included *Good Roads Everywhere: A History of Road Building in Arizona* (Keane and Bruder 2004), *Transcontinental Railroading in Arizona, 1878-1940* (Janus 1989), and *Lifeline to the Desert: Water Utilization and Technology in Arizona's Historic Era, 1540-1960* (Steely and Gilpin 2004).

3.0 CULTURAL SETTING

The generally accepted culture history of the APE shows that human occupation of southern Arizona spans the last 11,500 years. Broadly speaking, this record of human activity, growth and development can be outlined through a sequence of wide, encompassing periods. More detailed overviews can be found in Bayman 2001; Berry and Marmaduke 1982; Bilsbarrow and Palus 1997; Bronitsky and Merritt 1986; Craig and Hackbarth 1997; Crown and Judge 1991; Deaver and Altschul 1994; Fish 1989; Fish and Fish 2008; Gilpin and Phillips 1998; Gumerman 1991; Haynes 1986; Janus 1989; Marmaduke 1993; Myrick 1980; Wright 2002; and Wright et al. 2002.

Prehistoric Period

As currently understood, the record of human activity and occupation of southern Arizona comes into focus (approximately 10,000 to 8,500 B.C.) at a time when small bands of hunter-gatherers moved across the landscape, subsisting through successes in gathering seeds and wild plants, the trapping of small animals, and the hunting of large game. Environmental shifts associated with the Pleistocene/Holocene climatic transition brought lasting change to the environment, and with the eventual extinction of large game, human populations began to trend toward greater degrees of sedentism. Sites from this period have been documented in southern Arizona (Cordell 1984; Haury 1950; Haynes 1986; Huckell 1984b); however, evidence of occupation prior to approximately 7,000 years ago has been elusive in the middle Gila River area (Huckell 1984a, 1984b).

With the Pleistocene/Holocene climatic transition drying and warming trend leading to desert conditions, human populations took to a growing reliance on small game and intensified collection of plant resources. Stone tools attributed to this timeframe (i.e., metates, manos, and mortars) demonstrate a significant focus on processing wild plant resources. Gathering and collecting focused on seasonally available resources, and small seasonally occupied camps and settlements were present, with small groups maintaining a high degree of residential mobility.

The first definitive evidence of human habitation along the middle Gila River appears nearly 4,000 years ago, with camps, small sites, and numerous surface finds suggesting widespread use of the Phoenix Basin across this timeframe (Bubemyre et al. 1998). Beginning around 1500 B.C., the first agricultural villages were established in the Sonoran Desert, mainly in southern Arizona (Diehl 2003; Mabry 1998; Matson 1991; Silva 2003). Comparable pre-ceramic semi-sedentary horticultural settlements have not been identified in the middle Gila Valley.

Succeeding cultural development in the region was characterized by a nascent trend in the use of plain ware pottery; this in types of comparatively limited range, and not as widely used as evidenced in later Hohokam occupations (Garraty 2011). Current evidence suggests that specialized pottery production began by around A.D. 450 in the vicinity of South Mountain (Abbott 2009).

Many antecedents of Hohokam cultural attributes imply in-situ development of Hohokam society from earlier populations (Bayman 2001; Cable and Doyel 1987; Doyel 1991; Wilcox 1979). The Hohokam sequence begins with the Pioneer period (ca. A.D. 55-650/700), which is marked by the introduction of decorated pottery (Ciolek-Torrello 1995). Over the next five centuries, residents of the middle Gila River valley manufactured decorated pottery on a large scale and supplied it throughout the Phoenix Basin, including the Salt River valley to the north (Abbott 2009). The Hohokam tradition initially appeared in the Phoenix Basin and was characterized by the development of large-scale irrigation agriculture, red-on-buff pottery, a distinctive iconography, exotic ornaments and artifacts, a cremation mortuary complex, and larger as well as more complex settlements (Fish 1989; Howard 2006).

Protohistoric Period

The Protohistoric period (ca. A.D. 1500 to 1700) is generally defined as the interval between the end of the Hohokam Classic period and the earliest evidence of Spanish contact when the Project area was inhabited by the Akimel O'odham (Gilpin and Phillips 1998). Extensive studies from the large village site of Sacatón, having been continuously occupied since prior to A.D. 1600, provides support to statements for cultural continuity between the Hohokam and the Akimel O'odham (Loendorf et al. 2013). Together with the ethnohistoric and ethnographic data, data were collected for ancillary studies for obsidian sourcing, projectile point typology, ceramic typology, architectural design, and subsistence practices that support a continuous relationship to the Hohokam.

Historic Period

The Historic period in Arizona dates roughly from 1753, the founding of the first permanent Spanish settlement, to 1954. In 1775 Juan Bautista de Anza successfully opened an overland route of emigration and supply from Sonora to the missions and settlements of Alta California. The 198 soldiers and families that Anza escorted brought with them on their 1,200-mile trek their language, traditions, and diverse New World Hispanic culture. The backgrounds of all soldiers and settlers were carefully recorded as español, mulato, or mestizo. Almost all the expedition members were born on this continent and had mixed European, African or Indian parentage. These influences changed the lives of the indigenous peoples and shaped the development of Arizona and California. The route opened by Anza supplied the settlements of Alta California long enough for them to become established. In 1781, the Yumas revolted against Spanish rule and closed the route during the rest of the colonial period. In later years, Anza's trail served the military, settlers, cattlemen, forty-niners and other desert travelers (Guerrero 2006).

The Mexican War of Independence did not have a direct effect on the area, as most of the battles took place far south of Arizona in central Mexico. However, the Spanish did have to withdraw their troops to central Mexico, which left a vacuum that the Apache exploited. During the 1820s, Apache raiders were estimated to have killed approximately 5,000 people in Sonora and southern Arizona. Mexico was victorious in the war and declared independence in 1821. The new Mexican government abolished the mission system. In Arizona, settlements and occupation contracted to Tucson and Tubac. In response to increased Apache raiding, O'odham settlement also contracted south and west (Sides 2006).

Arizona north of the Gila River became part of the United States in 1848, although the American phase did not officially begin until 1853, when this area was sold to the United States by Mexico as part of the Gadsden Purchase. During the Mexican-American War, American military forces passed through southern Arizona on their way to California, commonly using routes centered on the Santa Cruz and Gila rivers. These routes were well blazed by the Army, and increased use occurred after the end of the war. One specific route, the Gila Trail, was by this time a widely used mail, freight, and emigrant route (Keane and Bruder 2004).

After the Civil War and establishment of the Arizona Territory, Americans began to settle permanently along the Salt River and Gila River because of the availability of good agricultural lands. Communities along the Salt River, including Phoenix and Tempe, were founded in the 1860s as small agricultural communities, especially after the establishment of Fort McDowell made the upriver areas safer for American settlers. Communities to the south, such as Sacaton and Florence, were established along the Gila River somewhat earlier along the former Butterfield stage route. From 1880 to 1900, the population of southern Arizona doubled, and by the turn of the 20th century, Arizona had a population of 100,000 (Keane and Bruder 2004).

