

EXHIBIT E

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

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 Project Red Hawk (Project). Potential sensitive viewpoints in the Project area occur along transportation corridors within proximity of residential, institutional, agricultural, and commercial land use areas.

The transportation corridors along the Project include Elliot Road, Sossaman Road, Power Road, and East Peralta Avenue. 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 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

Three representative key viewpoints, or Key Observation Points (KOPs), were selected within the Project area to depict existing visual quality. Photos were taken during field reconnaissance in September 2019. The locations of the KOPs are depicted in **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**.

KOP 1 (**Figure E-2**) East Peralta Ave. – Looking southwest from the residential neighborhood to the Project Site. The existing transmission corridor is shown in the foreground. The landscape in this area is dominated by ornamental landscapes in the foreground and vacant disturbed land in the middle and background. The visual quality is classified as rural in character.

KOP 2 (**Figure E-3**) South Sossaman Road – Looking west from the Paloma Sports Complex and Paloma Community Church to the Project Site. The existing transmission corridor is shown in the far right of the photo and existing 12kV poles are in the immediate foreground. The landscape in this area is dominated by vacant disturbed lands in the foreground, middle and background. The visual quality is classified as rural in character.

KOP 3 (**Figure E-4**) South Sossaman Road and East Elliot Road – Looking northwest from the intersection to the Project Site. The existing transmission corridor is shown in the background. The landscape in this area is dominated by vacant disturbed lands in the foreground, middle and background. 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 and rural use levels of visual quality and the levels of viewer sensitivity.

Visual resources would be affected by introducing the proposed switchyard, substations and 230kV structures into the existing landscape. The structures associated with all the facilities 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. However, while the simulations depict these electric facilities on vacant land, ultimately the data center would be built and these electric facilities would be integrated into the overall site and therefore be consistent with the overall nature of the nearby Elliot Road Technology Corridor.

Visual effects associated with each of the KOPs are described below and shown in **Figures E-5, E-6 and E-7** (visual simulations).

KOP 1 (**Figure E-5**) East Peralta Ave. – Looking southwest from the residential neighborhood to the Project Site. The existing transmission corridor is shown in the foreground and the proposed switchyard would be visible in the middle and background. While this introduces new 230kV structures and facilities in the viewshed, the existing transmission corridor and data center

development would be consistent with the overall nature of the nearby Elliot Road Technology Corridor.

KOP 2 (**Figure E-6**) South Sossaman Road – Looking west from the Paloma Sports Complex and Paloma Community Church to the Project Site. The existing transmission corridor is shown in the far right in the photo and existing 12kV poles are in the immediate foreground. New transmission line structures and structures associated with other facilities are introduced into the viewshed. While this introduces new structures and facilities in the viewshed, the data center development would be consistent with the overall nature of the nearby Elliot Road Technology Corridor.

KOP 3 (**Figure E-7**) South Sossaman Road and East Elliot Road – Looking northwest from the intersection to the Project Site. The existing transmission corridor is shown in the background. While this introduces new structures and facilities in the viewshed, the integration of the data center development would be consistent with the overall nature of the nearby Elliot Road Technology Corridor.

HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

A Class I cultural resources 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 report is included in **Exhibit E-1** and an overview of the report is provided below. Correspondence with the Indian 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.

Cultural Setting

The generally accepted cultural history of the Project area shows that human utilization of Southern Arizona spans the last 11,500 years. Nine main chronological periods (Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Early Formative, Pioneer, Colonial, Sedentary, Classic, Protohistoric, and Historic) have been archaeologically recognized, and each is characterized by different social and cultural attributes. 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; Russell 1975; Spier 1970; Whittlesey et al. 1994; Wright 2002; and Wright et al. 2002.

Paleoindian Period

The Paleoindian period, approximately 10,000 to 8,500 B.C., is characterized by small, nomadic bands that followed megafauna and gathered wild plants. Sites from this period have been documented in southern Arizona (Cordell 1997; Haury 1950; Haynes 1986; Huckell 1984a).

The subsistence practices of early hunter-gatherers changed approximately 10,000 to 8000 B.C. with the extinction of large game, concomitant with the environmental changes associated with the Pleistocene/Holocene climatic transition (Guthrie 2006; Martin 1967). The overall lifestyle of the early hunter-gatherers continued into the Archaic period (ca. 8000 to 200 B.C.), but increased aridity during the early- to mid-Holocene brought about a change in the occurrence of plant species in the Southwest (Van Devender et al. 1987). Many of these drought-tolerant plants, such as

mesquite, palo verde, and screwbean pods; saguaro and other cactus fruits; and agave, were exploited by prehistoric peoples. These plants provided a protein-rich food source that supplemented the Archaic diet of small game.

Evidence of occupation during the Paleo-Indian period (ca. 10,000–8,500 B.C.) and Early Archaic periods (ca. 8,500–5000 B.C.) has been elusive in the middle Gila River area (Huckell 1984a, 1984b).

Archaic Period

The Early Archaic period, approximately 7500 to 5000 B.C., is characterized by a hunting and gathering lifestyle, similar to the preceding Paleoindian period. A major difference however was a climatic drying and warming trend leading to desert conditions, and the disappearance of Pleistocene big game, through natural or human agents. Hunting focused on modern game animals and gathering focused on seasonally available resources, with Archaic groups maintaining a significant degree of residential mobility. As the Archaic period progressed (Middle Archaic, ca. 5000 to 2000 B.C.), some populations began to experiment with encouraged plants. Various wild plant resources were encouraged through selective planting or reseeding, weeding of competitor species, and supplemental watering. Seasonal rounds were generally maintained, with encouraged plant stands being revisited during harvest time. Tools identified during the Archaic period such as metates, manos, and mortars demonstrate a significant focus on processing wild plant foods. Small seasonally occupied villages were present, but larger more permanent villages did not develop until the Late Archaic period.

The Late Archaic, (approximately 2000 B.C. to A.D. 1), is a period which was characterized by an increasingly sedentary lifestyle although group mobility was still maintained to varying degrees. Encouraged plants began to give way to small-scale horticulture, especially with the introduction of domestic cultigens. Maintaining small fields and crops encouraged increased sedentism, and Late Archaic populations along floodplains and alluvial fans began to assemble into permanent villages. Sites of this type are known from the Tucson Basin, Casa Grande, and the Phoenix areas. Experimentation with domestic cultigens from Mexico appeared first in the Tucson Basin (corn circa. 1700 to 1200 B.C.), which is located closer to the source area for these cultigens. Late Archaic villages are deeply buried under alluvium because of their location on floodplains and alluvial fans.

The first definitive evidence of human habitation along the middle Gila River dates to the Middle Archaic period. Recent work (Bubemyre et al. 1998; Neily et al. 1999; Woodson and Davis 2001) has documented Middle Archaic period sites, and numerous surface finds of projectile points which suggest the widespread human use of the Phoenix Basin then (Loendorf and Rice 2004). Beginning around 1500 B.C., during the Late Archaic period, 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.

The succeeding Early Ceramic period (approximately A.D. 1–550), is characterized by small seasonally occupied hamlets, and more-widespread use of plain ware pottery in the region. Pottery then was not as widely used as in the later Hohokam occupations however, and the range of types produced was comparatively limited (Garraty 2011; Whittlesey and Ciolek-Torrello 1996).

Current evidence suggests that specialized pottery production began by around A.D. 450 along in the vicinity of South Mountain (Abbott 2009).

Hohokam

Garraty (2013) summarizes the Hohokam as many antecedents of Hohokam cultural attributes that imply in situ development of Hohokam society from earlier, Archaic period populations (Bayman 2001; Cable and Doyel 1987; Doyel 1991; Wallace 1997; Wallace et al. 1995; Wilcox 1979). 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). 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; Wallace et al. 1995; Whittlesey 1995). Over the next five centuries, residents 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).

Pioneer Period

The first period of Hohokam development involves a transition in local populations, rather than the influx of peoples from Mesoamerica as some had previously believed. During the transition from the Late Archaic to the Pioneer period, populations slowly began to shift their subsistence strategy to focus on a more sedentary, agriculture-dependent way of life. Hunting and gathering available wild foods remained important, but the Hohokam developed a complex water control system that made irrigation agriculture possible. Ceramics first appeared during this period as plainware utilitarian items, which through time expanded to include many types of decorated wares including: redwares, red-on-gray, and red-on-buff. The Snaketown phase, at the end of the Pioneer period, saw several changes which indicated a growing population, increased trade contacts, and growing complexity: more diverse ceramic vessel forms and designs; expansion of irrigation systems; the presence of ceramic figurines, slate palettes, carved stone bowls, and other ritual and ceremonial items; presence of shell from the Gulf of California; and trade goods from Mesoamerica and the Mogollon rim area.

Colonial Period

During this period, the number, size, type, and complexity of Hohokam sites in the area increased. Pithouses within villages tended to cluster in courtyard groups, probably occupied by extended families, which opened onto communal plaza areas. Numerous large villages contained ballcourts, which are posited to be related to the Mesoamerican game. These ballcourts probably served as a focus for community integration, where peoples from smaller surrounding hamlets would come to trade, renew kinship ties, and take part in various community activities. Smaller villages and subsistence-related sites were increasingly established during this period. Exotic trade items such as macaws and copper bells from Mesoamerica often overshadow continuing trade with Mogollon Rim and Colorado Plateau populations. By the end of the Colonial period, Hohokam sites were established throughout central and southern Arizona in a variety of environmental settings.

Sedentary Period

Throughout this period, patterns established during the preceding Colonial period were intensified. Economic complexity increased with certain villages specializing in particular crafts. In addition, a possible hierarchical distinction between sites, especially those along shared canal systems, is indicated. Platform mounds began to be constructed during this period and appear to have served as a type of public architecture possibly associated with hierarchical divisions within villages, with ceremonial activities, or both. As the ballcourt slowly began to go out of use, the focus of community activities began to switch to the platform mound. There are few changes to Hohokam material culture during this time with the exception of the beginnings of platform mounds, adobe/jacal surface structures, and redware.

Classic Period

Unlike the previous period which saw few changes, most familiar Hohokam traits disappeared or underwent radical changes during this period. Many large villages were abandoned, although, several grew as outlying populations and groups in smaller settlements aggregated with existing communities (or formed new communities) along major watercourses. Pithouses disappeared almost completely and were replaced by surface structures of adobe and masonry, which were often organized into roomblocks, then compounds with the addition of enclosing walls. Platform mounds effectively replaced ballcourts as the focus of community activities. Red-on-buff pottery was replaced by red and polychrome wares. Treatment of the dead changed: inhumation became common while cremation declined. Trade patterns shifted from a Mesoamerican focus to a more northern and eastern focus. As the trade patterns shifted to the north and east, architectural and material culture traits of the Classic period Hohokam were being derived from contact with populations in that region of eastern Arizona and western New Mexico—the Salado culture. The reorganization of Classic period Hohokam architectural and material culture styles into styles that more closely resembled the Salado indicated increased regional interaction between the two groups. In the past it was believed to represent an invasion by Salado peoples, but this is no longer thought to be the case.

There may also be a late/post-Classic Hohokam occupation known as the Polvoron phase. The existence of the phase is still a matter of debate, as well as how it fits into the generally accepted Hohokam chronology. It may extend Hohokam culture into the 16th century, or it may merely represent the end of the Hohokam sequence around A.D. 1450 to 1500. This phase is defined in the archaeological record by the reoccupation of late Classic structures, a return to pithouses, and the end of inhumation burial.

Protohistoric/History

The Protohistoric period (ca. A.D. 1500–1700) is generally defined as the interval between the end of the Hohokam Classic period and the earliest evidence of Spanish contact (Wells 2006; Whittlesey et al. 1998:185). Unfortunately, archaeological evidence of Protohistoric period occupation has been elusive in southern Arizona, and few archaeological sites in the Project area can be firmly assigned to this time span. Although the relationship between the late Prehistoric inhabitants of the Middle Gila (also known archaeologically as the "Hohokam") and the Pima has been greatly debated, recent evidence has been published that adds multiple lines of evidence to support the Pima oral traditions regarding their past connection and continuous relationship to the "Hohokam". Loendorf et al. (2013) provided extensive data from the large village site of Sacate,

which has been continuously occupied prior to A.D. 1600. These data provided additional supporting statements for cultural continuity between the Hohokam and the Akimel O'odham. 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.

The Protohistoric period also saw reoccupation of several prehistoric sites by the Maricopa, Kohatk, or Pima, as well as the development of new settlements. The Jesuit missionary, Father Eusebio Francisco Kino was the first Spanish explorer to provide written accounts of the Gila River area. He was assigned to missionize in the Pimeria Alta (Land of Upper Pimas), a region that today includes northern Mexico and southern Arizona. During Kino's travels, he established many visitas and a few missions from the modern international border to the Gila River region. In addition, his explorations served as an important first step toward an overland route between Sonora, the Pima villages of the Gila River, and settlements along the California coast. Kino visited villages along the Gila River at least six times between 1691 and 1702. During his journeys, Kino mapped and described Pima villages and his interactions with various groups. Kino does not describe irrigation agriculture, so it is suspected that local populations subsisted by floodwater agriculture, hunting, and gathering. By 1744 however, the Pima were growing wheat with irrigation agriculture, and by 1775 irrigated wheat was a major crop in most Pima villages. Throughout the 1700s, the Spanish continued to expand the mission system in southern Arizona and continued to introduce non-native crops, animals, trade goods, religion, and culture.

