

EXHIBIT E

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

In accordance with Arizona Administrative Code R14-3-219, the Applicant provides the following information:

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

VISUAL RESOURCES

Sensitive Viewpoints

Sensitive viewpoints consist of locations from which a significant number of individuals having some regard for the integrity of visual resources would view a landscape and be exposed to the presence of the Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District (SRP) proposed South Mountain Transmission Project (SMT Project or Project) which consists of two double-circuit 230 kilovolt (kV) transmission lines. There are no designated scenic areas within the Project area. Potential sensitive viewpoints in the Project area occur along transportation corridors within proximity of vacant, industrial, agricultural, and residential land uses from residential land uses and sensitive visual receptors where the Project could be seen.

Viewer sensitivity is based on the importance of features, conditions that affect visual perception, and social factors that contribute to view perception. The levels of sensitivity are generally classified as low, moderate, or high depending on viewer types and exposure, view orientation and duration, and viewer awareness or sensitivity to visual changes.

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

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

Existing Conditions

Eight representative key viewpoints, or Key Observation Points (KOPs), were selected within the Project area to depict the existing visual quality. The KOPs were selected based on viewers viewing the Project from the closest sensitive visual receptors, residences, schools, recreational uses and along nearby major transportation corridors. Photos were taken during field reconnaissance in August and September 2024. The locations of the KOPs and simulations are included in figures at the end of this section in **Exhibit E-1**. **Figure E-1** depicts a map with the locations of the eight KOPs. The existing conditions and the potential visual effects of the proposed Project components are shown for the KOPs in **Figures E-2 through E-9**.

KOP 1 (Figure E-2a) Loop 202

KOP 1 was taken from the northbound South Mountain Loop 202 Freeway (Loop 202) looking north representing the view from Loop 202 corridor to the Project route. The existing view includes Loop 202 in the foreground; a mixture of undeveloped land with sparse vegetation in the middle ground; and existing light poles, urban development, and commercial signage in the background. The visual quality is classified as mixed rural with commercial in character.

KOP 2 (Figure E-3a) South 63rd Avenue

KOP 2 was taken from South 63rd Avenue looking north towards the proposed route options. KOP 2 represents the view from current agricultural fields and vacant land. The view shows an existing conveyance channel, vegetation and disturbed habitat within the foreground and middle ground; and a residential development in the far background. The visual quality of the view is classified as mixed rural in character.

KOP 3 (Figure E-4a) Conveyance Channel

KOP 3 was taken from Laveen Area Conveyance Channel (LACC) looking northeast toward the existing Cheatham Substation. KOP 3 represents the view from the closest recreational facility to the Project, the LACC trail. The LACC trail is a public trail along the conveyance channel. The existing view shows the conveyance channel and vacant land on each side of the channel for flood control in the foreground; the flood control channel with commercial uses in the middle ground; and urban development with existing transmission poles in the background. The existing Betty H. Fairfax High School ball fields fence can be seen to the southeast in background. The visual quality is classified as mixed utility infrastructure and commercial in character.

KOP 4 (Figure E-5a) South of West Magdalena Lane

KOP 4 was taken from West South Mountain Avenue, south of an existing residence at West Magdalena Lane, looking east to the proposed alignment. KOP 4 represents the view from residences within the Estrella Vista Subdivision to the Project. The existing view includes a dirt road with a block concrete property wall to the north and grass to the east of the existing road in the foreground; existing vegetation, dirt road, and existing transmission line in the middle ground;

and residential development and mountains in the background. The visual quality is classified as rural and mixed residential in character.

KOP 5 (Figure E-6a) East of South 63rd Avenue

KOP 5 was taken from the northeast corner of the property at South 63rd Avenue looking east from a single residence. KOP 5 represents the view from that residence and also is looking towards the proposed elementary school property. The existing view includes a dirt road and vegetation in the foreground and middle ground, and residential development and existing transmission lines in the background. The visual quality is classified as rural and mixed utility and residential in character.

KOP 6 (Figure E-7a) East of South 63rd Avenue & Baseline Road

KOP 6 was taken from West Baseline Road, approximately 370 feet east of its intersection with South 63rd Avenue, looking northeast. KOP 6 represents the view from residences north of Baseline Road to the Project. The existing view includes the existing road and a vacant vegetated lot in the foreground and middle ground; and residential and commercial development, commercial signs, existing transmission lines, trees, and Loop 202 in the background. The visual quality is classified as mixed rural and commercial in character.