Prior to the arrival of the railroad, long distance travel and freight transport were conducted by wagon road. The main routes were constructed by the US Army, including Cooke's Wagon Road, built by the Mormon Battalion in 1846-1847; the Beale Wagon Road, constructed in 1859 along the 35th parallel; and the Crook Trail, built in the 1870s to connect the region's military forts (Keane and Bruder 2004). After the establishment of the Arizona Territory in 1863, wagon roads expanded with the establishment of mail routes and with the charter of private companies to construct toll roads. Most other wagon roads were funded locally or privately (*ibid.*). Wagon roads from southern communities including Sacaton and Florence ran through the Project area to connect to Phoenix and Tempe to the north (BLM GLO 1892).

After the successful completion of the first transcontinental railroad in 1869, a southern railroad route along the former Butterfield Stage Route was being explored as an option to move goods and people across the country in a timely fashion. The Southern Pacific Railroad Company (SPRR) was to lay track from San Francisco to Yuma, while the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company (T&PRR) was to lay track westward across Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. After T&PRR construction stalled in the vicinity of Fort Worth, Texas, the SPRR was given approval to continue laying track eastward. The first train arrived in Maricopa Station, modern Heaton, on April 29, 1879. Maricopa Station quickly became a boomtown, as it was the closest point to retain alternative transportation to reach Phoenix. By the end of 1881 the SPRR track through Arizona connected to the nationwide system of rail lines, spurring the economy and settlement of southern Arizona. Through the turn of the 20th century, SPRR land development policies, and the need to provide consistent water supply for steam locomotives, led to the development of townsites and water stops, many of which later grew into larger communities (Orsi 2005).

The Maricopa and Phoenix Railroad was completed in 1887 to connect Phoenix to the SPRR, which passed approximately 28 miles to the south at Phoenix Junction (now known as Maricopa). A spur from Mesa to South Santan, running through the current Project area, was completed in 1895 (Kirchner 2019). The Welton-Phoenix-Mesa-Eloy segment of the SPRR was constructed in 1926 to provide mainline access to Phoenix, which had developed into Arizona's most important city by the mid-1920s. It spurs off of the mainline in Wellton and travels through Phoenix, Tempe, Mesa, Gilbert, and Coolidge before rejoining the mainline at Eloy (Janus 1989).

The Salt River Project was one of the first five reclamation projects authorized by the National Reclamation Act of 1902. It included the construction of Roosevelt Dam, completed in 1911, to generate hydroelectric power; as well as storage and diversion dams and an extensive canal system to provide municipal and agricultural water for the entire region. With a reliable water supply, agriculture in the region expanded rapidly through the 1910s, especially cotton early on and citrus in the 1930s. It also allowed the explosive growth of Phoenix and surrounding communities (MacDonald and Bailey 2017). In the Project vicinity this included Chandler, founded in 1912 on the 18,000-acre Chandler Ranch, as well as one of several Goodyear company towns.

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company established a farming community approximately 5 miles south of Chandler in 1917 to cultivate cotton for use in its tires. After consolidating operations to the northwest, Goodyear leased the cotton farm and buildings to local farmer J. G. Boswell in 1932. Boswell hired Ike and Eddie Basha, from a local merchant family, to run a post office and general store for the operation. While most of the community is gone, and the Goodyear name transferred to the city of that name in 1944 when the Chandler property was sold, the property is now the headquarters of the Bashas' regional grocery chain. The original store and community water tower remain, while the surrounding farmland was developed into master-planned communities starting in the 1980s (Johnson nd).

Military development in the vicinity of the Project area was centered around Army airfields constructed during World War 2. This includes Williams Air Force Base (1941-1993) just east of the Project area, used primarily for pilot training and later converted to Chandler Municipal Airport; and Williams Auxiliary Army Airfield #5, constructed between 1943-1945 just west of the Project area. It was abandoned by 1947 but later operated as Memorial Airfield for combined military and civilian use (Freeman 2021).

4.0 PREVIOUS RESEARCH

The previously recorded cultural resources and investigations review conducted by the ASM in August 2021 for the Project combined with a 1-mile buffer, were examined to determine if known cultural resources would be potentially impacted. The records check and literature review revealed that 29 investigations have been conducted within one mile of the Project. Three of these investigations were completed within the Project route (**Table 1 and Figure 3**).

Table 1. Previous Investigations

Report ID	Year	Author	Project	Company	Location
1986-238.ASM	1987	Rogge and Bruder	Southwest Loop Highway	Dames & Moore	Within 1-mile buffer
1992-287.ASM	1992	Lascaux, Annick	Riggs Road from I-10 to Prince Rd	ASU OCRM	Within 1-mile buffer
1994-143.ASM	1994	Woodall, Gregory R.	Arizona Avenue	Archaeological Research Services	Within 1-mile buffer
1995-441.ASM	1995	Griffith, Cameron S.	Salt River Project Archaeological Survey	Northland Research	Within 1-mile buffer
1996-10.ASM	No date	Lincoln, Thomas R.	Pecos Ranch Estates Easement Exchange	Bureau of Reclamation (Phoenix)	Within 1-mile buffer
1996-337.ASM	1996	Lincoln, Thomas R.	Ocotillo East Land Exchange	Bureau of Reclamation (Phoenix)	Within 1-mile buffer
1996-355.ASM	1996	DeMaagd, Holly S.	Proposed Chandler Heights estates Development McQueen Road and Chandler Heights Road	Archaeological Consulting Services	Within 1-mile buffer
1997-17.ASM	1997	Lennon, Thomas J.	Cultural Resource Inventory for the US Postal Service, Chandler, Arizona	WCRM	Within 1-mile buffer
1997-218.ASM	1997	Ryden, Ronald F.	Lake View Apartments	SWCA Environmental Consultants	Within 1-mile buffer
2000-759.ASM	2000	Mitchell, Douglas R.	GTI-B Storm Tower	SWCA Environmental Consultants	Within 1-mile buffer
2001-67.ASM	2001	Folb, Lisa	GRIC Chandler to Ocotillo WMF	EcoPlan Associates	Within APE
2001-228.ASM	2001	Rogge, A. E. (Gene)	SRP PM-10 Roads Project	URS	Within 1-mile buffer
SHPO-2001-1460	2001	Geiger, Paul J., and Glenn P. Darrington	Hamilton High School Telecommunications Project	EPG	Within 1-mile buffer
SHPO-2001-1725	2001	Davis, Margaret, and John W. Hohmann	Chandler Fire Department Training Facilities Cell Tower Site	Louis Berger and Associates	Within 1-mile buffer
SHPO-2001-3287, 2002-172.ASM	2002	Winter, Kirsten, and A. E. Rogge	Verizon Wireless Telecommunications Tower Project: PHO Snedigar	URS	Within 1-mile buffer