The Historic period in Arizona dates roughly from 1753 to 1954. The 1753 date was chosen as it represents the founding of the first permanent Spanish settlement in Arizona. Dates of Protohistoric and Historic periods can differ across Arizona, usually based on dates of contact with Europeans and dates of permanent settlement by Europeans. For the purposes of this study, the aforementioned dates will be used.

According to the National Parks Service, the year 1775 marks the year Juan Bautista de Anza (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 Anza opened 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.

The Mexican War of Independence did not have a direct effect on the area, as most of the battles took place far south of southern Arizona. 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, Piman settlement also contracted south and west. During the Mexican (1821 to 1853) and subsequent American occupations, Pima

wheat production increased dramatically, as a result the Pima sold excess crop to settlers and travelers using the Gila Trail. The land in Arizona located 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. American fur trappers and traders began working the Gila River in 1825 (the American phase dates from 1853 to present). 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. At the close of the American Civil War, settlement in the Gila River valley increased dramatically. This was due in part to the American Army's attempts to pacify the Apache. Arizona was first included as part of the Territory of New Mexico, and then the Territory of Arizona, and officially received American statehood in 1912.

Settlement

After the Civil War, Americans began to settle permanently along the Gila River because of the availability of good agricultural lands. Agricultural activities by American settlers along the Middle Gila and further upstream caused an insufficient supply of water for Pima farmers. By 1872, the water reaching Pima crops was so limited that some Pima Indians relocated to the Salt River valley. However, this is not the only reason the Pima moved. Commercial pursuits in the growing Phoenix-Mesa-Lehi area, land and water availability, and the Anglo desire for a buffer between themselves and the raiding activities of the Apache also served as agents to pull the Pima Indians from the Gila River valley to the Salt River valley. Settlers came not only from the east to settle within Arizona's agricultural lands, and rich mining districts, but also from Utah (Bancroft 1889; Ezell and Fontana 1994; Piremen 1982). Mormon settlers established towns in northern and eastern Arizona, and into northern Mexico. Some of the largest areas of Mormon settlement are the modern Mesa and Safford areas, although significant settlement also took place along the Little Colorado and San Pedro Rivers. From 1880 to 1900, the population of southern Arizona doubled, and by the turn of the century, Arizona had a population of 100,000. Many communities were established. The major town centers within the Project area are discussed below. Arizona went on to become a major producer of cotton and copper, although these industries have had their ups and downs. Agriculture tends to remain as the major economic focus within the Project area. The 20th century saw the transformation of significant portions of Arizona into military installations. Prisoner of war camps (Canal Camp and Butte Camp) were established in proximity to the communities of Florence and Queen Creek and along the Gila River between 1942 and 1945 (Iritani 1994).

Mesa

The City of Mesa is located approximately 20 miles east of Phoenix and was originally founded by Mormon pioneers in the 1870s. Daniel Webster Jones arrived at Lehi, what is now the northern edge of present-day Mesa. When a second group of Mormons arrived from Utah and Idaho, they moved to the top of the mesa that gives the city its name (City of Mesa 2014: Ch. 2; Zafra 2000). Mesa City was registered on July 17th, 1878 on a one-square-mile townsite, and the town was incorporated in 1883. As canals were constructed, and widened, the town eventually became a strong agriculture center. Dr. A.J. Chandler, the same man who would later start the city bearing his name south of Mesa, enlarged the Mesa Canal with heavy machinery in 1895. He also built the

first office complex in Mesa, on the northwest corner of Main and MacDonald, using the first evaporative air-cooling system in Arizona (Zafra 2000). In addition, he started an electric power plant, thus allowing the City of Mesa to purchase the utility company in 1917 and becoming one of the few cities in Arizona to own utilities. These utility earnings enabled Mesa to pay for capital expenditures without bonds until the 1960s. It also provided the shared funds that allowed construction and service projects to be implemented during the Works Progress Administration during the Depression (Zafra 2000). 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 (Zafra 2000). Today, Mesa is the third largest city in Arizona with about 508,958 residents (US Census 2018).

Morrison Ranch

For more than 80 years the Morrison Family has been growing cotton, corn, and alfalfa and producing milk at its dairy on its 3,000-acre farm (<http://www.morrisonranch.com/history.html>). A portion of the farm includes the Project APE.

Railroad History

Southern Pacific Railroad

After the close of the Civil War, a southern railroad route along the now defunct 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 to meet with the SPRR at Yuma. As the SPRR reached the Arizona border, the T&PRR was stalled in the vicinity of Fort Worth, Texas, nowhere near the interconnection point at Yuma. Having no authority to continue into Arizona, the SPRR courted the U.S. Congress, but failed to receive approval. The SPRR then turned to the territorial legislatures of Arizona and New Mexico and received approval to continue laying track eastward. The economy and settlement of southern Arizona quickly changed as it was now reliably connected to the rest of the country. The Wellton-Phoenix-Mesa-Eloy segment of the transcontinental Sunset Route of the SPRR was constructed in 1926, and 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 Mesa to Winkelman segment of the Sunset Route of the SPRR began in 1903, and its primary function was the transportation of mining product (Kearns et al. 2001). The SPRR was taken over by the UPRR in 1997 (Union Pacific Railroad 2006).

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.

An official record search was conducted by ASM for cultural resources in June 2019. The BLM General Land Office (GLO) online survey plats, and historic aerials and topographic maps were also reviewed. Archival and historical site files and inventories were checked at each of these sources. The parameters of the record search included the entire APE and a one-mile radius for previous surveys and sites.

The results of the background research indicate that ten previous cultural resources studies were conducted, and one archaeological site was previously recorded within a one-mile radius of the Project area. No sites are directly within the APE. BLM GLO Survey Plats for Township 1 South, Range 7 East showed that Donald F. Swift acquired an 160-acre parcel in the SE ¼ of Section 7 (the APE) on August 10, 1921 under the Homestead Act of 1862 (**Table E-1**). GLO Map 1398, filed in December 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 approximately a mile to the north of the APE in 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). One road is present to the west of the APE in Section 7 (GLO 1913) and may now be represented in part by the Roosevelt Canal road.

The Morrison Ranch has been farming for the last 80 years in Mesa, Arizona and this SE quarter of Section 7 is part of their farming enterprise (<http://www.morrisonranch.com/history.html>).

Table E-1. Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Search Results – T1S/R7E						
BLM Serial No.	Name	Issue Date	Acres	Document	Sect/Block	Authority
AZPHX 0041464	Donald F Swift	8/10/1921	160	041464	7/ SE ¼	May 20, 1862: Homestead Entry Original (12 Stat. 392)

The 1904 version of the *Desert View, Az.* USGS Map (1/62,500) was reviewed for historic features in the APE. The map showed no features in the APE.

The 1956 version of the *Higley, Az.* USGS Map (1/24,000), reprinted in 1959, was reviewed for historic features in the APE. The map shows structures at East Posada Avenue and South Sossaman Road and unimproved farm roads in the APE. These features have not been formally recorded. In addition, irrigation canals are present on the southern boundary of the APE.

Environmental Setting

Previous Cultural Resources Surveys

The literature review and ASM records search showed that ten Class III cultural surveys were previously conducted within a one-mile radius of the APE (**Table E-2**). According to ASM records, none of the APE has been previously surveyed for cultural resources.

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

The background research showed that one archaeological site (AZ U:10:111[ASM]) was previously recorded within one mile of the APE during the Hackbarth (1996) survey for the Sunbelt Holdings Guadalupe and Hawes Road Development (**Table E-2**). There are no previously recorded sites within the APE; however, the Roosevelt Water Conservation District Canal is located adjacent to the APE to the west. The canal has been determined eligible to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A (SWCA 2016) but changes to Arizona Antiquities Act, Policy 8-205(B) will not require an update to its site record.

4.2.1 AZ U:10:111(Arizona State Museum (ASM))

AZ U:10:111(ASM) was originally recorded by Hackbarth (1996) as the Hawes Road Ranches. The site was recorded as a 1950s farm or ranch residence that included structural remains (two house foundations, two wells, and one outbuilding) and a low-density historical artifact scatter (glass, bottles, and cans). Hackbarth (1996) recommended the site not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Table E-2. Previous Cultural Resources Surveys within One Mile of APE			
ASM Number	Author/Year	Report Title or Project Description	Sites Within APE
1986-0238	Bruder and Rogge 1987	<i>Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Southeast Loop Highway. Dames & Moore, Phoenix.</i>	No
1994-0310	Punzmann 1994	<i>Archaeological Survey of the Gilbert Junior High No. 4 Site and Adjoining Transportation Facility Site, Mesa, Maricopa County, Arizona.</i>	No
1995-0155	Stubing and Mitchell 1995	<i>An Archaeological Survey Along Guadalupe Road, Between Power Road and Hawes Road, Maricopa County, Arizona. SWCA Cultural Resources Report # 95-24.</i>	No
1996-0120	Hackbarth 1996	<i>Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Sunbelt Holdings, Inc. Guadalupe and Hawes Road Development, Maricopa County, Arizona.</i>	One-Mile Buffer

Table E-2. Previous Cultural Resources Surveys within One Mile of APE			
ASM Number	Author/Year	Report Title or Project Description	Sites Within APE
1998-0401	Garcia and Lewenstein 1998	<i>Cultural Resources Survey for the Power Road (Guadalupe Road to Baseline Road) Improvement Project, Maricopa County, Arizona. Dames & Moore, Phoenix.</i>	No
2000-0269	DeMaagd 2000	<i>Cultural Resources Survey for the Elliot District Park at Roadrunner and Elliot Roads, Gilbert, Maricopa County, Arizona. Archaeological Consulting Services, Ltd., Tempe.</i>	No
2002-0265	Touchin, Palmer, and Brodbeck 2002	<i>A Class III Cultural Resources Survey for the Roosevelt Water Conservation District (RWCD) Second Pipeline Project, Maricopa and Pinal Counties, Arizona. Cultural Resource Report 02-09, HDR Engineering, Inc., Phoenix.</i>	No
2002-0386	Schmidt and Mitchell 2002	<i>An Archaeological Survey of the Potomac Tower #AZ0359A in Mesa, Maricopa County, Arizona. SWCA Cultural Resources Report No. 02-431.</i>	No
2003-1278	Goldstein 2003	<i>A Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 0.04 Acres of State of Arizona Land on the Campus of Liberty School, Mesa, Maricopa County, Arizona.</i>	No
2004-0508	Clark 2004	<i>An Archaeological Survey at the Power Road - Monterey Avenue Intersection, Mesa, Maricopa County, Arizona.</i>	No

Arizona Register Evaluation

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 did not publish their guidelines for “How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation” until 1990 (NPS 1990). In the meantime, the Arizona State Legislature passed ARS §41-511 in 1974 and this established the ARHP (Arizona Register). This is a process that allows for the inclusion of properties that had historic significance in Arizona, but not enough significance to qualify them for the NRHP. The criteria of eligibility for the ARHP are the same as those for the NRHP

Established by Rule and appearing in the Administrative Code R12-8-206 as follows: “The quality of significance in Arizona history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

1. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (Criterion A); or
2. That are associated with the lives of significant persons in our past (Criterion B); or
3. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C); or
4. That yields, or may be likely to yield, important information related to prehistory or history (Criterion D).
5. Generally properties must be 50 years or older to be considered eligible for the Arizona Register of Historic Places. Properties that are less than 50 years old may be considered eligible under circumstances where they are an integral part of a district which is 50 years or older and meets eligibility criteria or the property has exceptional importance.”

Historic Properties within the Search Area

No historic properties have been previously identified within the APE; however, one site, the Roosevelt Water Conservation District Canal, was determined eligible for the NRHP and is located adjacent to the APE to the west. As this linear site is still in use, policy changes to the Arizona Antiquity Act (Policy 8-205[B]) will not require an update to its site record.

Potential Effects

A cultural resources records and literature review was conducted for KPE in June 2019 by ASM. The review was completed in advance of the proposed Project. 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 APE.

The result of the cultural resources records search and literature review shows that the APE has not been previously surveyed for archaeological resources and no known historic properties are located within the APE; however, there are unrecorded historical features in the APE. Ten previous archaeological investigations have been conducted within one mile of the APE, and two previously recorded site, AZ U:10:111(ASM), was located within the one-mile buffer; however, AZ U:10:111(ASM) has been recommended not eligible for the NRHP (Hackbarth 1996) and has since been developed and replaced with modern homes. The second site, the Roosevelt Water Conservation District Canal, has been determined eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A and is located adjacent to the APE to the west. While policy changes to the Arizona Antiquity Act (Policy 8-205[B]) will not require an update to its site record, it is management’s recommendation that there is sufficient space between the Project area and the Historic Property as to not affect the integrity of the site.