KOP 7 (Figure E-8a) West of South 58th Avenue

KOP 7 was taken from west of the residence at South 58th Avenue, looking west. KOP 7 represents the view from residences east of Loop 202 to the Project. The existing view includes vacant land with dirt with some disturbed vegetation in the foreground; dirt, disturbed vegetation, existing transmission lines and other utility facilities in the middle ground; and trees, mixed residential and commercial uses and mountains in the background. The visual quality is classified as mixed rural residential, commercial and mixed utility in character.

KOP 8 (Figure E-9a) South 62nd Avenue

KOP 8 was taken immediately east of the residence at South 62nd Avenue, west of Loop 202, looking southeast at the Project. KOP 8 represents the view from residences west of Loop 202 to the Project. The existing view includes low lying vegetation in the foreground; vegetation, a large commercial billboard, light poles, and an embankment to Loop 202 in the middle ground; and commercial development, light poles, and mountains in the background. The visual quality is classified as mixed rural and commercial in character.

Potential Effects

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

Visual resources would be affected by introducing the proposed two 230 kV transmission line structures into the existing visual landscape. The structures associated with the Project introduce

straight, vertical lines and color contrast under certain lighting conditions. The effects of introducing these elements into the landscape would be apparent when viewed from sensitive viewpoints. The Project would introduce new elements into the landscape; however, they would not appreciably alter the existing form, line, color, and texture which characterize the existing landscape and they are consistent with the existing infrastructure in the area.

Visual effects associated with each of the KOPs are described below and shown in **Figures E-2b** through **E-9c** (visual simulations). These simulations show the views from the KOPs after construction of the Project. Due to the Project requiring two route options, there are different route scenarios for KOPs based on proposed routes in that viewshed.

KOP 1 (Figure E-2b) Loop 202, Routes S2, S3, N3 and N4

KOP 1 was taken from northbound Loop 202, north of the West Dobbins Road on-ramp, looking north/northwest. This simulation represents the view from a nearby major transportation corridor to the Project. The proposed view includes Loop 202 in the foreground; a mixture of undeveloped land with sparse vegetation in the middle ground; and existing light poles, urban development, and commercial signage in the background.

KOP 1 (Figure E-2b) Loop 202, Routes S2, S3, N3 and N4

The simulation depicts no change to the foreground; two proposed 230 kV transmission line route options Route S2 and Route S3, conductor and structures, in the middle ground and Route N3 and N4 in the background. These proposed structures would alter the characteristics of the existing visual landscape from a rural character to a utility corridor. However, the primary viewers from this KOP would be motorists along Loop 202 traveling at relatively high speeds; therefore, viewer exposure would be low.

KOP 2 (Figures E-3b, E-3c, E-3d) South 63rd Avenue

KOP 2 was taken from South 63rd Avenue looking north towards the proposed route options. These simulations represent the view from current agricultural/vacant land. This land is proposed for mixed use and industrial and the 63rd Avenue alignment would be built and a paved roadway. The proposed views show an existing conveyance channel, vegetation and disturbed habitat within the foreground and middle ground, and a residential development in the background.

KOP 2 (Figure E-3b) South 63rd Avenue, Routes S1, S2, N3 and N4

The simulation depicts the existing vegetation east of the conveyance channel removed and replaced with two 230 kV transmission lines Routes S1 and S2 running east of and parallel to the existing conveyance channel in the foreground, middle ground and background. Routes N3 and N4 are in the far background. These proposed structures would alter the visual characteristics of the existing visual landscape from mixed rural residential to a major utility corridor with rural residential. However, with the proposed changes in land use and 63rd Avenue fully developed, this would integrate into land use changes and lessen the visual contrast.

KOP 2 (Figure E-3c) South 63rd Avenue, Routes S1, S2, N3 and N4

The simulation depicts the existing vegetation east of the conveyance channel removed and replaced with two 230 kV transmission lines Routes S1 and S2 running west and east of and parallel to the existing conveyance channel in the foreground, middle ground and background. Routes N3 and N4 are in the far background. These proposed structures would alter the visual characteristics of the existing visual landscape from mixed rural residential to a major utility corridor with rural residential. However, with the proposed changes in land use and 63rd Avenue fully developed, this would integrate into land use changes and lessen the visual contrast.