Table 1. Previous Investigations					
Report ID	Year	Author	Project	Company	Location
SHPO-2001-2550	2001	Howard, Jerry B.	Wells Fargo Corporate Campus, Price and Queen Creek Roads, City of Chandler	HAS	Within 1-mile buffer
SHPO-2002-171	2002	Gifford, Dave	Salt River Project Irrigation Easement Exchange and Abandonment	Bureau of Reclamation (Phoenix)	Within 1-mile buffer
SHPO-2002-1100	2002	Slawson, Laurie V.	Sprint PCS Telecommunications Site (PH54XC007A, Tuscany) 24451 South Price Road, Chandler, Arizona	AZTLAN	Within 1-mile buffer
SHPO-2003-2356	2003	Slawson, Laurie V.	Sprint PCS Telecommunications Site (PH54XC125F, Gholam) 2225 South Price Road Chandler, Arizona	AZTLAN	Within 1-mile buffer
2004-111.ASM	2003	Lindly, John M.	An archaeological survey of five PM-10 road segments in southeast Maricopa County (SE Fed), Arizona	SWCA Environmental Consultants	Within 1-mile buffer
2004-627.ASM	2001	Newsome, Daniel K., and Adam M. Berg	Addendum D: The GRIC Alternative B Reroute: A Cultural Resources Survey of a Supplemental Reroute to the Arizona Segment of the El Paso to Los Angeles Fiber Optic Cable Project	SWCA Environmental Consultants	Within 1-mile buffer
2010-164.ASM	2010a	Heilman, Jill	Arizona Avenue – Fiber Optic Traffic Signal Interconnection, TMC to Riggs Road	EcoPlan Associates	Within 1-mile buffer
2010-232.ASM	2010b	Heilman, Jill	McQueen Road-Riggs to Ocotillo	EcoPlan Associates	Within 1-mile buffer
2011-500.ASM	2011	Bustoz, David Q.	ERM Air Products-Intel Pipeline	Logan Simpson Design	Within APE
2011-535.ASM	2011	Moses, James, and Sara Luchetta	Verizon Wireless PHO Sundown Project	Antigua Archaeology	Within 1-mile buffer
2011-646.ASM	2011	Lonardo, Cara	Ocotillo Road Improvements	Environmental Planning Group	Within 1-mile buffer
2013-51.ASM	2013	Luchetta, Sarah, and James Moses	Verizon Wireless PHO South Shore Project	Antigua Archaeology	Within 1-mile buffer
2015-13.ASM	2014	Whitney, Gregory J.	SRP RS-27 Substation Site Price (Germann Survey)	Desert Archaeology	Within APE
2016-10.ASM	2016	Luchetta, Sarah, and James Moses	2016 Public Lands Cell Towers	Antigua Archaeology	Within 1-mile buffer

The above studies provide only limited information applicable to the Project route. Three surveys, 2001-67.ASM, 2011-500.ASM, and 2015-13.ASM intersected with a portion of the Project area but no cultural resources were identified in the Project area.

Seven previously recorded cultural resource sites were identified (**Table 2**) within the 1-mile buffer of the Project route. One of the sites, AZ U:13:255 (Southern Pacific Railroad: Mesa to South Santan Spur), intersects the Project alignment.

Table 2. Cultural Resources				
Site #	Site Type	Site Description	NRHP Status	Location
AZ AA:6:63 (ASM)	Historic	Highway (State Route 87)	Eligible A	Within 1-mile buffer
AZ U:9:234 (ASM)	Historic	Canal (Consolidated Canal East Branch)	Listed as part of SRP Diversion and Conveyance Historic District	Within 1-mile buffer
AZ U:13:234	Historic	Trash scatter	Unknown	Within 1-mile buffer
AZ U:13:242	Prehistoric	Ceramic and lithic scatter	Unknown	Within 1-mile buffer
AZ U:13:243	Prehistoric	Ceramic and lithic scatter	Unknown	Within 1-mile buffer
AZ U:13:255	Historic	Railroad (Southern Pacific Railroad: Mesa to South Santan Spur)	Eligible A	Within APE
AZ U:13:105	Prehistoric	Ceramic and lithic scatter	Unknown	Within 1-mile buffer

AZ U:13:255(ASM) – Southern Pacific Railroad: Mesa to South Santan Spur

This resource was originally recorded by Edwards, et al (2001). It is a Southern Pacific Railroad spur constructed between 1920 and 1951, currently owned and operated by the UPRR. It begins in Mesa where it connects to the Southern Pacific Phoenix Mainline Spur and extends south through Chandler before terminating near South Santan, a distance of approximately 20 miles. Portions of the Spur that have been investigated for previous projects have been found to lack historical integrity due to adjacent development, road improvements, modern repairs and maintenance activities. It was determined Eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A with SHPO concurrence (SHPO-2009-094, June 25, 2009). The rail line is currently in active use.

Historic Document Review

Review of historic maps and aerials confirms the historic research. The 1892 original survey map shows several wagon roads in the vicinity of the Project, but no major settlements. This includes a Sacaton-Tempe wagon road running north-south through Sections 8, 17, 20, and 29, which does not match any modern road corridor; another Sacaton-Tempe wagon road farther east, running northwest-southeast through Sections 4, 10, 14, and 23; and an unnamed north-south road along the route of today's S McQueen Road. Where these last two intersect, near the present-day intersection of E Queen Creek Road and S McQueen Road, are shown the ruins of several structures. The only

other structure shown near the Project area is a cabin in the southwest corner of Section 20, east of the present-day Intel campus (BLM GLO 1892).

A 1904 USGS map of the Salt River Project shows the Consolidated Canal east of the current Project area as well as a network of dirt roads, mostly extending from the canal along section lines. A few unnamed structures are shown on the map in sections 15 and 30, none of which are near the current Project footprint (USGS 1904).

USGS maps from the early 1910s show the town of Chandler northeast of the Project area; the Gila River Indian Reservation to the west of the Project area; the Consolidated Canal east of the Project area; and the Arizona Eastern Railway running east-west in Sections 8, 9, and 10, then south through Sections 17, 20, and 29, where it terminates (USGS 2021). Several place names are indicated along or near the railroad including Pozo in Section 9, Naranja at the southeast corner of Section 17, and Casaba at a siding at the end of the line in Section 29. These are likely water stops associated with the railroad; Naranja is very close to the later Goodyear community but the others do not match any later mapped development. Roads are shown throughout the vicinity, mostly following Section lines. Structures are scattered throughout the area, primarily east and northeast of the Project area. A dirt road is shown leading to the location of the cabin on the 1892 map, but no structure is shown there. Nothing is shown at the location of the ruins on the 1892 map.

The 1937 aerial shows the entire vicinity covered with agricultural fields of approximately 600 feet square. The exceptions are the town site of Chandler and the smaller townsite of Goodyear, southeast of the present intersection of Ocotillo Road and Alma School Road. The 1949 aerial retains the town of Goodyear, the expansion of Chandler, and the addition of the Goodyear airfield and some surrounding agricultural fields. The 1953 and 1959 aerials show some consolidation of agricultural fields into larger units, but otherwise minor changes. The 1976 aerial shows the Chandler Municipal Airport and growing development mostly on the east side of the Consolidated Canal (Maricopa County 2021).

5.0 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The Class I cultural inventory identified seven cultural resources within the 1-mile buffer of the Project route. One of these resources, AZ U:13:255 (Southern Pacific Railroad: Mesa to South Santan Spur) is within the Project route alignment. The majority of the Project route has not been surveyed. We recommend that SRP conduct a Class III survey of the proposed transmission lines and substation, where feasible, prior to construction.