For most cultural resources, the greatest potential for adverse impacts are from ground disturbing activities directly associated with Project construction. For the Project, ground disturbance would occur within the 187 acre parcel.

Appropriate mitigation measures sites discovered during subsequent Class III pedestrian surveys would be developed in consultation with the appropriate land managing agencies, including State Historic Preservation Office (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 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. 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.

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Legend

Key Observation Point (Location and Direction)

Existing 500 kV Transmission Line

Existing 230 kV Transmission Line

Major Road

Canal

Municipal Boundary

Project Site

00.10.20.3

Miles

SPCS NAD 83, AZ Central, US Ft.

Data Sources: BLM, City of Mesa, ESRI, Maricopa Co., Pinal Co., SRP, Town of Gilbert, USGS.

PROJECT RED HAWK

EXHIBIT E-1 KOP LOCATIONS

Map Extent: Maricopa County, AZ

Date: 9.17.19

Author: sjw



EXISTING VIEW



Project Red Hawk

Typical 230 kV Switchyard - East Peralta Avenue - Looking Southwest

E-2

Visual Environments
WWW.VISENV.COM

9/18/19



EXISTING VIEW



Project Red Hawk

Typical 230 kV Switchyard - South Sossaman Road at Sports Complex - Looking West



Visual Environments
WWW.VISENV.COM

9/17/19



EXISTING VIEW



Project Red Hawk

Typical 230 kV Substation - South Sossaman Road & East Elliot Road - Looking Northwest



Visual Environments
WWW.VISENV.COM

9/18/19



PROPOSED VIEW



Project Red Hawk

Typical 230 kV Switchyard - East Peralta Avenue - Looking Southwest

THIS RENDERING IS BASED
ON CURRENT INFORMATION AS OF
THIS DATE AND IS SUBJECT TO
CHANGE.



Visual Environments
WWW.VISENV.COM

9/18/19



PROPOSED VIEW



Project Red Hawk

Typical 230 kV Switchyard - South Sossaman Road at Sports Complex - Looking West

THIS RENDERING IS BASED
ON CURRENT INFORMATION AS OF
THIS DATE AND IS SUBJECT TO
CHANGE.



Visual Environments
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9/18/19



PROPOSED VIEW



Project Red Hawk

Typical 230 kV Substation - South Sossaman Road & East Elliot Road - Looking Northwest

THIS RENDERING IS BASED
ON CURRENT INFORMATION AS OF
THIS DATE AND IS SUBJECT TO
CHANGE.

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9/18/19

EXHIBIT E-1
CLASS I CULTURAL REPORT

Cultural Resource Records Review for the SRP Project Red Hawk, Mesa, Maricopa County, Arizona

**Prepared for:
Salt River Project**

**Prepared by:
Patricia Powless, RPA**

**Submitted by:
Patricia Powless, RPA**

**KP Environmental, Inc.
1038 Dewitt Avenue
Encinitas, California 92024**

August 2019

Report Title: Cultural Resource Records Review for the SRP Project Red Hawk, Mesa, Maricopa County, Arizona.

Project Name: SRP Project Red Hawk.

Project Location: Mesa, Maricopa County, Arizona.

Project Locator UTM: 12/ 437187 m E/3690748 m N

Project Sponsor: Salt River Project (SRP)

Sponsor Project Number(s):

Lead Agency: SHPO

Other Involved Agencies: Arizona Corporation Commission (ACC)

Applicable Regulations: Arizona burial laws (A.R.S. § 41-844 and A.R.S. § 41-865)

Funding Source: Private

ASLD ROW Application Number:

Description of the Project/Undertaking: The proposed Project consists of providing energy to serve a single customer data center on a private 187-acre parcel.

Project Area/Area of Potential Effects (APE): SRP is planning to provide energy to serve a single customer data center on a 187-acre parcel northeast of the intersection of East Elliot Road and South Sossaman Road, in eastern Mesa, Maricopa County, Arizona.

Legal Description: Township 1 South, Range 7 East, Section 7 on the Higley, Arizona 7.5-minute USGS topographical quadrangle (Gila and Salt River Baseline and Meridian [GSRBM]).

Land Jurisdiction: Private

Total Acres: Approximately 187 acres

Consultant Firm/Organization: KP Environmental, Inc.

Project Number: SRP Project Red Hawk

Permit Number(s): 2019-046bl

Number of IOs: 0

Number of Sites: 1

Eligible Sites: 0

Ineligible Sites: 1 (AZ U:10:111([ASM])

Unevaluated Sites: 0

Summary

The purpose of the cultural resource literature review was to identify cultural resources, which may include archaeological sites (prehistoric or historic), structures, buildings, landscapes, districts, or objects for their respective eligibility for listing on the Arizona Register of Historic Places within the area of potential effects (APE) and a one-mile radius.

The cultural resource literature review was conducted for KP Environmental, Inc. (KPE) in June 2019 by Arizona State Museum (ASM). As a result, one previously recorded site, AZ U:10:111(ASM) the Hawes Road Farms, was located within a one-mile radius. No additional sites were located during the records review.

The result of the cultural resources records search and literature review shows that the APE has not been previously surveyed for archaeological resources and no known historic properties are located within the APE; however, there are unrecorded historical features in the APE. Ten previous archaeological investigations have been conducted within one mile of the APE, and two previously recorded site, AZ U:10:111(ASM), was located within the one-mile buffer; however, AZ U:10:111(ASM) has been recommended not eligible for the NRHP (Hackbarth 1996) and has since been developed and replaced with modern homes. The second site, the Roosevelt Water Conservation District Canal, has been determined eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A and is located adjacent to the APE to the west. While policy changes to the Arizona Antiquity Act (Policy 8-205[B]) will not require an update to its site record, it is management's recommendation that there is sufficient space between the Project Area and the Historic Property as to not affect the integrity of the site. It is also management's recommendation that a cultural resources pedestrian survey be conducted prior to construction to ensure that all historical and archaeological resources are identified in the APE.

If previously unidentified cultural resources should be discovered during construction, the contractor must stop work immediately and take all reasonable steps to secure the preservation of those resources. The ASM should be notified to make arrangement for the appropriate assessment and treatment of those resources. If any human remains or funerary objects are unexpectedly discovered, they should be reported to the director of the ASM in accordance with A.R.S. § 41-865.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Salt River Project (SRP) has received a request to provide energy to a single customer data center on a 187-acre parcel northeast of the intersection of East Elliot Road and South Sossaman Road, in eastern Mesa, Maricopa County, Arizona. (**Figures 1 and 2**). The Project Red Hawk (Project) will connect a new 230 kV switchyard to the existing Browning to Santan power line located in SRP's transmission corridor immediately north of the Project Site. The switchyard will serve 230 kV transformers connected by up to 22 double-circuit structures. Each of these transformers will be strategically placed throughout the customer's property to serve a portion of the customer load. All electrical facilities will be located on the 187-acre customer-owned parcel.

The Project is located in Township 1 South, Range 7 East, in Section 7 on the Higley, Arizona 7.5-minute USGS topographical quadrangle.

1.2 Project Summary

A cultural resources literature review was conducted by KP Environmental, Inc. (KPE) in June 2019 for the proposed Project, located in eastern Mesa, Arizona. The review was completed in advance of the proposed Project. The purpose of the literature review was to identify known cultural resources, which may include archaeological sites (prehistoric or historic), structures, buildings, landscapes, districts, or objects and their respective eligibility for listing on the Arizona Register of Historic Places (ARHP) within the Area of Potential Effects (APE). This review was performed in compliance with regulations and guidelines of the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).

Legal Description: Township 1 South, Range 7 East within Section 7 of the Higley 7.5' Quadrangle (Gila and Salt River Baseline and Meridian [GSRBM]). See **Figure 1**. The APE consists a parcel approximately 187 acres and is located on private land (see **Figure 2**).

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The current Project location is situated in a physiographic area referred to as the middle Gila Valley in the southern portion of the Phoenix (Salt–Gila) Basin. The middle Gila Valley stretches approximately 120 km (75 miles) from North and South Butte (collectively known as “the Buttes”), located approximately 26 km (16 miles) east of Florence, to the confluence of the Gila and Salt rivers (Doyel et al. 1995; Gregory and Huckleberry 1994; Waters and Ravesloot 2000, 2001). The valley is bisected by its namesake, the Gila River. Up until the construction of the Coolidge Dam in 1928, the Gila River was one of the largest perennial rivers in the American Southwest and a provider of vital resources to the original inhabitants of the region.

The APE is situated at the northern end of the Santan Valley and northeast of the Santan Mountains. The Santan Mountains, which rise to elevations over 945 m (3,100 ft), are located southwest of the Project Area and are composed primarily of Precambrian igneous and metamorphic rocks, such as granite and schist. Lesser amounts of Tertiary rhyolite and undifferentiated Tertiary and Quaternary basalt are also present (Wilson and Moore 1959; Wilson et al. 1957). Local soils are comprised of 61.5% Gilman loam and 38.5% Estrella Loam (NRCS 2019).

Vegetation near the Project is within the Lower Colorado River Valley Sonoran Desert scrub biotic community (Brown 1994; Brown and Lowe 1980). Elevation at the Project Area is approximately 1,340 feet above mean sea level. The Project Area is situated in an agricultural developed area, surrounded by agricultural fields (active and fallow) on three sides and suburban development on the northern side. Vegetation associated with the Lower Colorado River Valley Sonoran Desert scrub biotic community

includes primarily creosotebush (*Larrea tridentata*), white bursage (*Ambrosia dumosa*), ironwood (*Olneya tesota*), smoke tree (*Psoralea spinosa*), and chollas (NRCS 2006:106). Honey mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa*), brittlebush (*Encelia farinosa*), tamarisk (*Tamarix* sp.), desert broom (*Baccharis sarothroides*), desert willow (*Chilopsis linearis*), and Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*) can also be found to a lesser degree. Wildlife near the Project Area includes coyote (*Canis latrans*), desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), and several bird species including white-winged dove (*Zenaida asiatica*), Say's phoebe (*Sayornis saya*), common raven (*Corvus corax*), house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), common grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula*), American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*), Eurasian collared dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*), European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), hummingbird, mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), Gambel's quail (*Callipepla gambelii*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), and greater roadrunner (*Geococcyx californianus*).

3.0 CULTURE CONTEXT

3.1 Prehistory

The generally accepted cultural history of the Project Area shows that human utilization of Southern Arizona spans the last 11,500 years. Nine main chronological periods (Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Early Formative, Pioneer, Colonial, Sedentary, Classic, Protohistoric, and Historic) have been archaeologically recognized, and each is characterized by different social and cultural attributes. 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; Russell 1975; Spier 1970; Whittlesey et al. 1994; Wright 2002; and Wright et al. 2002.

Paleoindian Period

The Paleoindian period, approximately 10,000 to 8,500 B.C., is characterized by small, nomadic bands that followed megafauna and gathered wild plants. Sites from this period have been documented in southern Arizona (Cordell 1997; Haury 1950; Haynes 1986; Huckell 1984a).

The subsistence practices of early hunter-gatherers changed approximately 10,000 to 8000 B.C. with the extinction of large game, concomitant with the environmental changes associated with the Pleistocene/Holocene climatic transition (Guthrie 2006; Martin 1967). The overall lifestyle of the early hunter-gatherers continued into the Archaic period (ca. 8000 to 200 B.C.), but increased aridity during the early- to mid-Holocene brought about a change in the occurrence of plant species in the Southwest (Van Devender et al. 1987). Many of these drought-tolerant plants, such as mesquite, palo verde, and screwbean pods; saguaro and other cactus fruits; and agave, were exploited by prehistoric peoples. These plants provided a protein-rich food source that supplemented the Archaic diet of small game.

Evidence of occupation during the Paleo-Indian period (ca. 10,000–8,500 B.C.) and Early Archaic periods (ca. 8,500–5000 B.C.) has been elusive in the middle Gila River area (Huckell 1984a, 1984b).

Archaic Period

The Early Archaic period, approximately 7500 to 5000 B.C., is characterized by a hunting and gathering lifestyle, similar to the preceding Paleoindian period. A major difference however was a climatic drying and warming trend leading to desert conditions, and the disappearance of Pleistocene big game, through natural or human agents. Hunting focused on modern game animals and gathering focused on seasonally available resources, with Archaic groups maintaining a significant degree of residential mobility. As the Archaic period progressed (Middle Archaic, ca. 5000 to 2000 B.C.), some populations began to

experiment with encouraged plants. Various wild plant resources were encouraged through selective planting or reseeding, weeding of competitor species, and supplemental watering. Seasonal rounds were generally maintained, with encouraged plant stands being revisited during harvest time. Tools identified during the Archaic period such as metates, manos, and mortars demonstrate a significant focus on processing wild plant foods. Small seasonally occupied villages were present, but larger more permanent villages did not develop until the Late Archaic period.