KOP 2 (Figure E-3d) South 63rd Avenue, Routes S1, N3 and N4

The simulation depicts the existing vegetation east of the conveyance channel removed and one 230 kV transmission line Route S1 running west and parallel to the existing conveyance channel in the foreground, middle ground and background. Routes N3 and N4 are in the far background. These proposed structures would alter the visual characteristics of the existing visual landscape from mixed rural residential to a major utility corridor with rural residential. However, with the proposed changes in land use and 63rd Avenue fully developed, this would integrate into land use changes and lessen the visual contrast.

KOP 3 (Figures E-4b, E4c) Conveyance Channel

KOP 3 was taken from LACC looking northeast toward the existing Cheatham Substation. KOP 3 represents the view from the closest recreational facility to the Project, the LACC trail. The LACC trail is a public trail along the conveyance channel. The existing view shows the conveyance channel, vacant land on each side of the channel for flood control in the foreground; the flood control channel with commercial uses in the middle ground; and urban development with existing transmission poles in the background. The existing Betty H. Fairfax High School ball fields fence can be seen to the southeast in the background. The visual quality is classified as mixed utility infrastructure and commercial in character.

KOP 3 (Figure E-4b) Conveyance Channel, Routes N3 and N4

The simulation depicts the proposed transmission line conductor, and shadows, that would be created from the proposed transmission lines (Routes N3 and N4), conductor and structures in the foreground; increased shadows from the two new transmission line conductors and structures as well as the bulk and scale of the transmission lines in the middle ground; and a larger presence of transmission line facilities in the background. These proposed structures would alter the visual characteristics of the existing visual landscape from a mixed utility and commercial character to a utility corridor with mixed commercial uses.

KOP 3 (Figure E-4c) Conveyance Channel, Route N3

The simulation depicts the proposed transmission line conductor, and shadows that would be created from the proposed transmission line (Route N3) conductor and structures in the foreground; increased shadows from the new transmission line conductors and structures as well

as the bulk and scale of the transmission lines in the middle ground; and would create a larger presence of transmission line facilities in the background. These proposed structures would alter the visual characteristics of the existing visual landscape from a mixed utility and commercial character to a utility corridor with mixed commercial uses.

KOP 4 (Figures E-5b, E-5c, E-5d) South of West Magdalena Lane

KOP 4 was taken from West South Mountain Avenue, south of an existing residence at West Magdalena Lane, looking east to the proposed alignment. KOP 4 represents the view from residences within the Estrella Vista Subdivision to the Project. The existing view includes a dirt road with a block concrete property wall to the north and grass to the east of the existing road in the foreground; existing vegetation, dirt road, and existing transmission line in the middle ground; and residential development and mountains in the background. The visual quality is classified as rural and mixed residential in character.

KOP 4 (Figure E-5b) South of West Magdalena Lane, Routes S1 and S2

The simulation depicts the two proposed 230 kV transmission lines, Routes S1 and S2, in the foreground and middle ground and into the background. In this view, Routes S1 and S2 would be turning east on the west side of South 63rd Avenue. The proposed structures would increase the presence of electrical infrastructure in the area which would alter the existing visual landscape from rural and mixed residential to a mixed area with residential and major utilities. There is proposed development planned for this view; a school to the north and mixed use to the south; and that would lessen the visual contrast.

KOP 4 (Figure E-5c) South of West Magdalena Lane, Routes S1 and S2

The simulation depicts the two proposed 230 kV transmission lines, Routes S1 and S2, in the foreground and middle ground and into the background. In this view Routes S1 and S2 would be turning east on the east side of South 63rd Avenue. The proposed structures would increase the presence of electrical infrastructure in the area which would alter the existing visual landscape from rural and mixed residential to a mixed area with residential and major utilities. There is proposed development planned for this view; a school to the north and mixed use to the south; and that would lessen the visual contrast.

KOP 4 (Figure E-5d) South of West Magdalena Lane, Routes S1 and S3

The simulation depicts the two proposed 230 kV transmission lines, Routes S1 and S3, in the foreground and middle ground and into the background. In this view Route S1 would be turning east along the east side of South 63rd Avenue and Route S3 would be running along the west side of Loop 202. The proposed structures would increase the presence of electrical infrastructure in the area which would alter the existing visual landscape from rural and mixed residential to a mixed area with residential and major utilities. There is proposed development planned for this view; a school to the north and mixed use to the south; and that would lessen the visual contrast.

KOP 5 (Figures E-6b, E-6c, E-6d) East of South 63rd Avenue

KOP 5 was taken from the northeast corner of the property at South 63rd Avenue looking east from a single residence. KOP 5 represents the view from that residence but also this is looking towards the proposed elementary school property. The existing view includes a dirt road and vegetation in the foreground and middle ground, and residential development and existing transmission lines in the background. The visual quality is classified as rural and mixed utility and residential in character.