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Appendix — Figures

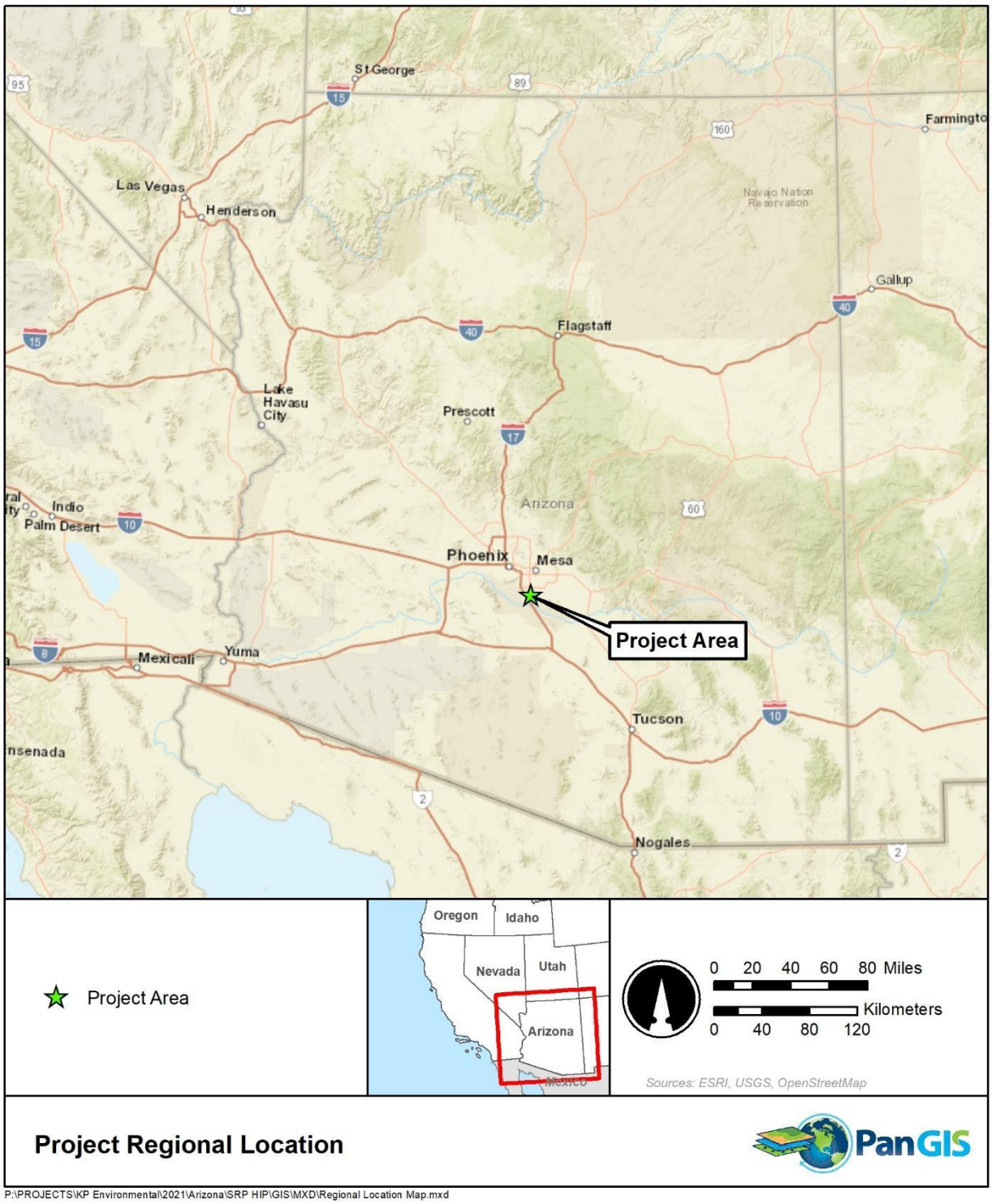

Figure 1. Regional Location