The Late Archaic, (approximately 2000 B.C. to A.D. 1), is a period which was characterized by an increasingly sedentary lifestyle although group mobility was still maintained to varying degrees. Encouraged plants began to give way to small-scale horticulture, especially with the introduction of domestic cultigens. Maintaining small fields and crops encouraged increased sedentism, and Late Archaic populations along floodplains and alluvial fans began to assemble into permanent villages. Sites of this type are known from the Tucson Basin, Casa Grande, and the Phoenix areas. Experimentation with domestic cultigens from Mexico appeared first in the Tucson Basin (corn circa. 1700 to 1200 B.C.), which is located closer to the source area for these cultigens. Late Archaic villages are deeply buried under alluvium because of their location on floodplains and alluvial fans.

The first definitive evidence of human habitation along the middle Gila River dates to the Middle Archaic period. Recent work (Bubemyre et al. 1998; Neily et al. 1999; Woodson and Davis 2001) has documented Middle Archaic period sites, and numerous surface finds of projectile points which suggest the widespread human use of the Phoenix Basin then (Loendorf and Rice 2004). Beginning around 1500 B.C., during the Late Archaic period, 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.

The succeeding Early Ceramic period (approximately A.D. 1–550), is characterized by small seasonally occupied hamlets, and more-widespread use of plain ware pottery in the region. Pottery then was not as widely used as in the later Hohokam occupations however, and the range of types produced was comparatively limited (Garraty 2011; Whittlesey and Ciolek-Torrello 1996). Current evidence suggests that specialized pottery production began by around A.D. 450 along in the vicinity of South Mountain (Abbott 2009).

Hohokam

Garraty (2013) summarizes the Hohokam as many antecedents of Hohokam cultural attributes that imply in situ development of Hohokam society from earlier, Archaic period populations (Bayman 2001; Cable and Doyel 1987; Doyel 1991; Wallace 1997; Wallace et al. 1995; Wilcox 1979). 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). 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; Wallace et al. 1995; Whittlesey 1995). Over the next five centuries, residents 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).

Pioneer Period

The first period of Hohokam development involves a transition in local populations, rather than the influx of peoples from Mesoamerica as some had previously believed. During the transition from the Late Archaic to the Pioneer period, populations slowly began to shift their subsistence strategy to focus on a more sedentary, agriculture-dependent way of life. Hunting and gathering available wild foods remained important, but the Hohokam developed a complex water control system that made irrigation agriculture possible. Ceramics first appeared during this period as plainware utilitarian items, which through time expanded to include many types of decorated wares including: redwares, red-on-gray, and red-on-buff. The Snaketown phase, at the end of the Pioneer period, saw several changes which indicated a growing population, increased trade contacts, and growing complexity: more diverse ceramic vessel forms and designs; expansion of irrigation systems; the presence of ceramic figurines, slate palettes, carved stone bowls, and other ritual and ceremonial items; presence of shell from the Gulf of California; and trade goods from Mesoamerica and the Mogollon rim area.

Colonial Period

During this period, the number, size, type, and complexity of Hohokam sites in the area increased. Pithouses within villages tended to cluster in courtyard groups, probably occupied by extended families, which opened onto communal plaza areas. Numerous large villages contained ballcourts, which are posited to be related to the Mesoamerican game. These ballcourts probably served as a focus for community integration, where peoples from smaller surrounding hamlets would come to trade, renew kinship ties, and take part in various community activities. Smaller villages and subsistence-related sites were increasingly established during this period. Exotic trade items such as macaws and copper bells from Mesoamerica often overshadow continuing trade with Mogollon Rim and Colorado Plateau populations. By the end of the Colonial period, Hohokam sites were established throughout central and southern Arizona in a variety of environmental settings.

Sedentary Period

Throughout this period, patterns established during the preceding Colonial period were intensified. Economic complexity increased with certain villages specializing in particular crafts. In addition, a possible hierarchical distinction between sites, especially those along shared canal systems, is indicated. Platform mounds began to be constructed during this period and appear to have served as a type of public architecture possibly associated with hierarchical divisions within villages, with ceremonial activities, or both. As the ballcourt slowly began to go out of use, the focus of community activities began to switch to the platform mound. There are few changes to Hohokam material culture during this time with the exception of the beginnings of platform mounds, adobe/jacal surface structures, and redware.

Classic Period

Unlike the previous period which saw few changes, most familiar Hohokam traits disappeared or underwent radical changes during this period. Many large villages were abandoned, although, several grew as outlying populations and groups in smaller settlements aggregated with existing communities (or formed new communities) along major watercourses. Pithouses disappeared almost completely and were replaced by surface structures of adobe and masonry, which were often organized into roomblocks, then compounds with the addition of enclosing walls. Platform mounds effectively replaced ballcourts as the focus of community activities. Red-on-buff pottery was replaced by red and polychrome wares. Treatment of the dead changed: inhumation became common while cremation declined. Trade patterns

shifted from a Mesoamerican focus to a more northern and eastern focus. As the trade patterns shifted to the north and east, architectural and material culture traits of the Classic period Hohokam were being derived from contact with populations in that region of eastern Arizona and western New Mexico—the Salado culture. The reorganization of Classic period Hohokam architectural and material culture styles into styles that more closely resembled the Salado indicated increased regional interaction between the two groups. In the past it was believed to represent an invasion by Salado peoples, but this is no longer thought to be the case.

There may also be a late/post-Classic Hohokam occupation known as the Polvoron phase. The existence of the phase is still a matter of debate, as well as how it fits into the generally accepted Hohokam chronology. It may extend Hohokam culture into the 16th century, or it may merely represent the end of the Hohokam sequence around A.D. 1450 to 1500. This phase is defined in the archaeological record by the reoccupation of late Classic structures, a return to pithouses, and the end of inhumation burial.

3.2 Protohistoric/History

The Protohistoric period (ca. A.D. 1500–1700) is generally defined as the interval between the end of the Hohokam Classic period and the earliest evidence of Spanish contact (Wells 2006; Whittlesey et al. 1998:185). Unfortunately, archaeological evidence of Protohistoric period occupation has been elusive in southern Arizona, and few archaeological sites in the Project Area can be firmly assigned to this time span. Although the relationship between the late Prehistoric inhabitants of the Middle Gila (also known archaeologically as the "Hohokam") and the Pima has been greatly debated, recent evidence has been published that adds multiple lines of evidence to support the Pima oral traditions regarding their past connection and continuous relationship to the "Hohokam". Loendorf et al. (2013) provided extensive data from the large village site of Sacate, which has been continuously occupied prior to A.D. 1600. These data provided additional supporting statements for cultural continuity between the Hohokam and the Akimel O'odham. 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.

The Protohistoric period also saw reoccupation of several prehistoric sites by the Maricopa, Kohatk, or Pima, as well as the development of new settlements. The Jesuit missionary, Father Eusebio Francisco Kino was the first Spanish explorer to provide written accounts of the Gila River area. He was assigned to missionize in the Pimeria Alta (Land of Upper Pimas), a region that today includes northern Mexico and southern Arizona. During Kino's travels, he established many visitas and a few missions from the modern international border to the Gila River region. In addition, his explorations served as an important first step toward an overland route between Sonora, the Pima villages of the Gila River, and settlements along the California coast. Kino visited villages along the Gila River at least six times between 1691 and 1702. During his journeys, Kino mapped and described Pima villages and his interactions with various groups. Kino does not describe irrigation agriculture, so it is suspected that local populations subsisted by floodwater agriculture, hunting, and gathering. By 1744 however, the Pima were growing wheat with irrigation agriculture, and by 1775 irrigated wheat was a major crop in most Pima villages. Throughout the 1700s, the Spanish continued to expand the mission system in southern Arizona and continued to introduce non-native crops, animals, trade goods, religion, and culture.

The Historic period in Arizona dates roughly from 1753 to 1954. The 1753 date was chosen as it represents the founding of the first permanent Spanish settlement in Arizona. Dates of Protohistoric and Historic periods can differ across Arizona, usually based on dates of contact with Europeans and dates of

permanent settlement by Europeans. For the purposes of this study, the aforementioned dates will be used.

According to the National Parks Service, the year 1775 marks the year Juan Bautista de Anza (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 Anza opened 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.

The Mexican War of Independence did not have a direct effect on the area, as most of the battles took place far south of southern Arizona. 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, Piman settlement also contracted south and west. During the Mexican (1821 to 1853) and subsequent American occupations, Pima wheat production increased dramatically, as a result the Pima sold excess crop to settlers and travelers using the Gila Trail. The land in Arizona located 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. American fur trappers and traders began working the Gila River in 1825 (the American phase dates from 1853 to present). 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. At the close of the American Civil War, settlement in the Gila River valley increased dramatically. This was due in part to the American Army's attempts to pacify the Apache. Arizona was first included as part of the Territory of New Mexico, and then the Territory of Arizona, and officially received American statehood in 1912.

3.2.1 Settlement

After the Civil War, Americans began to settle permanently along the Gila River because of the availability of good agricultural lands. Agricultural activities by American settlers along the Middle Gila and further upstream caused an insufficient supply of water for Pima farmers. By 1872, the water reaching Pima crops was so limited that some Pima Indians relocated to the Salt River valley. However, this is not the only reason the Pima moved. Commercial pursuits in the growing Phoenix-Mesa-Lehi area, land and water availability, and the Anglo desire for a buffer between themselves and the raiding activities of the Apache also served as agents to pull the Pima Indians from the Gila River valley to the Salt River valley. Settlers came not only from the east to settle within Arizona's agricultural lands, and rich mining districts, but also from Utah (Bancroft 1889; Ezell and Fontana 1994; Piremen 1982). Mormon settlers established towns in northern and eastern Arizona, and into northern Mexico. Some of the largest areas of Mormon

settlement are the modern Mesa and Safford areas, although significant settlement also took place along the Little Colorado and San Pedro Rivers. From 1880 to 1900, the population of southern Arizona doubled, and by the turn of the century, Arizona had a population of 100,000. Many communities were established. The major town centers within the Project Area are discussed below. Arizona went on to become a major producer of cotton and copper, although these industries have had their ups and downs. Agriculture tends to remain as the major economic focus within the Project Area. The 20th century saw the transformation of significant portions of Arizona into military installations. Prisoner of war camps (Canal Camp and Butte Camp) were established in proximity to the communities of Florence and Queen Creek and along the Gila River between 1942 and 1945 (Iritani 1994).

Mesa

The City of Mesa is located approximately 20 miles east of Phoenix and was originally founded by Mormon pioneers in the 1870s. Daniel Webster Jones arrived at Lehi, what is now the northern edge of present-day Mesa. When a second group of Mormons arrived from Utah and Idaho, they moved to the top of the mesa that gives the city its name (City of Mesa 2014: Ch. 2; Zafra 2000). Mesa City was registered on July 17th, 1878 on a one-square-mile townsite, and the town was incorporated in 1883. As canals were constructed, and widened, the town eventually became a strong agriculture center. Dr. A.J. Chandler, the same man who would later start the city bearing his name south of Mesa, enlarged the Mesa Canal with heavy machinery in 1895. He also built the first office complex in Mesa, on the northwest corner of Main and MacDonald, using the first evaporative air-cooling system in Arizona (Zafra 2000). In addition, he started an electric power plant, thus allowing the City of Mesa to purchase the utility company in 1917 and becoming one of the few cities in Arizona to own utilities. These utility earnings enabled Mesa to pay for capital expenditures without bonds until the 1960s. It also provided the shared funds that allowed construction and service projects to be implemented during the Works Progress Administration during the Depression (Zafra 2000). 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 (Zafra 2000). Today, Mesa is the third largest city in Arizona with about 508,958 residents (US Census 2018).

Morrison Ranch

For more than 80 years the Morrison Family has been growing cotton, corn, and alfalfa and producing milk at its dairy on its 3,000-acre farm (<http://www.morrisonranch.com/history.html>). A portion of the farm includes the Project APE.

3.2.2 Railroad History

Southern Pacific Railroad

After the close of the Civil War, a southern railroad route along the now defunct 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 to meet with the SPRR at Yuma. As the SPRR reached the Arizona border, the T&PRR was stalled in the vicinity of Fort Worth, Texas, nowhere near the interconnection point at Yuma. Having no authority to continue into Arizona, the SPRR courted the U.S. Congress, but failed to receive approval. The SPRR then turned to the territorial legislatures of Arizona and New Mexico and received approval to continue laying track eastward. The economy and settlement of southern Arizona quickly changed as

it was now reliably connected to the rest of the country. The Wellton-Phoenix-Mesa-Eloy segment of the transcontinental Sunset Route of the SPRR was constructed in 1926, and 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 Mesa to Winkelman segment of the Sunset Route of the SPRR began in 1903, and its primary function was the transportation of mining product (Kearns et al. 2001). The SPRR was taken over by the UPRR in 1997 (Union Pacific Railroad 2006).