KOP 5 (Figure E-6b) East of South 63rd Avenue, Routes S1 and S2

The simulation depicts no change to the foreground and two new 230 kV overhead transmission lines, Routes S1 and S2, along the west side of the Loop 202, with conductor and structures, in the middle ground; and no change to the background but the proposed transmission lines add to the overall significance of utility infrastructure in the background. While the Project introduces the proposed 230 kV structures into the middle ground view, they are along Loop 202 and proposed development would lessen the visual contrast from this residence. The proposed development between this view and Loop 202 would be the proposed elementary school to the south and multi-family residential to the north.

KOP 5 (Figure E-6c) East of South 63rd Avenue, Routes S1, S2 and N3

The simulation depicts no change to the foreground and two new 230 kV transmission lines, Routes S1 and S2 along the west side of Loop 202, and Route N3 along the LACC with conductor and structures, in the middle ground; and structures in the background. While the Project introduces the proposed 230 kV transmission lines into the middle and background views, they are along Loop 202 and proposed development would lessen the visual contrast from this residence. The proposed development between this view and Loop 202 would be the proposed elementary school to the south and multi-family residential to the north.

KOP 5 (Figure E-6d) East of South 63rd Avenue, Routes S1, S2, N3 and N4

The simulation depicts no change to the foreground and two new 230 kV transmission lines, Routes S1 and S2 along the west side of Loop 202, and Routes N3 and N4 along the LACC with conductor and structures, in the middle ground; and structures in the background. While the Project introduces the proposed 230 kV transmission lines into the middle and background views, they are along Loop 202 and proposed development would lessen the visual contrast from this residence. The proposed development between this view and Loop 202 would be the proposed elementary school to the south and multi-family residential to the north.

KOP 6 (Figures E-7b, E-7c) East of South 63rd Avenue & Baseline Road

KOP 6 was taken from West Baseline Road, approximately 370 feet east of its intersection with South 63rd Avenue, looking northeast. KOP 6 represents the view from residences north of Baseline Road to the Project. The existing view includes the existing road and a vacant vegetated lot in the foreground and middle ground; and residential and commercial development, commercial

signs, existing transmission lines, trees, and Loop 202 in the background. The visual quality is classified as mixed rural and commercial in character.

KOP 6 (Figure E-7b) East of South 63rd Avenue & Baseline Road, Routes N1 and N2

The simulation depicts no changes to the foreground and two new 230 kV transmission lines, Routes N1 and N2, conductors and structures, in the middle ground and background. This simulation would increase the presence of electrical infrastructure in the view, which would alter the characteristics of the existing visual landscape from mixed rural residential and commercial uses to major utilities with mixed rural residential and commercial. There is proposed development between this view and Loop 202 that when developed would reduce the visual contrast.

KOP 6 (Figure E-7c) East of South 63rd Avenue & Baseline Road, Route N2

The simulation depicts no changes to the foreground and one new 230 kV transmission line, Route N2, conductors and structures, in the middle ground and background. This simulation would increase the presence of electrical infrastructure in the view, which would alter the characteristics of the existing visual landscape from mixed rural residential and commercial uses to major utilities with mixed rural residential and commercial. There is proposed development between this view and Loop 202 that when developed would reduce the visual contrast.

KOP 7 (Figure E-8b) West of South 58th Avenue

KOP 7 was taken from west of the residence at South 58th Avenue, looking west. KOP 7 represents the view from residences east of Loop 202 to the Project. The existing view includes vacant land with dirt with some disturbed vegetation in the foreground; dirt, disturbed vegetation, existing transmission line and other utility facilities in the middle ground; and trees, mixed residential and commercial uses and mountains in the background. The visual quality is classified as mixed rural residential and commercial in character.

KOP 7 (Figure E-8b) West of South 58th Avenue, Route N1

The simulation depicts no change would occur in the foreground; the addition of one new 230 kV transmission line, Route N1, in the middle ground; and no change to the background. The Project will introduce the proposed 230 kV structures and transmission conductor that could be visible in the background from KOP 7; however, these proposed structures will not substantially alter the characteristics of the existing visual landscape since there is an existing 230 kV transmission line in the existing conditions.