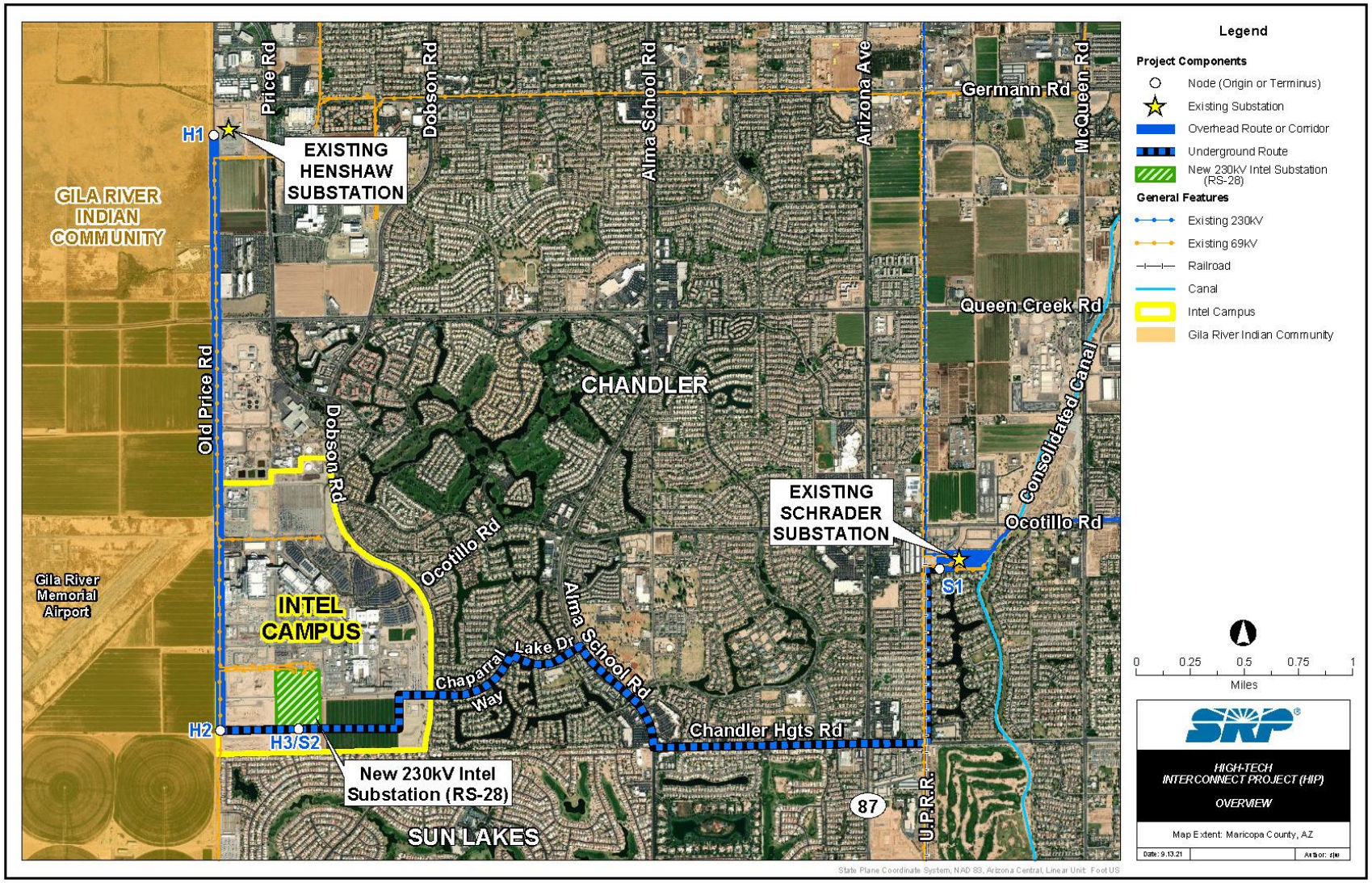

Figure 2. Project Location

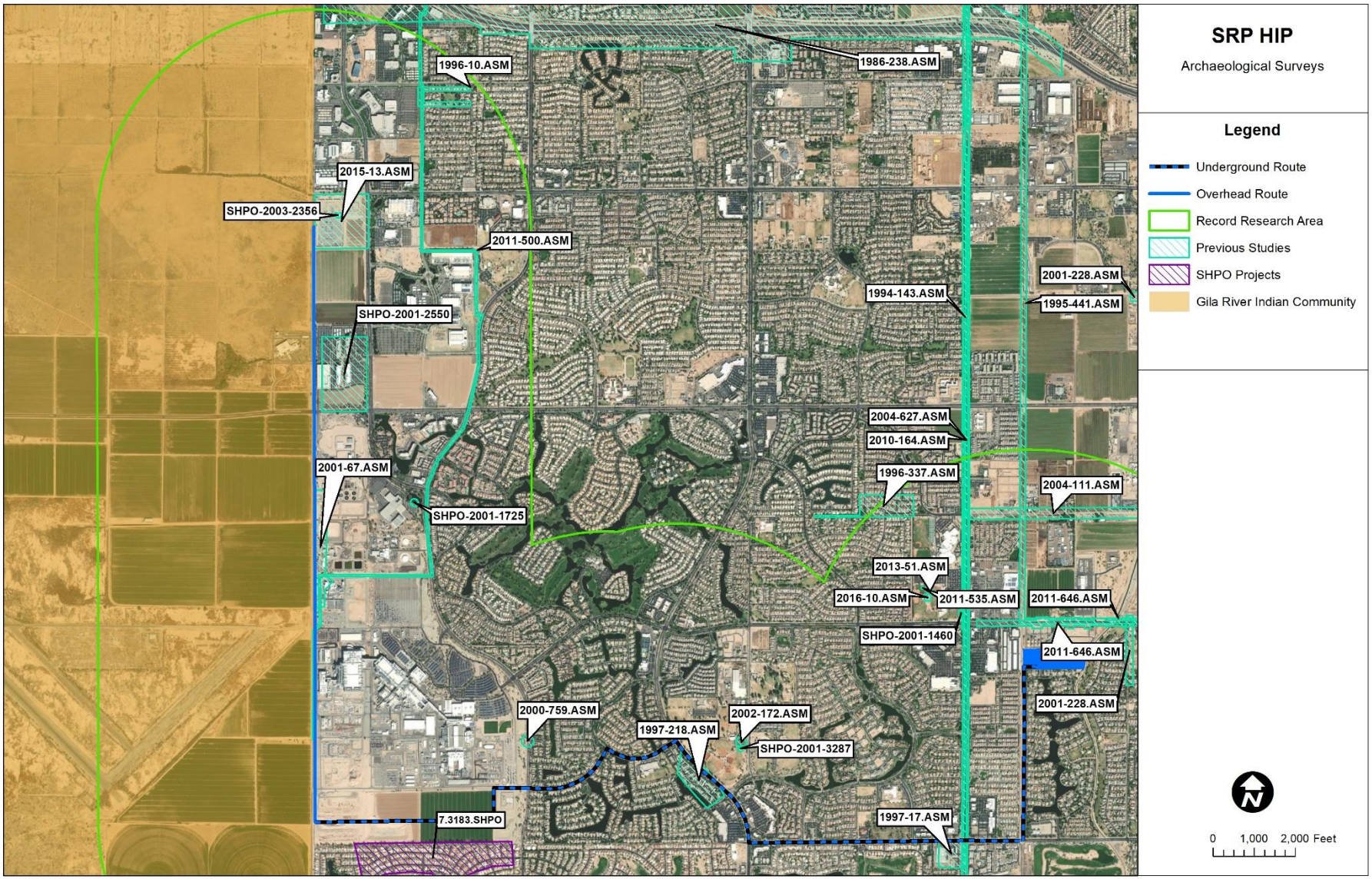

Figure 3a. Previous Investigations (1 of 3)