4.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH AND PROJECT METHODOLOGY

An official record search was conducted by ASM for cultural resources in June 2019. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office (GLO) online survey plats, and historic aerials and topographic maps were also reviewed. Archival and historical site files and inventories were checked at each of these sources. The parameters of the record search included the entire APE and a one-mile radius for previous surveys and sites.

The results of the background research indicate that ten previous cultural resources studies were conducted, and one archaeological site was previously recorded within a one-mile radius of the Project Area. No sites are directly within the APE. BLM GLO Survey Plats for Township 1 South, Range 7 East showed that Donald F. Swift acquired an 160-acre parcel in the SE ¼ of Section 7 (the APE) on August 10, 1921 under the Homestead Act of 1862 (**Table 1, Figure 3**). GLO Map 1398, filed in December 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 approximately a mile to the north of the APE in 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). One road is present to the west of the APE in Section 7 (GLO 1913) and may now be represented in part by the Roosevelt Canal road.

The Morrison Ranch has been farming for the last 80 years in Mesa, Arizona and this SE quarter of Section 7 is part of their farming enterprise (<http://www.morrisonranch.com/history.html>).

Table 1. Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Search Results – T1S/R7E

BLM Serial No.	Name	Issue Date	Acres	Document	Sect/Block	Authority
AZPHX 0041464	Donald F Swift	8/10/1921	160	041464	7/ SE ¼	May 20, 1862: Homestead Entry Original (12 Stat. 392)

The 1904 version of the *Desert View, Az.* USGS Map (1/62,500) was reviewed for historic features in the APE. The map showed no features in the APE.

The 1956 version of the *Higley, Az.* USGS Map (1/24,000), reprinted in 1959, was reviewed for historic features in the APE. The map shows structures at East Posada Avenue and South Sossaman Road and unimproved farm roads in the APE. These features have not been formally recorded. In addition, irrigation canals are present on the southern boundary of the APE.

4.1 Previous Cultural Resources Surveys

The literature review and ASM records search showed that ten Class III cultural surveys were previously conducted within a one-mile radius of the APE (**Table 2, Figure 4**). According to ASM records, none of the APE has been previously surveyed for cultural resources (**Figure 4**).

4.2 Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

The background research showed that one archaeological site (AZ U:10:111[ASM]) was previously recorded within one mile of the APE during the Hackbarth (1996) survey for the Sunbelt Holdings Guadalupe and Hawes Road Development (**Table 2, Figure 4**). There are no previously recorded sites within the APE; however, the Roosevelt Water Conservation District Canal is located adjacent to the APE to the west. The canal has been determined eligible to the NRHP under Criterion A (SWCA 2016) but changes to Arizona Antiquities Act, Policy 8-205(B) will not require an update to its site record.

4.2.1 AZ U:10:111(ASM)

AZ U:10:111(ASM) was originally recorded by Hackbarth (1996) as the Hawes Road Ranches. The site was recorded as a 1950s farm or ranch residence that included structural remains (two house foundations, two wells, and one outbuilding) and a low-density historical artifact scatter (glass, bottles, and cans). Hackbarth (1996) recommended the site not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Table 2. Previous Cultural Resources Surveys within One Mile of APE			
ASM Number	Author/Year	Report Title or Project Description	Sites Within APE
1986-0238	Bruder and Rogge 1987	<i>Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Southeast Loop Highway. Dames & Moore, Phoenix.</i>	No
1994-0310	Punzmann 1994	<i>Archaeological Survey of the Gilbert Junior High No. 4 Site and Adjoining Transportation Facility Site, Mesa, Maricopa County, Arizona.</i>	No
1995-0155	Stubing and Mitchell 1995	<i>An Archaeological Survey Along Guadalupe Road, Between Power Road and Hawes Road, Maricopa County, Arizona. SWCA Cultural Resources Report # 95-24.</i>	No
1996-0120	Hackbarth 1996	<i>Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Sunbelt Holdings, Inc. Guadalupe and Hawes Road Development, Maricopa County, Arizona.</i>	One-Mile Buffer
1998-0401	Garcia and Lewenstein 1998	<i>Cultural Resources Survey for the Power Road (Guadalupe Road to Baseline Road) Improvement Project, Maricopa County, Arizona. Dames & Moore, Phoenix.</i>	No
2000-0269	DeMaagd 2000	<i>Cultural Resources Survey for the Elliot District Park at Roadrunner and Elliot Roads, Gilbert, Maricopa County, Arizona. Archaeological Consulting Services, Ltd., Tempe.</i>	No
2002-0265	Touchin, Palmer, and Brodbeck 2002	<i>A Class III Cultural Resources Survey for the Roosevelt Water Conservation District (RWCD) Second Pipeline Project, Maricopa and Pinal Counties, Arizona. Cultural Resource Report 02-09, HDR Engineering, Inc., Phoenix.</i>	No
2002-0386	Schmidt and Mitchell 2002	<i>An Archaeological Survey of the Potomac Tower #AZ0359A in Mesa, Maricopa County, Arizona. SWCA Cultural Resources Report No. 02-431.</i>	No

Table 2. Previous Cultural Resources Surveys within One Mile of APE			
ASM Number	Author/Year	Report Title or Project Description	Sites Within APE
2003-1278	Goldstein 2003	<i>A Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 0.04 Acres of State of Arizona Land on the Campus of Liberty School, Mesa, Maricopa County, Arizona.</i>	No
2004-0508	Clark 2004	<i>An Archaeological Survey at the Power Road - Monterey Avenue Intersection, Mesa, Maricopa County, Arizona.</i>	No

5.0 RECORDS REVIEW RESULTS

5.1 Arizona Register Evaluation

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 did not publish their guidelines for “How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation” until 1990 (NPS 1990). In the meantime, the Arizona State Legislature passed ARS §41-511 in 1974 and this established the ARHP (Arizona Register). This is a process that allows for the inclusion of properties that had historic significance in Arizona, but not enough significance to qualify them for the NRHP. The criteria of eligibility for the ARHP are the same as those for the NRHP

Established by Rule and appearing in the Administrative Code R12-8-206 as follows: “The quality of significance in Arizona history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

1. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (Criterion A); or
2. That are associated with the lives of significant persons in our past (Criterion B); or
3. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C); or
4. That yields, or may be likely to yield, important information related to prehistory or history (Criterion D).
5. Generally properties must be 50 years or older to be considered eligible for the Arizona Register of Historic Places. Properties that are less than 50 years old may be considered eligible under circumstances where they are an integral part of a district which is 50 years or older and meets eligibility criteria or the property has exceptional importance.”

5.2 Historic Properties within the Search Area

No historic properties have been previously identified within the APE; however, one site, the Roosevelt Water Conservation District Canal, was determined eligible for the NRHP and is located adjacent to the APE to the west. As this linear site is still in use, policy changes to the Arizona Antiquity Act (Policy 8-205[B]) will not require an update to its site record.

6.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A cultural resources records and literature review was conducted for KPE in June 2019 by ASM. The review was completed in advance of the proposed Project. 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 APE.

The result of the cultural resources records search and literature review shows that the APE has not been previously surveyed for archaeological resources and no known historic properties are located within the APE; however, there are unrecorded historical features in the APE. Ten previous archaeological investigations have been conducted within one mile of the APE, and two previously recorded site, AZ U:10:111(ASM), was located within the one-mile buffer; however, AZ U:10:111(ASM) has been recommended not eligible for the NRHP (Hackbarth 1996) and has since been developed and replaced with modern homes. The second site, the Roosevelt Water Conservation District Canal, has been determined eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A and is located adjacent to the APE to the west. While policy changes to the Arizona Antiquity Act (Policy 8-205[B]) will not require an update to its site record, it is management's recommendation that there is sufficient space between the Project Area and the Historic Property as to not affect the integrity of the site.

The Applicant will conduct a Class III pedestrian inventory survey of the entire Project Area prior to construction.

6.1 Additional Recommendations

If previously unidentified cultural resources should be discovered during construction, the contractor must stop work immediately and take all reasonable steps to secure the preservation of those resources. ASM should be notified to make arrangements for the appropriate assessment and treatment of those resources. If any human remains or funerary objects are unexpectedly discovered, they should be reported to the director of the ASM in accordance with A.R.S. § 41-865.

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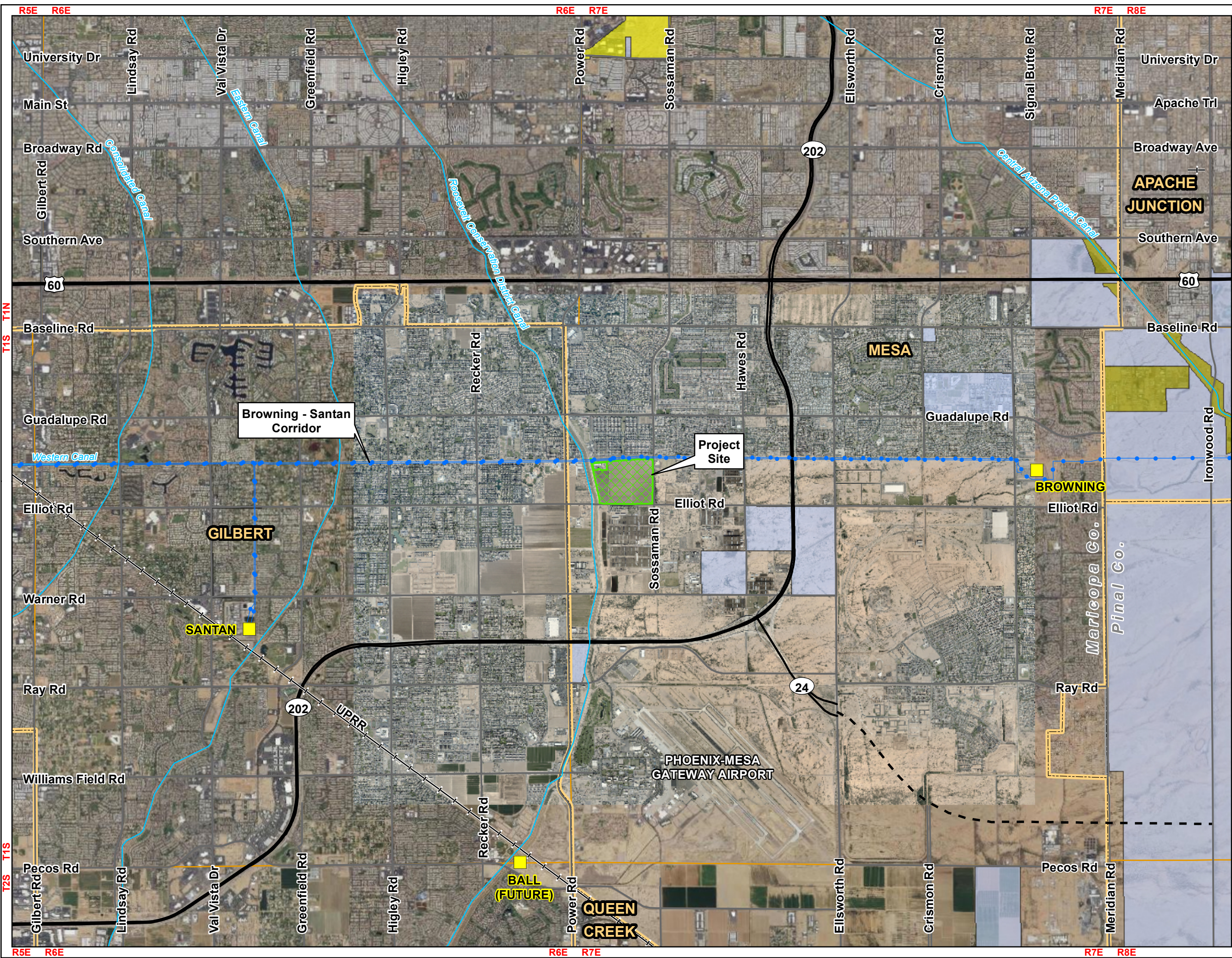
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APPENDIX A

Figures



Legend

- Existing / Future Substation
- Existing Transmission Line
- US Route or State Highway
- Future State Highway 24
- Major Road
- Railroad
- Canal
- Municipal Boundary
- Township / Range Boundary
- Project Site

Jurisdictional Land Ownership

- Bureau of Land Management Land
- Bureau of Reclamation Land
- State Land

SPCS NAD 83, AZ Central, US Ft.
Data Sources: BLM, City of Mesa, ESRI, Maricopa Co., Pinal Co., SRP, Town of Gilbert, USGS.