KOP 8 (Figure E-9b, E-9c) South 62nd Avenue

KOP 8 was taken immediately east of the residence at South 62nd Avenue, west of Loop 202, looking southeast at the Project. KOP 8 represents the view from residences west of Loop 202 to the Project. The existing view includes low lying vegetation in the foreground; vegetation, a large commercial billboard, light poles, and an embankment to Loop 202 in the middle ground; and

commercial development, light poles, and mountains in the background. The visual quality is classified as mixed rural and commercial in character.

KOP 8 (Figure E-9b) South 62nd Avenue, Routes N1, N2, S2 and S3

The simulation depicts new conductor in the foreground; two new 230 kV transmission lines, Routes N1 and N2 conductor and structures, in the middle ground and Routes S2 and S3 in the background. The proposed structures would increase the presence of electrical infrastructure in the area which would alter the existing visual landscape from mixed rural residential and commercial to major utilities mixed with rural residential and commercial. However, this is located adjacent to Loop 202, which is a major transportation corridor.

KOP 8 (Figure E-9c) South 62nd Avenue, Routes N2, S2 and S3

The simulation depicts new conductor in the foreground; one new 230 kV transmission line, Routes N2 conductor and structures, in the middle ground and Routes S2 and S3 in the background. The proposed structures would increase the presence of electrical infrastructure in the area which would alter the existing visual landscape from mixed rural residential and commercial to major utilities mixed with rural residential and commercial. However, this is located adjacent to Loop 202, which is a major transportation corridor.

HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

A Class I Cultural Resources inventory was prepared for the Project to provide a basis to evaluate the potential for cultural resources impacts within the Project area as well as to provide baseline cultural resources information to support consultation with agencies, as necessary, on potential mitigation requirements. The Class I Cultural Report is included in **Exhibit E-1** and includes information on the overall Project. Correspondence with the Native American Tribes, Arizona State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the City of Phoenix Archaeologist Office (CAO) and City Historic Preservation Office (CHPO) are included in **Exhibit E-2**. A Class III survey will be completed for the Project area following issuance of a CEC and will be submitted to all consulting parties for concurrence prior to any ground disturbing or construction activities.

Existing Conditions

Archaeological evidence of prehistoric occupation in the Phoenix Basin dates to nearly 4,000 years ago. Succeeding cultural development in the region includes the Hohokam sequence and later Akimel O'odham and Piipash. The historic period begins with the 1753 founding of the first permanent Spanish settlement in the region. Governance of the area transferred to Mexico in 1821 and the United States in 1853. The earliest American-period land use in the vicinity of the Project area was limited to scattered homesteads and wagon roads connecting distant population centers. Communities close to the Project are the Laveen area which was first settled by Euroamericans in the 1880s for farming and dairy production (Laveen Community Council 2009). In the early 1900s, Walter Laveen homesteaded the area surrounding the intersection of Dobbins Road and 51st Avenue (approximately 1.4 miles east of the APE). Along with a dairy, he established a general store, donated land for a schoolhouse (opened in 1913) and became the first postmaster of Laveen

in 1918. Until the construction of Roosevelt Dam in 1911, the community was isolated from Phoenix by the Salt River, with no crossing in the local area.

Previous Cultural Resources Survey

The records search of the Area of Potential Effects (APE), which is defined as the multiple alternative transmission ROW alignments discussed in this Application, combined with a 1-mile buffer was examined to identify any potential for impacts to cultural resources associated with the proposed Project. The records search and literature review revealed that ten previous investigations have been conducted within the APE (**Table E-1**). An additional 21 investigations have been conducted outside of the APE but within one mile (**Table E-2**). The CAO identified 53 more projects within the one-mile search buffer but did not provide maps of these projects, so portions of some of these projects may also fall within the APE. (**Table E-3**). Collectively, 30 of the prior projects were completed in the last 10 years, a testament both to the area's recent growth and the number of cultural resources in the Project vicinity.