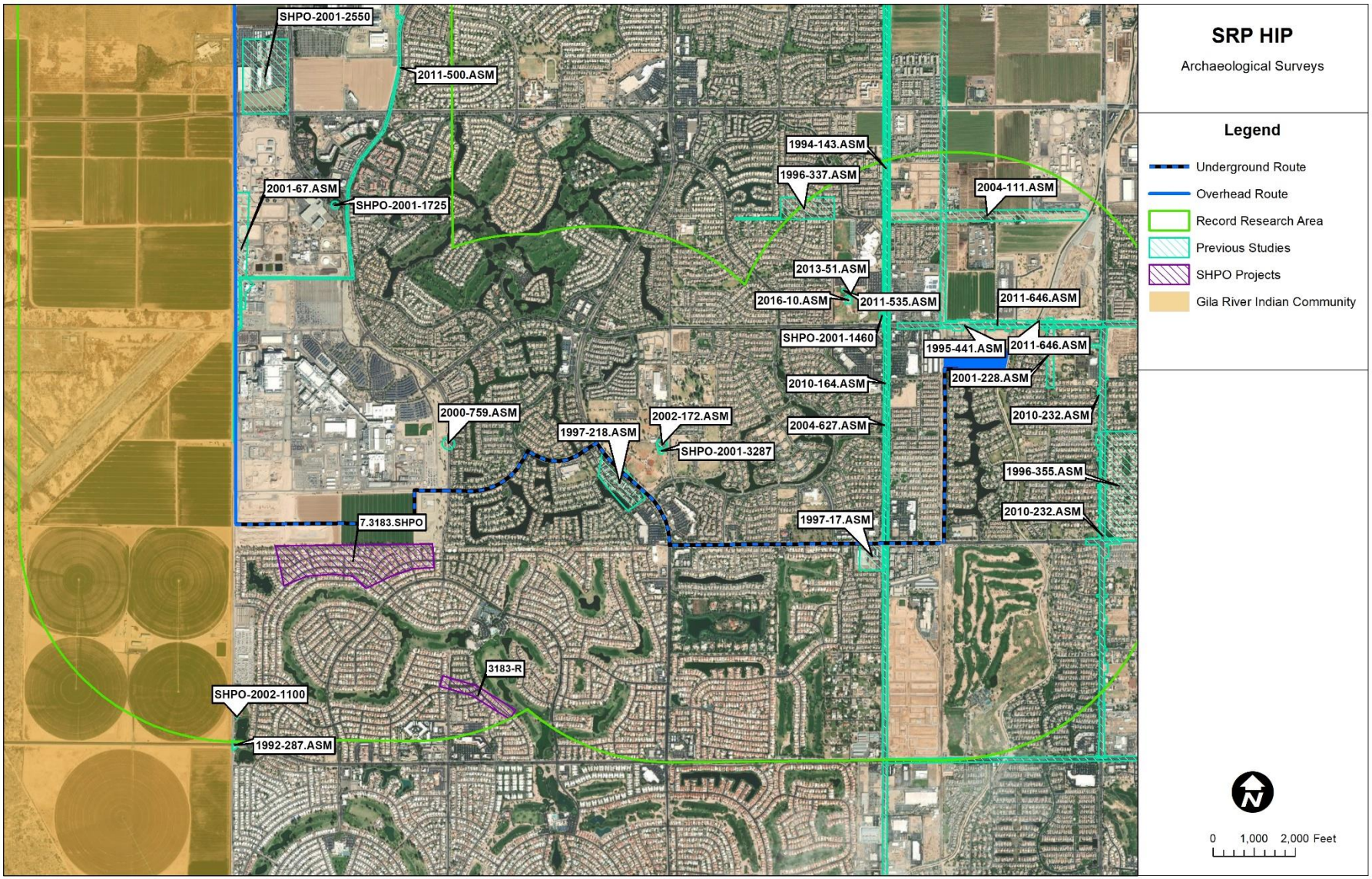

Figure 3b. Previous Investigations (2 of 3)

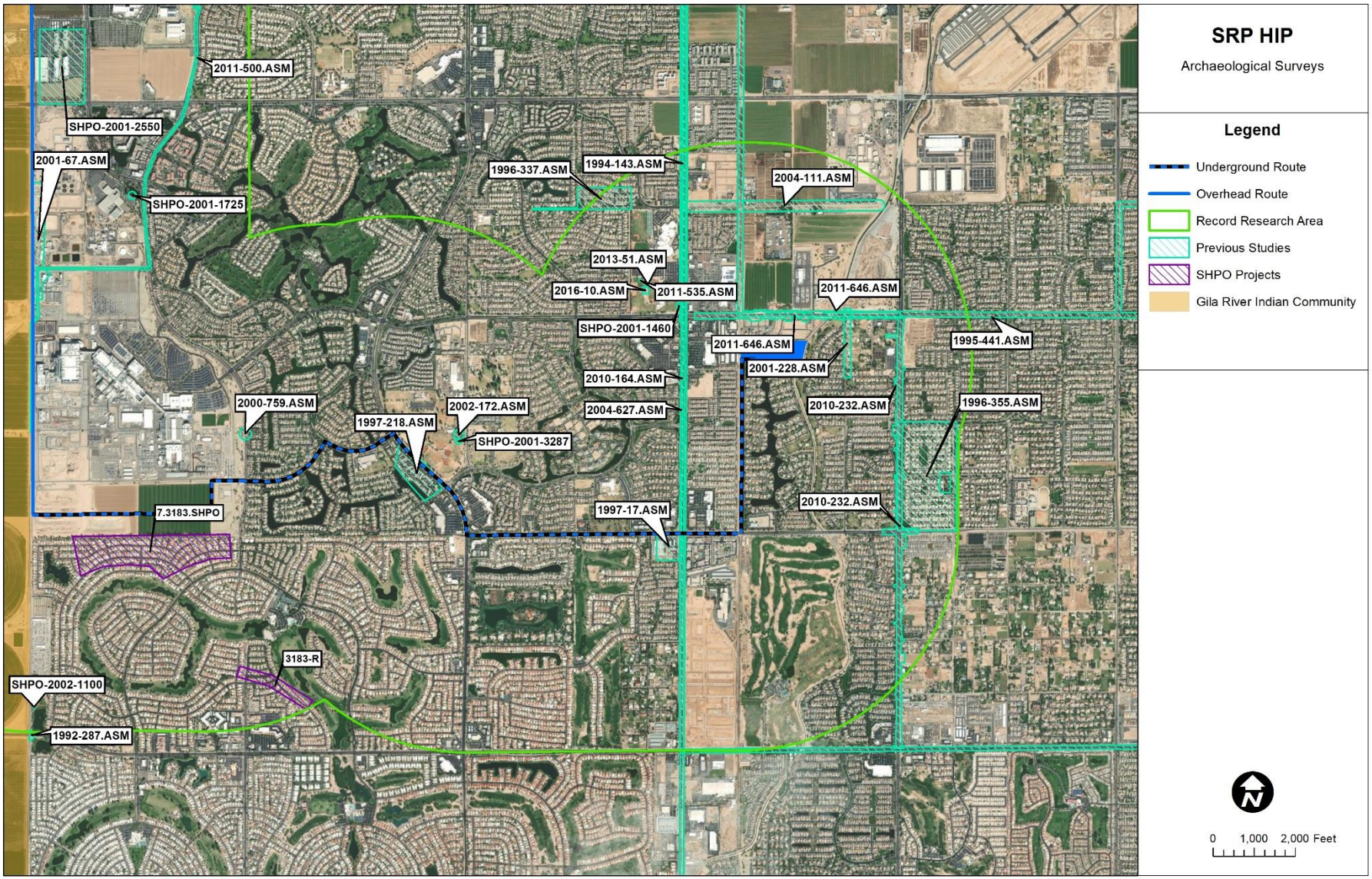

Figure 3c. Previous Investigations (3 of 3)

EXHIBIT E-2
TRIBAL CORRESPONDENCE

Delivering water and power™

Biological and Cultural Resources | PAB359
P.O. Box 52025
Phoenix, AZ 85072-2025

September 21, 2021

Robert Miguel
Chairman
Ak-Chin Indian Community
42507 W Peters & Nall Rd
Maricopa, AZ 85138

RE: Consultation for the Proposed High-Tech Interconnect Project (HIP)

Dear Chairman Miguel,

Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District (SRP) is proposing construction of the High-Tech Interconnect Project (Project), a new high-voltage transmission line project designed to provide power needed for Intel's expansion of its existing Ocotillo Campus located within the Price Road Corridor (PRC) in the City of Chandler, Maricopa County, Arizona.

The Project requires a direct connection to SRP's 230 kilovolt (kV) transmission network by constructing new transmission lines to connect a new substation, RS-28, to be built on the Intel campus with two nearby 230kV sources at the existing Henshaw and Schrader substations.

To meet the Project requirements, SRP proposes:

- New overhead double-circuit 230 kV transmission line from the existing Henshaw Substation that runs parallel to the eastern boundary of the Gila River Indian Community to a turning point onto Intel's Ocotillo Campus;
- New underground double-circuit 230 kV transmission line into RS-28;
- New RS-28 Substation on Ocotillo Campus;
- New underground double-circuit 230 kV transmission line from RS-28, crossing Dobson Road along Chaparral Way, Lake Drive, Alma School Road and along Chandler Heights Road;
- New underground double-circuit 230 kV transmission line from Chandler Heights Road to a point just west of the existing Schrader Substation; and
- New above ground double-circuit 230 kV out of Schrader Substation to a point east of the UPRR that will transition to an underground transmission line segment.