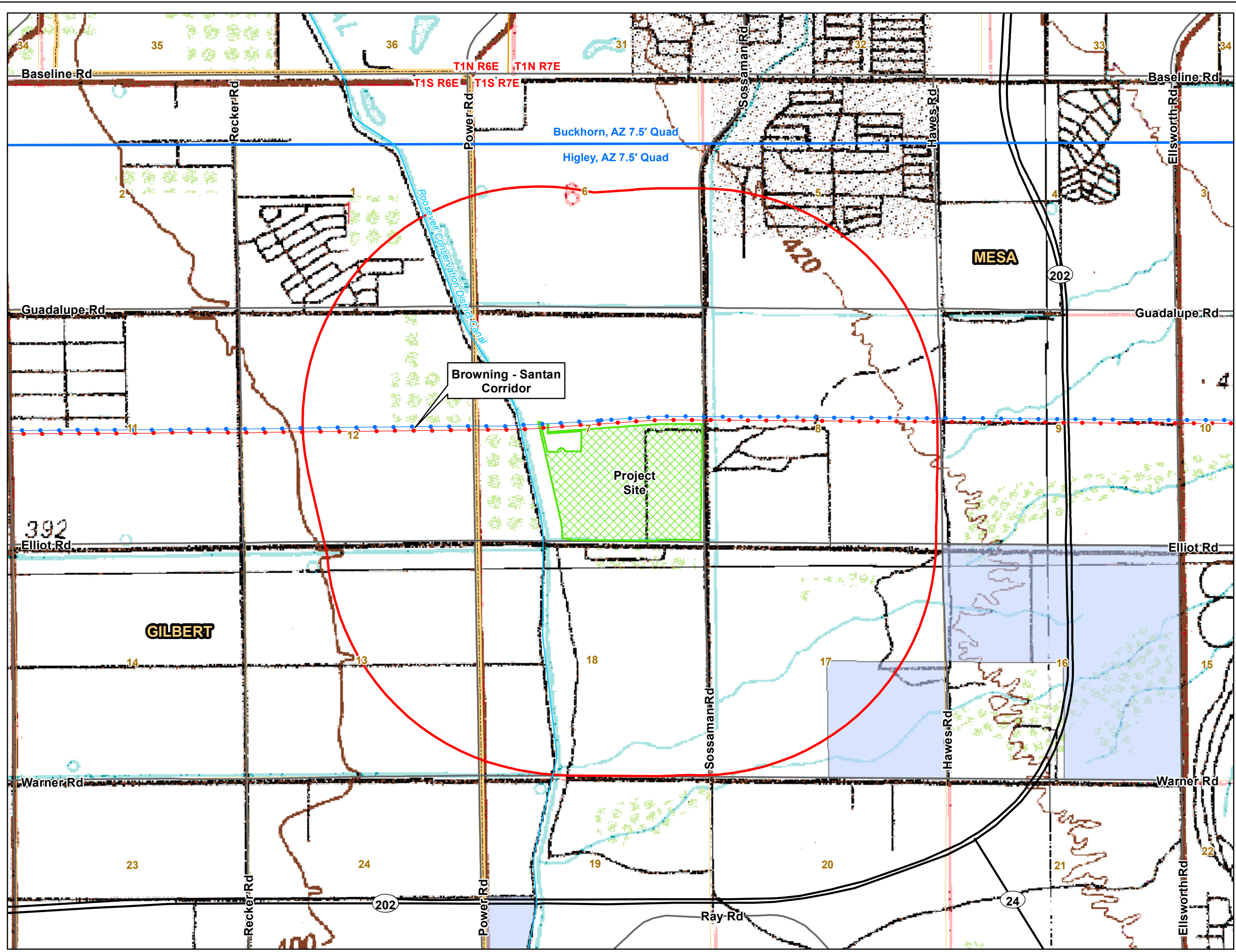
ARIZONA

Map Extent

PROJECT RED HAWK
FIGURE 1 REGIONAL OVERVIEW

Map Extent: Maricopa & Pinal Counties, AZ

Date: 9.03.19	Author: sjw
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Legend

- Existing 500 kV Transmission Line
- Existing 230 kV Transmission Line
- State Highway
- Major Road
- Canal
- Municipal Boundary
- USGS 7.5' Quad Boundary
- Township / Range Boundary
- Section Boundary

Project Components

- Project Site
- 1-Mile Buffer of Project Site


Jurisdictional Land Ownership

- State Land

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1

Miles

SPCS NAD 83, AZ Central, US Ft.
Data Sources: BLM, City of Mesa, ESRI, Maricopa Co., Pinal Co., SRP, Town of Gilbert, USGS.



PROJECT RED HAWK
FIGURE 2 PROJECT LOCATION

Map Extent: Maricopa County, AZ

Date: 9.03.19	Author: sjw
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Figure 3: GLO Original Plat Maps

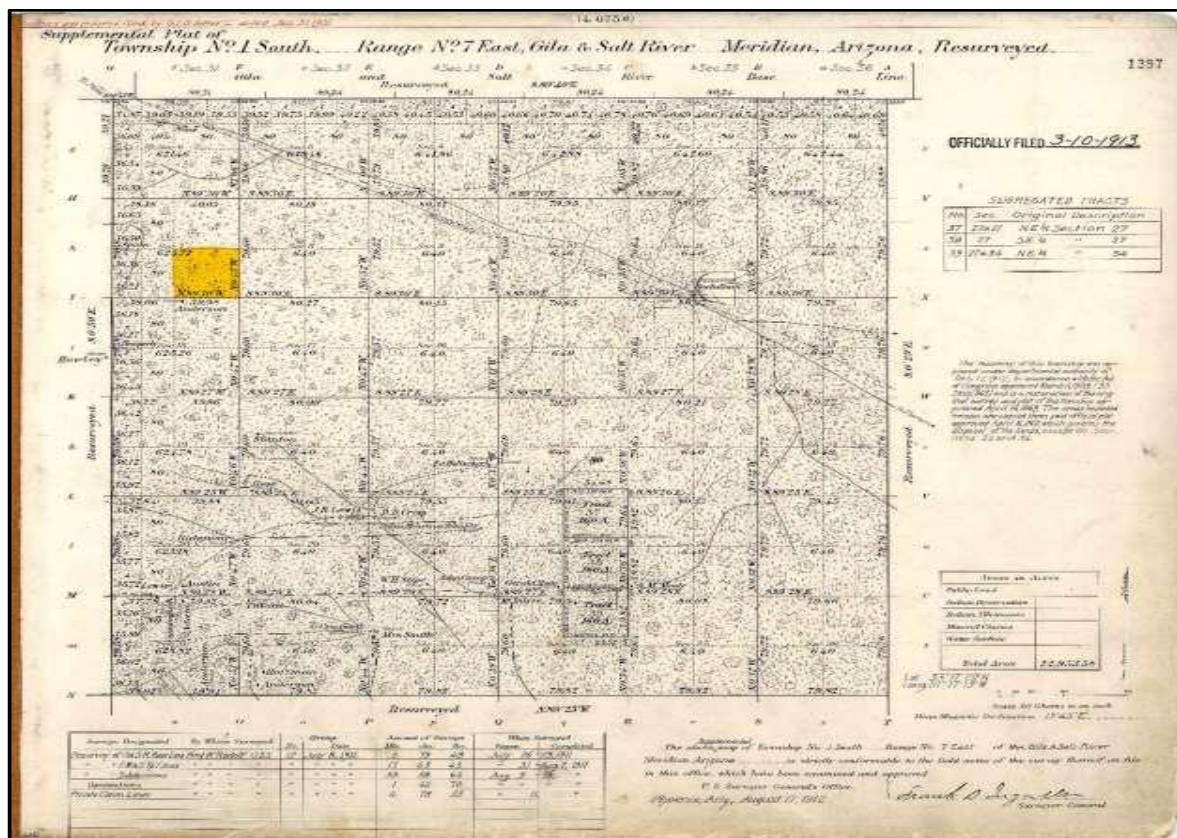
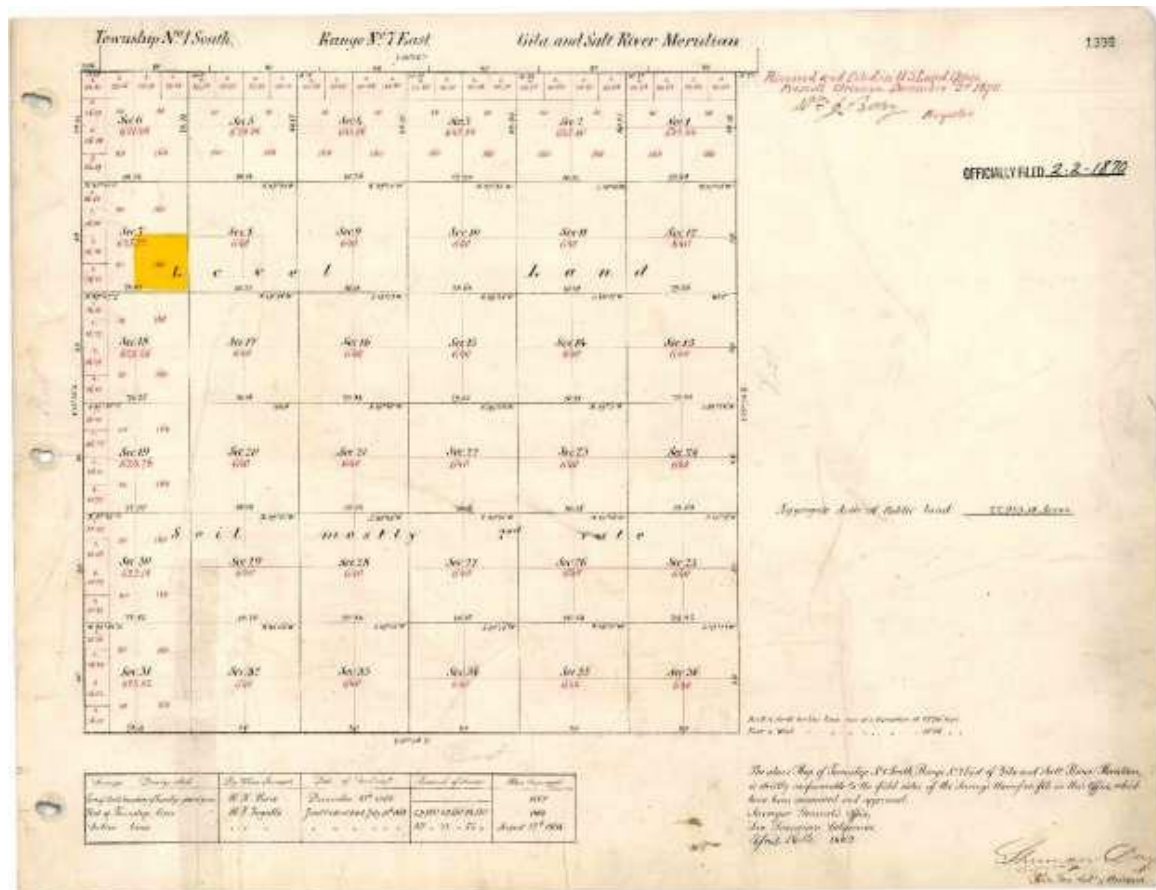


EXHIBIT E-2
TRIBAL CORRESPONDENCE



P.O. Box 52025 Mail Stop PAB359
Phoenix, AZ 85072-2025
www.srpnet.com

September 23, 2019

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

RE: Consultation for the Proposed Project Red Hawk

Dear Mr. Miguel,

Salt River Project (SRP) is proposing construction of Project Red Hawk (Project) which would provide electrical distribution facilities for a new data center. The proposed electrical facilities will interconnect to the existing SRP Browning-Santan 230 kilovolt (kV) circuit. Because the voltage is above 115 kV, a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility (CEC) is required from the Arizona Corporation Committee (ACC) prior to any ground disturbing construction activities associated with this Project. The ACC has requested that SRP conduct cultural resource consultation with the Tribes and the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office to satisfy A.R.S.-2051. The proposed facilities will include a switchyard, several substations with transformers, power poles, and conductor, as needed, throughout the Project Site. The Project will be situated on the northwest corner of South Sossaman Road and East Elliot Road, within the City of Mesa, Maricopa County, Arizona, and all facilities will be constructed on the Project Site, which is solely owned by SRP's customer. I have enclosed a copy of the Class I Cultural Resources Report document prepared by kp environmental, Inc. for your review and comment. The CEC Application that was filed can be accessed on SRP's website at www.srpnet.com/redhawk or I can send you a hard copy upon request.

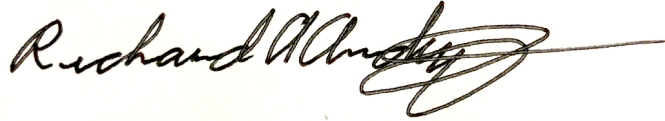
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SRP would greatly appreciate your comments and will address any issues and concerns that you may have. Please provide your comments in 30 calendar days of receipt of this document to my attention with details below:

Richard A. Anduze
Senior Environmental Compliance Scientist
SRP | Biological and Cultural Resource Services | PAB359
P.O. Box 52025, Phoenix, AZ 85072-2025
P: (602) 236-2804 | F: (602) 236-6690 | M: 602-818-2188
rick.anduze@srpnet.com

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 do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Richard A. Anduze". The signature is stylized with a large, sweeping flourish at the end.