Table E-1. Previous Investigations Intersecting the APE (N=10)					
Report ID	Year	Author	Project	Company	Location to Project Route
87-002.ASU	1987	Rice, Glen E., and Todd Bostwick	Southwest Loop Freeway	ASU Office of Cultural Resource Management	Intersects routes N1, N2, N3, N4, S1, S2, S3, S4
1995-263.ASM	1995	Robinson, Christine K.	59 th Avenue	Soil Systems, Inc.	Intersects routes N1, N2, N3, N4
2001-108.ASM	2001	Rogge, A. E.	Laveen Area Conveyance Channel	URS Corporation	Intersects routes N3, N4, S4
2003-600.ASM	2003	Hart, David	Survey of 40 Acres at 55 th Avenue and Baseline Road	Northland Research, Inc.	Intersects route N4
2003-1499.ASM	2005	Darling, J. Andrew	Five Alternative Alignments in the South Mountain Freeway Corridor Study Area	Gila River Indian Community	Intersects routes N1, N2, S1, S2, S3, S4
2005-147.ASM	2005	Kennedy, Kimberly R.	Baseline Road Sewer, 59 th to 71 Avenues	Carter & Burgess, Inc.	Intersects routes N1, N2
2009-122.ASM	2009	Brodbeck, Mark	South Mountains EIS 2009	HDR Engineering, Inc.	Intersects routes N1, N2, N3, N4, S3
2011-567.ASM	2011	Yunker, Brian	Evergreen 63 rd Avenue and South Mountain Survey	Soil Systems, Inc.	Intersects route S1
2012-11.ASM	2012	Breternitz, Cory Dale	HDR, COP, H2O Survey	Soil Systems, Inc.	Intersects routes N1, N2, N3, N4

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Table E-1. Previous Investigations Intersecting the APE (N=10)

PGM 2021-060	2022	Dytchkowskyj, Deanna	134.04 Acres of Private Land for a Proposed Solar Development in Laveen Village	PaleoWest, LLC	Intersects routes S1, S2, S3, S4
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Table E-2 Previous Investigations within the 1-mile buffer (N = 21)

Report ID	Year	Author	Project	Company
1988-4.ASM	1988	Roth, Barb	Calmat Co. State Land Survey	Unknown
1992-239.ASM	1992	Crary, Joseph	Tucson-Phoenix III	Archaeological Consulting Services
1994 – 6.ASM	1994	Douglas, Diane L.	Class III Survey of Proposed Quarry at Salt River	Archaeological Consulting Services
1997-202.ASM	1997	Rogge, A. E.	51 st Avenue – Lower Buckeye Road to the Boundary o	Dames & Moore
1999 –486.ASM	1999	Larkin, Robert	Anasazi Door, LLC Project	Stantec
1999-521.ASM/SHPO-2000-2126	1999	Grafil, L. S., and H. S. Schaafsma	Laveen Sewer Relief	Logan Simpson Design, Inc.
2001-505.ASM/SHPO-2001-1609	2001	Slawson, L.	Fowler Survey	Aztlan Archaeology, Inc.
2003-71.ASM	2003	Clark, Tiffany C.	HDR5	Desert Archaeology, Inc.
2003-1485.ASM	2003	Clark, Tiffany C.	67 th Avenue Water Transmission Main Archaeology	Desert Archaeology, Inc.
2004-118.ASM	2004	Marshall, John T.	67 th Avenue and Baseline Road Survey	Northland Research, Inc.
2004-461.ASM	2004	Kober, Brent	Baseline and 51 st Avenue Survey	Northland Research, Inc.
2004-1084.ASM/SHPO-2002-1022	2004	Brown, Gregory B.	Laveen Pump Station	Logan Simpson Design, Inc.
2004-1833.ASM	2004	Shaw, Chester W., Jr.	51st Avenue and Dobbins Road Survey	Northland Research, Inc.
2005-51.ASM	2005	David, Stephen	Baseline/51st	Professional Archeological Services & Technology
2006-408.ASM	2006	Moore, Scotty B.	51 st Avenue and Elliot Road Survey	Northland Research, Inc.
2008-480.ASM	2008	Ryan, Kimberly	51 st Ave (Dobbins-LACC)	EcoPlan Associates, Inc.
2009-385.ASM	2009	Stokes, Robert J.	67 th Avenue Crossing at Silver River	Archaeological Consulting Services
2009-576.ASM	2009	Erickson, Kirsten	PHO Laveen Ranch	URS Corporation
2011-514.ASM	2011	Moses, James	PHO Beverly	Antigua Archaeology, LLC

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Table E-2 Previous Investigations within the 1-mile buffer (N = 21)				
Report ID	Year	Author	Project	Company
2020-245.ASM	2020	Kovalchik, Jacob	Southern Avenue: 51 st Avenue to 37 th Lane	Archaeological Consulting Services
2021-83.ASM	2021	Fjerstad, Branden	Ashton Woods – Estrella Crossing Reclamation Easement	SWCA Environmental Consultants, Inc.