The Project is located within municipal rights-of-way and across private land in the City of Chandler.

The Arizona Corporation Committee (ACC) requires that SRP obtain a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility (CEC) for this project because the proposed transmission line voltage is above 115kV. SRP is consulting your office at this time in compliance with ACC policy. Consulting parties for this project are the Arizona State Historic Preservation Officer, Gila River Indian Community, Hopi Tribe, Pascua Yaqui Tribe, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, Tonto Apache Tribe, White Mountain Apache Tribe, Yavapai Apache Nation, Ak-Chin Indian Community, Pueblo of Zuni, Mescalero Apache Tribe, Fort Mojave Indian Tribe, and Tohono O'odham Nation.

SRP has retained KP Environmental, Inc., with Douglas Mengers as Lead Archaeologist, to conduct a Class I Cultural Resources Study to summarize previously conducted cultural resource projects and known cultural resources within the Project study area, excluding Tribal lands. A copy of the report is enclosed for your review and comment. All cultural resource locational information, including maps, will be redacted from any copies of the document available to the general public.

SRP is also inquiring whether you have any concerns regarding cultural resources as well as any sites of traditional, religious, cultural, or historical importance to your community within the Project vicinity. SRP will be filing our CEC Application on September 28, 2021, and has scheduled public hearings associated with our CEC Application starting November 8, 2021 and I would greatly appreciate your comments prior to our hearing date. Please provide comments to my attention, using the details below:

Daniel Garcia
Senior Cultural Resource Management Specialist
SRP Biological and Cultural Resource Services PAB359
P.O. Box 52025, Phoenix, AZ 85072-2025
Dan.Garcia@srpnet.com

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Cordially,

Daniel Garcia, M.A., RPA
SRP Archaeologist - Senior Cultural Resource Management Specialist

CC: Elaine Peters, with enclosures
Carmen Narcia, with enclosures

Delivering water and power™

Biological and Cultural Resources | PAB359
P.O. Box 52025
Phoenix, AZ 85072-2025

September 21, 2021

Timothy Williams
Chairman
Fort Mojave Indian Tribe
500 Merriman Avenue
Needles, CA 92363

RE: Consultation for the Proposed High-Tech Interconnect Project (HIP)

Dear Chairman Williams,

Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District (SRP) is proposing construction of the High-Tech Interconnect Project (Project), a new high-voltage transmission line project designed to provide power needed for Intel's expansion of its existing Ocotillo Campus located within the Price Road Corridor (PRC) in the City of Chandler, Maricopa County, Arizona.

The Project requires a direct connection to SRP's 230 kilovolt (kV) transmission network by constructing new transmission lines to connect a new substation, RS-28, to be built on the Intel campus with two nearby 230kV sources at the existing Henshaw and Schrader substations.

To meet the Project requirements, SRP proposes:

- New overhead double-circuit 230 kV transmission line from the existing Henshaw Substation that runs parallel to the eastern boundary of the Gila River Indian Community to a turning point onto Intel's Ocotillo Campus;
- New underground double-circuit 230 kV transmission line into RS-28;
- New RS-28 Substation on Ocotillo Campus;
- New underground double-circuit 230 kV transmission line from RS-28, crossing Dobson Road along Chaparral Way, Lake Drive, Alma School Road and along Chandler Heights Road;
- New underground double-circuit 230 kV transmission line from Chandler Heights Road to a point just west of the existing Schrader Substation; and
- New above ground double-circuit 230 kV out of Schrader Substation to a point east of the UPRR that will transition to an underground transmission line segment.

The Project is located within municipal rights-of-way and across private land in the City of Chandler.

The Arizona Corporation Committee (ACC) requires that SRP obtain a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility (CEC) for this project because the proposed transmission line voltage is above 115kV. SRP is consulting your office at this time in compliance with ACC policy. Consulting parties for this project are the Arizona State Historic Preservation Officer, Gila River Indian Community, Hopi Tribe, Pascua Yaqui Tribe, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, Tonto Apache Tribe, White Mountain Apache Tribe, Yavapai Apache Nation, Ak-Chin Indian Community, Pueblo of Zuni, Mescalero Apache Tribe, Fort Mojave Indian Tribe, and Tohono O'odham Nation.

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Cordially,

Daniel Garcia, M.A., RPA
SRP Archaeologist - Senior Cultural Resource Management Specialist

CC: Linda Otero, with enclosures

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Biological and Cultural Resources | PAB359
P.O. Box 52025
Phoenix, AZ 85072-2025

September 21, 2021

Governor Stephen Roe Lewis
Gila River Indian Community
PO Box 97
Sacaton, AZ, 85147

RE: Consultation for the Proposed High-Tech Interconnect Project (HIP)

Dear Governor Lewis,

Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District (SRP) is proposing construction of the High-Tech Interconnect Project (Project), a new high-voltage transmission line project designed to provide power needed for Intel's expansion of its existing Ocotillo Campus located within the Price Road Corridor (PRC) in the City of Chandler, Maricopa County, Arizona.

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Cordially,

Daniel Garcia, M.A., RPA
SRP Archaeologist - Senior Cultural Resource Management Specialist

CC: Larry Benallie, Jr, with enclosures
Barnaby Lewis, with enclosures
Kyle Woodson, with enclosures

Biological and Cultural Resources | PAB359
P.O. Box 52025
Phoenix, AZ 85072-2025

September 21, 2021

Timothy L. Nuvangyaoma
Chairman
Hopi Tribe
PO Box 123
Kykotsmovi, AZ 86039

RE: Consultation for the Proposed High-Tech Interconnect Project (HIP)

Dear Chairman Nuvangyaoma,

Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District (SRP) is proposing construction of the High-Tech Interconnect Project (Project), a new high-voltage transmission line project designed to provide power needed for Intel's expansion of its existing Ocotillo Campus located within the Price Road Corridor (PRC) in the City of Chandler, Maricopa County, Arizona.

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Cordially,

Daniel Garcia, M.A., RPA
SRP Archaeologist - Senior Cultural Resource Management Specialist

CC: Stewart Koyiyumptewa, with enclosures

Biological and Cultural Resources | PAB359
P.O. Box 52025
Phoenix, AZ 85072-2025

September 21, 2021

Gabe Aguilar
President
Mescalero Apache Tribe
PO Box 227
Mescalero, NM 88340

RE: Consultation for the Proposed High-Tech Interconnect Project (HIP)

Dear President Aguilar,

Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District (SRP) is proposing construction of the High-Tech Interconnect Project (Project), a new high-voltage transmission line project designed to provide power needed for Intel's expansion of its existing Ocotillo Campus located within the Price Road Corridor (PRC) in the City of Chandler, Maricopa County, Arizona.

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Cordially,

Daniel Garcia, M.A., RPA
SRP Archaeologist - Senior Cultural Resource Management Specialist

CC: Holly Houghton, with enclosures

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P.O. Box 52025
Phoenix, AZ 85072-2025

September 21, 2021

Peter Yucupicio
Chairman
Pascua Yaqui Tribe
7474 S. Camino de Oeste
Tucson, AZ 85746

RE: Consultation for the Proposed High-Tech Interconnect Project (HIP)

Dear Chairman Yucupicio,

Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District (SRP) is proposing construction of the High-Tech Interconnect Project (Project), a new high-voltage transmission line project designed to provide power needed for Intel's expansion of its existing Ocotillo Campus located within the Price Road Corridor (PRC) in the City of Chandler, Maricopa County, Arizona.