Richard A. Anduze
Senior Environmental Compliance Scientist

Email copy of the letter, no enclosures included
RMiguel@ak-chin.nsn.us



P.O. Box 52025 Mail Stop PAB359
Phoenix, AZ 85072-2025
www.srpnet.com

September 23, 2019

Ms. Elaine Peters
Director, Him Dak Eco-Museum
Ak-Chin Indian Community
42507 W. Peters & Nall Rd
Maricopa, AZ 85138

RE: Consultation for the Proposed Project Red Hawk

Dear Ms. Peters,

Salt River Project (SRP) is proposing construction of Project Red Hawk (Project) which would provide electrical distribution facilities for a new data center. The proposed electrical facilities will interconnect to the existing SRP Browning-Santan 230 kilovolt (kV) circuit. Because the voltage is above 115 kV, a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility (CEC) is required from the Arizona Corporation Committee (ACC) prior to any ground disturbing construction activities associated with this Project. The ACC has requested that SRP conduct cultural resource consultation with the Tribes and the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office to satisfy A.R.S.-2051. The proposed facilities will include a switchyard, several substations with transformers, power poles, and conductor, as needed, throughout the Project Site. The Project will be situated on the northwest corner of South Sossaman Road and East Elliot Road, within the City of Mesa, Maricopa County, Arizona, and all facilities will be constructed on the Project Site, which is solely owned by SRP's customer. I have enclosed a copy of the Class I Cultural Resources Report document prepared by kp environmental, Inc. for your review and comment. The CEC Application that was filed can be accessed on SRP's website at www.srpnet.com/redhawk or I can send you a hard copy upon request.

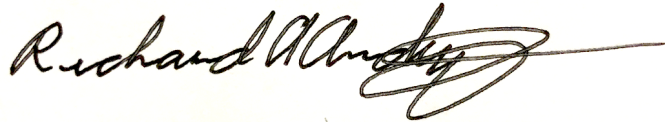
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Sincerely,

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Richard A. Anduze
Senior Environmental Compliance Scientist

Enclosures attached



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September 23, 2019

Mr. Jefford Francisco and Mr. Peter Steere
Tohono O'odham Nation
Cultural Affairs Office
P.O. Box 837
Sells, AZ 85634

RE: Consultation for the Proposed Project Red Hawk

Dear Messrs. Steere and Francisco:

Salt River Project (SRP) is proposing construction of Project Red Hawk (Project) which would provide electrical distribution facilities for a new data center. The proposed electrical facilities will interconnect to the existing SRP Browning-Santan 230 kilovolt (kV) circuit. Because the voltage is above 115 kV, a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility (CEC) is required from the Arizona Corporation Committee (ACC) prior to any ground disturbing construction activities associated with this Project. The ACC has requested that SRP conduct cultural resource consultation with the Tribes and the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office to satisfy A.R.S.-2051. The proposed facilities will include a switchyard, several substations with transformers, power poles, and conductor, as needed, throughout the Project Site. The Project will be situated on the northwest corner of South Sossaman Road and East Elliot Road, within the City of Mesa, Maricopa County, Arizona, and all facilities will be constructed on the Project Site, which is solely owned by SRP's customer. I have enclosed a copy of the Class I Cultural Resources Report document prepared by kp environmental, Inc. for your review and comment. The CEC Application that was filed can be accessed on SRP's website at www.srpnet.com/redhawk or I can send you a hard copy upon request.

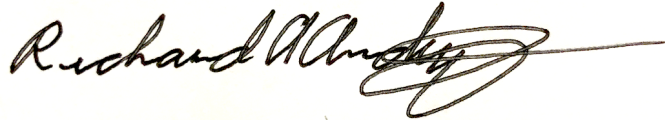
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Richard A. Anduze
Senior Environmental Compliance Scientist

Enclosures attached



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September 23, 2019

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

RE: Consultation for the Proposed Project Red Hawk

Dear Mr. Panteah,

Salt River Project (SRP) is proposing construction of Project Red Hawk (Project) which would provide electrical distribution facilities for a new data center. The proposed electrical facilities will interconnect to the existing SRP Browning-Santan 230 kilovolt (kV) circuit. Because the voltage is above 115 kV, a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility (CEC) is required from the Arizona Corporation Committee (ACC) prior to any ground disturbing construction activities associated with this Project. The ACC has requested that SRP conduct cultural resource consultation with the Tribes and the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office to satisfy A.R.S.-2051. The proposed facilities will include a switchyard, several substations with transformers, power poles, and conductor, as needed, throughout the Project Site. The Project will be situated on the northwest corner of South Sossaman Road and East Elliot Road, within the City of Mesa, Maricopa County, Arizona, and all facilities will be constructed on the Project Site, which is solely owned by SRP's customer. I have enclosed a copy of the Class I Cultural Resources Report document prepared by kp environmental, Inc. for your review and comment. The CEC Application that was filed can be accessed on SRP's website at www.srpnet.com/redhawk or I can send you a hard copy upon request.

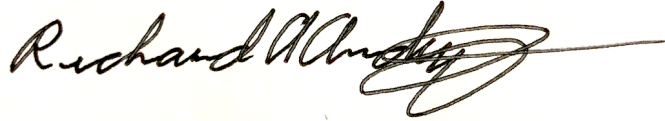
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Richard A. Anduze
Senior Environmental Compliance Scientist

No Enclosures Included



P.O. Box 52025 Mail Stop PAB359
Phoenix, AZ 85072-2025
www.srpnet.com

September 23, 2019

Mr. Kurt Dongoske
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Pueblo of Zuni
P.O. Box 1149
Zuni, NM 87327

RE: Consultation for the Proposed Project Red Hawk

Dear Mr. Dongoske,

Salt River Project (SRP) is proposing construction of Project Red Hawk (Project) which would provide electrical distribution facilities for a new data center. The proposed electrical facilities will interconnect to the existing SRP Browning-Santan 230 kilovolt (kV) circuit. Because the voltage is above 115 kV, a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility (CEC) is required from the Arizona Corporation Committee (ACC) prior to any ground disturbing construction activities associated with this Project. The ACC has requested that SRP conduct cultural resource consultation with the Tribes and the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office to satisfy A.R.S.-2051. The proposed facilities will include a switchyard, several substations with transformers, power poles, and conductor, as needed, throughout the Project Site. The Project will be situated on the northwest corner of South Sossaman Road and East Elliot Road, within the City of Mesa, Maricopa County, Arizona, and all facilities will be constructed on the Project Site, which is solely owned by SRP's customer. I have enclosed a copy of the Class I Cultural Resources Report document prepared by kp environmental, Inc. for your review and comment. The CEC Application that was filed can be accessed on SRP's website at www.srpnet.com/redhawk or I can send you a hard copy upon request.

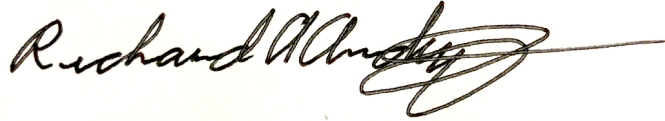
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Richard A. Anduze
Senior Environmental Compliance Scientist

Enclosures attached



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www.srpnet.com

September 23, 2019

Mrs. Bernadine Burnette
President
c/o Mark Frank
Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation
P.O. Box 17779
Fountain Hills, AZ 85269

RE: Consultation for the Proposed Project Red Hawk

Dear Mrs. Burnette,

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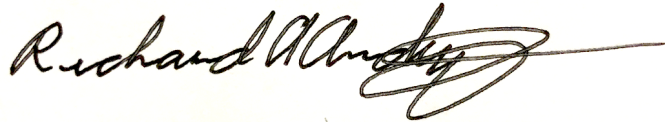
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Richard A. Anduze
Senior Environmental Compliance Scientist

Enclosures attached



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September 23, 2019

Ms. Erika Calvin
Planning and Project Manager
Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation
P.O. Box 17779
Fountain Hills, AZ 85269

RE: Consultation for the Proposed Project Red Hawk

Dear Ms. Calvin,

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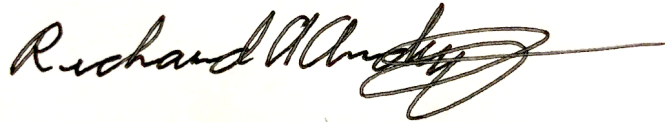
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SRP would greatly appreciate your comments and will address any issues and concerns that you may have. Please provide your comments in 30 calendar days of receipt of this document to my attention with details below:

Richard A. Anduze
Senior Environmental Compliance Scientist
SRP | Biological and Cultural Resource Services | PAB359
P.O. Box 52025, Phoenix, AZ 85072-2025
P: (602) 236-2804 | F: (602) 236-6690 | M: 602-818-2188
rick.anduze@srpnet.com

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 do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

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Richard A. Anduze
Senior Environmental Compliance Scientist

Enclosures attached



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www.srpnet.com

September 23, 2019

Mr. Albert Nelson
Cultural Coordinator
Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation
P.O. Box 17779
Fountain Hills, AZ 85269

RE: Consultation for the Proposed Project Red Hawk

Dear Mr. Frank,

Salt River Project (SRP) is proposing construction of Project Red Hawk (Project) which would provide electrical distribution facilities for a new data center. The proposed electrical facilities will interconnect to the existing SRP Browning-Santan 230 kilovolt (kV) circuit. Because the voltage is above 115 kV, a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility (CEC) is required from the Arizona Corporation Committee (ACC) prior to any ground disturbing construction activities associated with this Project. The ACC has requested that SRP conduct cultural resource consultation with the Tribes and the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office to satisfy A.R.S.-2051. The proposed facilities will include a switchyard, several substations with transformers, power poles, and conductor, as needed, throughout the Project Site. The Project will be situated on the northwest corner of South Sossaman Road and East Elliot Road, within the City of Mesa, Maricopa County, Arizona, and all facilities will be constructed on the Project Site, which is solely owned by SRP's customer. I have enclosed a copy of the Class I Cultural Resources Report document prepared by kp environmental, Inc. for your review and comment. The CEC Application that was filed can be accessed on SRP's website at www.srpnet.com/redhawk or I can send you a hard copy upon request.

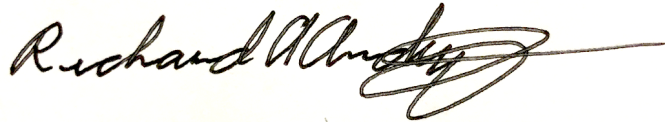
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Senior Environmental Compliance Scientist

Enclosures attached



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September 23, 2019

Mr. Stewart Koyiyumtewa
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Hopi Tribe Cultural Preservation Office
P.O. Box 123
Kykotsmovi, AZ 86039

RE: Consultation for the Proposed Project Red Hawk

Dear Mr. Koyiyumtewa,

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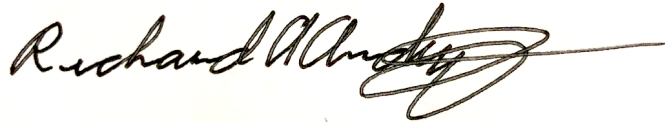
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Senior Environmental Compliance Scientist

Enclosures attached



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September 23, 2019

Mr. Robert Valencia
Chairman
Pascua Yaqui Tribe
7474 S. Camino de Oeste
Tucson, AZ 85746

RE: Consultation for the Proposed Project Red Hawk

Dear Mr. Valencia,

Salt River Project (SRP) is proposing construction of Project Red Hawk (Project) which would provide electrical distribution facilities for a new data center. The proposed electrical facilities will interconnect to the existing SRP Browning-Santan 230 kilovolt (kV) circuit. Because the voltage is above 115 kV, a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility (CEC) is required from the Arizona Corporation Committee (ACC) prior to any ground disturbing construction activities associated with this Project. The ACC has requested that SRP conduct cultural resource consultation with the Tribes and the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office to satisfy A.R.S.-2051. The proposed facilities will include a switchyard, several substations with transformers, power poles, and conductor, as needed, throughout the Project Site. The Project will be situated on the northwest corner of South Sossaman Road and East Elliot Road, within the City of Mesa, Maricopa County, Arizona, and all facilities will be constructed on the Project Site, which is solely owned by SRP's customer. I have enclosed a copy of the Class I Cultural Resources Report document prepared by kp environmental, Inc. for your review and comment. The CEC Application that was filed can be accessed on SRP's website at www.srpnet.com/redhawk or I can send you a hard copy upon request.