Table E-3. Previous Investigations within the 1-mile buffer (CAO) (N=53)					
Report ID	Year	Author	Project	Company	Project Type
1999-013	2000	Grafil, Linda S.	75 th Ave Waterline, Survey	Logan Simpson	Survey
1999-013	2001	Brown, Gregory	75 th Ave Waterline, Preliminary Report	Logan Simpson	Testing, data recovery
1999-013	2001	Courtright, J. Scott	75 th Ave Waterline, Preliminary Report of Additional Testing	Logan Simpson	Preliminary testing
1999-013	2001	Courtright, J. Scott	75 th Ave Waterline, Final Report	Logan Simpson	Testing, data recovery
2000-044	2001	Clark, Tiffany, and T. Kathleen Henderson	67 th Ave. Sewer	Desert Archaeology	Monitoring and testing
2002-045	2004	Clark, Tiffany	67 th Ave/Baseline	Desert Archaeology	Testing
2005-049	2006	Mitchell, Douglas R., and Chris North	Testing at Two Sites in the Laveen Farms Development	SWCA	Testing
2006-014	2009	Ryan, Kimberly, and Jill Heilman	51 st Ave: LACC to 200' North of Dobbins	EcoPlan	Testing
2006-027	2006	Gage, Gina S.	Survey of 78.7 Acres NW of Dobbins Road and 67 th Ave. McClellan Ranch	Northland	Survey
2014-025	2015	Brodbeck, Mark	South Mountain Freeway, W59 and E1 Alignments	HDR	Survey
2014-025	2016	Bartholomew, Alan L., and Mark Brodbeck	South Mountain Freeway, EIS Reevaluation	HDR	Survey
2014-025	2016	Chenault, Mark	South Mountain Freeway, AZ T:12:423(ASM) Data Recovery, Preliminary	HDR	Testing
2014-025	2017	Bowler, Maggie R.	South Mountain Freeway, EIS Reevaluation	AZTEC	Survey
2014-025	2017	Bowler, Maggie, Deil R. Lundin, and Chris Papalas	South Mountain Freeway, EIS Reevaluation	AZTEC	Survey
2014-025	2017	Brodbeck, Mark	South Mountain Freeway, Three Parcels	HDR	Survey

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Table E-3. Previous Investigations within the 1-mile buffer (CAO) (N=53)

Report ID	Year	Author	Project	Company	Project Type
2014-025	2017	Chenault, Mark L.	South Mountain Freeway, AZ T:12:423(ASM) Data Recovery, Preliminary	WestLand	Data Recovery
2014-025	2017	Chenault, Mark L.	South Mountain Freeway, Site 423 West Phase I Data Recovery, Preliminary	WestLand	Data Recovery
2014-025	2017	Chenault, Mark L.	South Mountain Freeway, Site 423 West Phase II Data Recovery, Preliminary	WestLand	Data Recovery
2014-025	2017	Chenault, Mark L.	South Mountain Freeway, AZ T:12:204(ASM) Data Recovery, Preliminary	WestLand	Data recovery
2014-025	2018	Charest, Jeffrey	Site 91-W-FW EOF Report	Westland	Data recovery
2018-012	2023	Klebacha, Caroline	Legacy at Hudson Commons	PaleoWest	Survey
2019-005	2019	Stone, Bradford W.	Hancock South Mountain	WestLand	Survey
2019-005	2019	Bernatchez, Jocelyn A.	Hancock South Mountain	Westland	Testing
2019-032	2023	Arp, Ryan, and Steve Swanson	McClellan Ranch, AZ T:12:9(ASM)	EPG/Terracon	Data recovery
2019-092	2019	Hayden, Caitlin	Estrella Crossing Survey	SWCA	Survey
2019-093	2021	Arp, Ryan, Chris Papalas, and Steve Swanson	67 th Avenue & Dobbins Survey	EPG	Survey
2019-101	2020	Green, Cory, and Chad V. Kirvan	59 th Ave & Southern, End of Fieldwork Report	PaleoWest	Testing
2019-101	2022	Forest, Marion, Chad V Kirvan, and Angela Huster	59 th Ave & Southern, Archaeological Investigations	PaleoWest	Data recovery
2020-067	2020	Papalas, Christopher A., and Ryan Arp	61 st Ave & Baseline Survey	EPG	Survey
2021-024	2021	Arp, Ryan, and Steve Swanson	Survey of 28 Acres at the Northwest Corner of 59 th Ave and Dobbins	EPG	Survey
2021-048	2022	Chamorro, Sebastian	Laveen Park Place (South of Conveyance Channel)	PaleoWest	Testing
2021-050	2021	Arp, Ryan, and Steve Swanson	Dobbins Park	EPG/Terracon	Testing
2021-060	2022	Dytchkowskyj, Deanna	West Dobbins & Loop 202 Class III	PaleoWest	Survey