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Cordially,

Daniel Garcia, M.A., RPA
SRP Archaeologist - Senior Cultural Resource Management Specialist

CC: Dr. Karl Hoerig, with enclosures

Biological and Cultural Resources | PAB359
P.O. Box 52025
Phoenix, AZ 85072-2025

September 21, 2021

President Martin Harvier
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community
10005 E. Osborn Road
Scottsdale, AZ 85256

RE: Consultation for the Proposed High-Tech Interconnect Project (HIP)

Dear President Harvier,

Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District (SRP) is proposing construction of the High-Tech Interconnect Project (Project), a new high-voltage transmission line project designed to provide power needed for Intel's expansion of its existing Ocotillo Campus located within the Price Road Corridor (PRC) in the City of Chandler, Maricopa County, Arizona.

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Cordially,

Daniel Garcia, M.A., RPA
SRP Archaeologist - Senior Cultural Resource Management Specialist

CC: Shane Anton, with enclosures
Martha Martinez, email with enclosures
Angela Garcia-Lewis, email with enclosures

Biological and Cultural Resources | PAB359
P.O. Box 52025
Phoenix, AZ 85072-2025

September 21, 2021

Peter Steere, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Jefford Francisco, Cultural Resource Specialist
Tohono O'odham Nation
Cultural Affairs Office
PO Box 837
Sells, AZ 85634

RE: Consultation for the Proposed High-Tech Interconnect Project (HIP)

Dear Messrs. Steere and Francisco,

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Biological and Cultural Resources | PAB359
P.O. Box 52025
Phoenix, AZ 85072-2025

September 21, 2021

Calvin Johnson
Chairman
Tonto Apache Tribe
Tonto Apache Reservation #30
Payson, AZ 85541

RE: Consultation for the Proposed High-Tech Interconnect Project (HIP)

Dear Chairman Johnson,

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Cordially,

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SRP Archaeologist - Senior Cultural Resource Management Specialist

CC: Jeri De Cola, with enclosures

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P.O. Box 52025
Phoenix, AZ 85072-2025

September 21, 2021

Gwendena Lee-Gatewood
Chairwoman
White Mountain Apache Tribe
PO Box 1150
Whiteriver, AZ 85941

RE: Consultation for the Proposed High-Tech Interconnect Project (HIP)

Dear Chair Lee-Gatewood,

Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District (SRP) is proposing construction of the High-Tech Interconnect Project (Project), a new high-voltage transmission line project designed to provide power needed for Intel's expansion of its existing Ocotillo Campus located within the Price Road Corridor (PRC) in the City of Chandler, Maricopa County, Arizona.

The Project requires a direct connection to SRP's 230 kilovolt (kV) transmission network by constructing new transmission lines to connect a new substation, RS-28, to be built on the Intel campus with two nearby 230kV sources at the existing Henshaw and Schrader substations.

To meet the Project requirements, SRP proposes:

- New overhead double-circuit 230 kV transmission line from the existing Henshaw Substation that runs parallel to the eastern boundary of the Gila River Indian Community to a turning point onto Intel's Ocotillo Campus;
- New underground double-circuit 230 kV transmission line into RS-28;
- New RS-28 Substation on Ocotillo Campus;
- New underground double-circuit 230 kV transmission line from RS-28, crossing Dobson Road along Chaparral Way, Lake Drive, Alma School Road and along Chandler Heights Road;
- New underground double-circuit 230 kV transmission line from Chandler Heights Road to a point just west of the existing Schrader Substation; and
- New above ground double-circuit 230 kV out of Schrader Substation to a point east of the UPRR that will transition to an underground transmission line segment.

The Project is located within municipal rights-of-way and across private land in the City of Chandler.

The Arizona Corporation Committee (ACC) requires that SRP obtain a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility (CEC) for this project because the proposed transmission line voltage is above 115kV. SRP is consulting your office at this time in compliance with ACC policy. Consulting parties for this project are the Arizona State Historic Preservation Officer, Gila River Indian Community, Hopi Tribe, Pascua Yaqui Tribe, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, Tonto Apache Tribe, White Mountain Apache Tribe, Yavapai Apache Nation, Ak-Chin Indian Community, Pueblo of Zuni, Mescalero Apache Tribe, Fort Mojave Indian Tribe, and Tohono O'odham Nation.

SRP has retained KP Environmental, Inc., with Douglas Mengers as Lead Archaeologist, to conduct a Class I Cultural Resources Study to summarize previously conducted cultural resource projects and known cultural resources within the Project study area, excluding Tribal lands. A copy of the report is enclosed for your review and comment. All cultural resource locational information, including maps, will be redacted from any copies of the document available to the general public.

SRP is also inquiring whether you have any concerns regarding cultural resources as well as any sites of traditional, religious, cultural, or historical importance to your community within the Project vicinity. SRP will be filing our CEC Application on September 28, 2021, and has scheduled public hearings associated with our CEC Application starting November 8, 2021 and I would greatly appreciate your comments prior to our hearing date. Please provide comments to my attention, using the details below:

Daniel Garcia
Senior Cultural Resource Management Specialist
SRP Biological and Cultural Resource Services PAB359
P.O. Box 52025, Phoenix, AZ 85072-2025
Dan.Garcia@srpnet.com

Your correspondence will be included as part of the Project record that is filed with the ACC. If you have any further questions or would like to discuss this document, please do not hesitate to contact me by email or by telephone at 602.236.2336. To learn more about this project, visit www.srpnet.com/hip.

Cordially,

Daniel Garcia, M.A., RPA
SRP Archaeologist - Senior Cultural Resource Management Specialist

CC: Mark Altaha, with enclosures
Ramon Riley

Biological and Cultural Resources | PAB359
P.O. Box 52025
Phoenix, AZ 85072-2025

September 21, 2021

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

RE: Consultation for the Proposed High-Tech Interconnect Project (HIP)

Dear Mr. Coder,

Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District (SRP) is proposing construction of the High-Tech Interconnect Project (Project), a new high-voltage transmission line project designed to provide power needed for Intel's expansion of its existing Ocotillo Campus located within the Price Road Corridor (PRC) in the City of Chandler, Maricopa County, Arizona.

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Cordially,

Daniel Garcia, M.A., RPA
SRP Archaeologist - Senior Cultural Resource Management Specialist

Biological and Cultural Resources | PAB359
P.O. Box 52025
Phoenix, AZ 85072-2025

September 21, 2021

Val R. Panteah
Governor
Pueblo of Zuni
PO Box 339
Zuni, NM 87327

RE: Consultation for the Proposed High-Tech Interconnect Project (HIP)

Dear Governor Panteah,

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Cordially,

Daniel Garcia, M.A., RPA
SRP Archaeologist - Senior Cultural Resource Management Specialist

CC: Kurt Dongoske, with enclosures