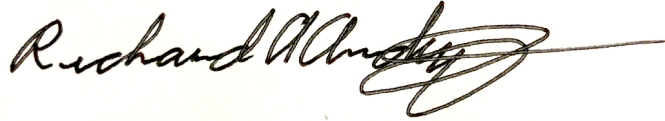
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Richard A. Anduze
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No Enclosures Included



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September 23, 2019

Mr. Karl A. Hoerig, Ph.D.
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Pascua Yaqui Tribe
7777 S. Camino Huivisim, Building C
Tucson, AZ 85757

RE: Consultation for the Proposed Project Red Hawk

Dear Mr. Hoerig, Ph.D,

Salt River Project (SRP) is proposing construction of Project Red Hawk (Project) which would provide electrical distribution facilities for a new data center. The proposed electrical facilities will interconnect to the existing SRP Browning-Santan 230 kilovolt (kV) circuit. Because the voltage is above 115 kV, a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility (CEC) is required from the Arizona Corporation Committee (ACC) prior to any ground disturbing construction activities associated with this Project. The ACC has requested that SRP conduct cultural resource consultation with the Tribes and the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office to satisfy A.R.S.-2051. The proposed facilities will include a switchyard, several substations with transformers, power poles, and conductor, as needed, throughout the Project Site. The Project will be situated on the northwest corner of South Sossaman Road and East Elliot Road, within the City of Mesa, Maricopa County, Arizona, and all facilities will be constructed on the Project Site, which is solely owned by SRP's customer. I have enclosed a copy of the Class I Cultural Resources Report document prepared by kp environmental, Inc. for your review and comment. The CEC Application that was filed can be accessed on SRP's website at www.srpnet.com/redhawk or I can send you a hard copy upon request.

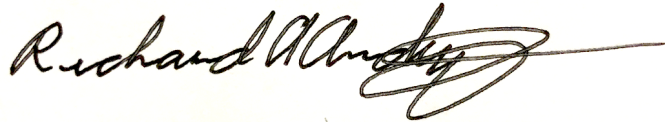
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Senior Environmental Compliance Scientist

Enclosures attached



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September 23, 2019

Mr. Martin Javier
President
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community
10004 East Osborn Rd.
Scottsdale, AZ 85256-4019

RE: Consultation for the Proposed Project Red Hawk

Dear Mr. Javier,

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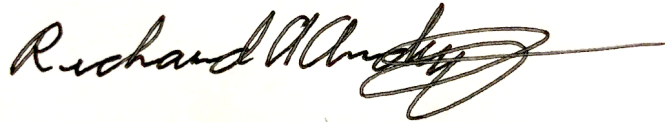
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No Enclosures Included



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September 23, 2019

Ms. Angela Garcia-Lewis and Martha Martinez
Cultural Preservation Compliance Supervisor
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community
10005 East Osborn Rd.
Scottsdale, AZ 85256-4019

RE: Consultation for the Proposed Project Red Hawk

Dear Ms. Garcia-Lewis,

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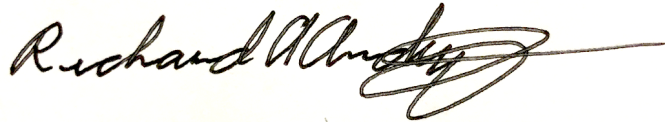
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Senior Environmental Compliance Scientist

Email cover letter and enclosures:

Angela.Garcia-Lewis@srpmic-nsn.gov and to Martha.Martinez@srpmic-nsn.gov



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September 23, 2019

Cultural Resources Department
Cultural Preservation Program
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community
10005 East Osborn Rd.
Scottsdale, AZ 85256-4019

RE: Consultation for the Proposed Project Red Hawk

Cultural Resources Department,

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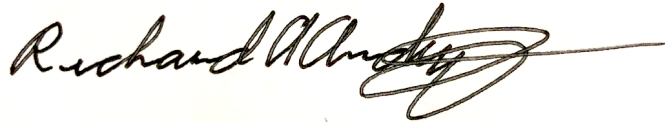
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Enclosures attached



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Phoenix, AZ 85072-2025
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September 23, 2019

Mr. Terry Rambler
Chairman
San Carlos Apache Tribe
P.O. Box 0
San Carlos, AZ 85550

RE: Consultation for the Proposed Project Red Hawk

Dear Mr. Rambler,

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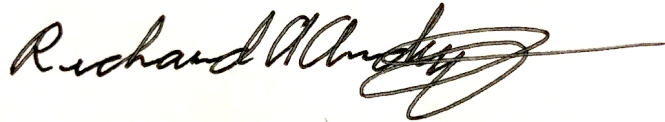
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September 23, 2019

Ms. Vernelda Grant
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
San Carlos Apache Tribe
P.O. Box 0
San Carlos, AZ 85550

RE: Consultation for the Proposed Project Red Hawk

Dear Ms. Grant,

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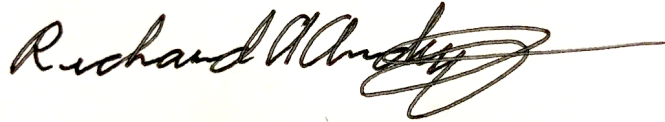
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SRP would greatly appreciate your comments and will address any issues and concerns that you may have. Please provide your comments in 30 calendar days of receipt of this document to my attention with details below:

Richard A. Anduze
Senior Environmental Compliance Scientist
SRP | Biological and Cultural Resource Services | PAB359
P.O. Box 52025, Phoenix, AZ 85072-2025
P: (602) 236-2804 | F: (602) 236-6690 | M: 602-818-2188
rick.anduze@srpnet.com

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Richard A. Anduze", with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

Richard A. Anduze
Senior Environmental Compliance Scientist

Enclosures attached



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www.srpnet.com

September 23, 2019

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

RE: Consultation for the Proposed Project Red Hawk

Dear Ms. De Cola,

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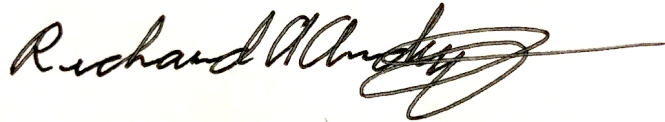
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Richard A. Anduze
Senior Environmental Compliance Scientist

Enclosures attached



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September 23, 2019

Mr. Wally Davis Jr.
Cultural & NAGPRA Representative
Tonto Apache Tribe
Tonto Apache Reservation #30
Payson, AZ 85541

RE: Consultation for the Proposed Project Red Hawk

Dear Mr. Davis Jr.,

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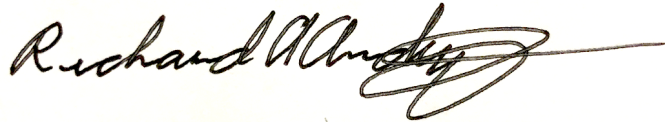
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Enclosures attached



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September 23, 2019

Ms. Gwendena Lee-Gatewood
Chairwoman
White Mountain Apache Tribe
P.O. Box 1150
Whiteriver, AZ 85941

RE: Consultation for the Proposed Project Red Hawk

Dear Ms. Lee-Gatewood,

Salt River Project (SRP) is proposing construction of Project Red Hawk (Project) which would provide electrical distribution facilities for a new data center. The proposed electrical facilities will interconnect to the existing SRP Browning-Santan 230 kilovolt (kV) circuit. Because the voltage is above 115 kV, a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility (CEC) is required from the Arizona Corporation Committee (ACC) prior to any ground disturbing construction activities associated with this Project. The ACC has requested that SRP conduct cultural resource consultation with the Tribes and the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office to satisfy A.R.S.-2051. The proposed facilities will include a switchyard, several substations with transformers, power poles, and conductor, as needed, throughout the Project Site. The Project will be situated on the northwest corner of South Sossaman Road and East Elliot Road, within the City of Mesa, Maricopa County, Arizona, and all facilities will be constructed on the Project Site, which is solely owned by SRP's customer. I have enclosed a copy of the Class I Cultural Resources Report document prepared by kp environmental, Inc. for your review and comment. The CEC Application that was filed can be accessed on SRP's website at www.srpnet.com/redhawk or I can send you a hard copy upon request.

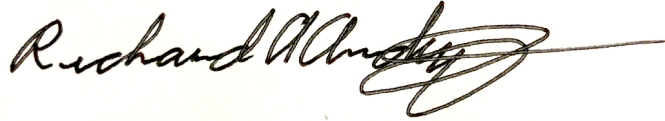
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Richard A. Anduze
Senior Environmental Compliance Scientist

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September 23, 2019

Mr. Mark Altaha
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
White Mountain Apache Tribe
Historic Preservation Office, P.O. Box 1032
Fort Apache, AZ 85926

RE: Consultation for the Proposed Project Red Hawk

Dear Mr. Altaha,

Salt River Project (SRP) is proposing construction of Project Red Hawk (Project) which would provide electrical distribution facilities for a new data center. The proposed electrical facilities will interconnect to the existing SRP Browning-Santan 230 kilovolt (kV) circuit. Because the voltage is above 115 kV, a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility (CEC) is required from the Arizona Corporation Committee (ACC) prior to any ground disturbing construction activities associated with this Project. The ACC has requested that SRP conduct cultural resource consultation with the Tribes and the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office to satisfy A.R.S.-2051. The proposed facilities will include a switchyard, several substations with transformers, power poles, and conductor, as needed, throughout the Project Site. The Project will be situated on the northwest corner of South Sossaman Road and East Elliot Road, within the City of Mesa, Maricopa County, Arizona, and all facilities will be constructed on the Project Site, which is solely owned by SRP's customer. I have enclosed a copy of the Class I Cultural Resources Report document prepared by kp environmental, Inc. for your review and comment. The CEC Application that was filed can be accessed on SRP's website at www.srpnet.com/redhawk or I can send you a hard copy upon request.

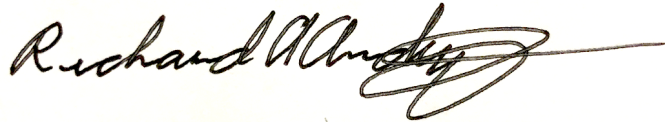
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Richard A. Anduze
Senior Environmental Compliance Scientist

Enclosures attached



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September 23, 2019

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

RE: Consultation for the Proposed Project Red Hawk

Dear Mr. Coder,

Salt River Project (SRP) is proposing construction of Project Red Hawk (Project) which would provide electrical distribution facilities for a new data center. The proposed electrical facilities will interconnect to the existing SRP Browning-Santan 230 kilovolt (kV) circuit. Because the voltage is above 115 kV, a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility (CEC) is required from the Arizona Corporation Committee (ACC) prior to any ground disturbing construction activities associated with this Project. The ACC has requested that SRP conduct cultural resource consultation with the Tribes and the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office to satisfy A.R.S.-2051. The proposed facilities will include a switchyard, several substations with transformers, power poles, and conductor, as needed, throughout the Project Site. The Project will be situated on the northwest corner of South Sossaman Road and East Elliot Road, within the City of Mesa, Maricopa County, Arizona, and all facilities will be constructed on the Project Site, which is solely owned by SRP's customer. I have enclosed a copy of the Class I Cultural Resources Report document prepared by kp environmental, Inc. for your review and comment. The CEC Application that was filed can be accessed on SRP's website at www.srpnet.com/redhawk or I can send you a hard copy upon request.

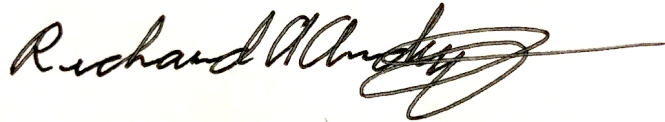
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September 23, 2019

Mr. Stephen Roe Lewis
Governor
Gila River Indian Community
P.O. Box 97
Sacaton, AZ 85147

RE: Consultation for the Proposed Project Red Hawk

Dear Mr. Lewis,

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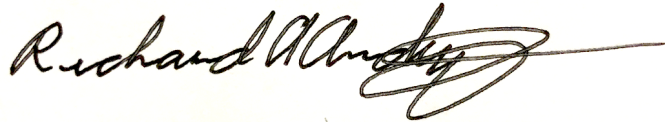
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September 23, 2019

Gila River Indian Community
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
P.O. Box 97
Sacaton, AZ 85147

RE: Consultation for the Proposed Project Red Hawk

GRIC Tribal Historic Preservation Office,

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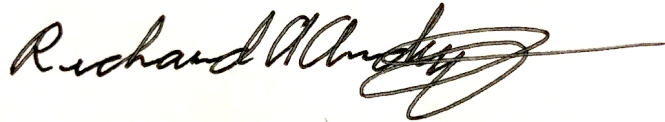
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Senior Environmental Compliance Scientist

Enclosures attached



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September 23, 2019

Mr. Larry Benallie Jr. and Barnaby Lewis and Kyle Woodson
Gila River Indian Community
P.O. Box 97
Sacaton, AZ 85147

RE: Consultation for the Proposed Project Red Hawk

Dear Mr. Benallie Jr., Mr. Lewis and Mr. Woodson:

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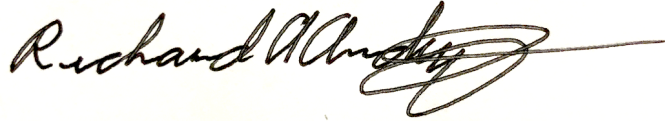
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Richard A. Anduze
Senior Environmental Compliance Scientist

Email with Enclosures to:

Larry.BenallieJr@gric.nsn.us; Barnaby.Lewis@gric.nsn.us; and Kyle.Woodson@gric.nsn.us