South Mountain Transmission Project

Table E-3. Previous Investigations within the 1-mile buffer (CAO) (N=53)

Report ID	Year	Author	Project	Company	Project Type
2022-014	2022	Deats, Jennifer K., Deanna Dytchkowskyj, and Angela Hunter	59 th & Dobbins Development Class III	PaleoWest	Survey
2023-017	2023	Schroeder, David	Dobbins 202 West Class III	PaleoWest	Survey
ADOT	1987	Bostwick, Todd, and Glen E. Rice	Southwest Freeway Loop	COP	Survey
ADOT	2005	Darling, J. Andrew	South Mountain Freeway, Five Alternative Alignments	GRIC CRMP	Survey
N/A	1995	Owens, Jeffrey D.	59 th Ave: Southern to Dobbins	Soil Systems, Inc.	Survey
N/A	2003	Marshall, John T.	67 th Ave./Baseline Rd.	Northland	Survey
N/A	2007	Howard, Jerry B.	Laveen #8 School	Howard Archaeological Surveys	Survey
Private	2000	Ellis, J. Grace	Phoenix Waterline, 35 th Ave/Broadway to 67 th Ave/Baseline	Soil Systems, Inc.	Survey
Private	2003	Marshall, John T.	Laveen Meadows Project	Northland	Testing
Private	2004	North, Chris, John M. Lindly, and Ronald F. Ryden	Testing Near AZ T:12:90(ASM)	SWCA	Testing
Private	2005	Lindly, John M.	Pueblo Primero	SWCA	Monitoring and data recovery
Private	2009	Erickson, Kirsten, and A.E. (Gene) Rogge	Verizon Wireless PHO Laveen Ranch	URS	Survey
--	1994	Douglas, Diane	51 st Avenue Quarry	ACS	Survey
--	2003	Ryden, Ronald F., and Douglas R. Mitchell	67 th Ave/Baseline	SWCA	Testing
--	2005	Stephen, David V. M.	Baseline & 51 st Ave.	Archaeological Research Services	Survey
--	2005	Self, William	SFPP LP East Line Extension	William Self Associates	Survey
--	2007	Raveslout, John C., M. Kyle Woodson, and Michael J. Boley	SFPP LP East Line Extension	William Self Associates	Testing and data recovery

Table E-3. Previous Investigations within the 1-mile buffer (CAO) (N=53)

Report ID	Year	Author	Project	Company	Project Type
--	2017	Charest, Jeffrey P.	South Mountain Freeway, AZ T:12:91(ASM) Phase I Data Recovery, Preliminary	WestLand	Data recovery
--	2017	Chenault, Mark L.	South Mountain Freeway, AZ T:12:221(ASM) Phase II Data Recovery, Preliminary	WestLand	Data recovery
--	2018	Bowler, Maggie R.	Loop 202-South Mountain Freeway, EIS Reevaluation	AZTEC	Survey

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

Eight previously recorded cultural resource sites were identified intersecting the APE: archaeological sites AZ T:12:9(ASM), AZ T:12:14(PG), AZ T:12:90(ASM), AZ T:12:91(ASM), AZ T:12:92(ASM), AZ T:12:153(ASM), AZ T:12:204(ASM), and historic-age building SMFA0010 (**Table E-4**). Thirty (30) additional cultural resources were identified outside of the APE but within the 1-mile buffer of the APE (**Table E-5**). As shown on the Howard and Huckleberry Canal Maps (as depicted in AZSite 2024), three ancient canals are projected to intersect Project routes N1, N2, and S4. Several historic-age open and piped lateral canals intersect the Project, at routes N1, N2, N3, N4, S1, S2, S3, and S4; most of these are managed by SRP and none of them are designated historic laterals or eligible for listing on the NRHP per the 2013 Programmatic Agreement between Reclamation, SHPO, and SRP regarding operations and maintenance of the Salt River Project canals.

Table E-4. Previously Identified Sites within the APE (N=8)

Agency Number	Site Type	Site Description	NRHP Status	Location to Project Route
AZ T:12:9(ASM)	Prehistoric/historic	Villa Buena (Prehistoric Village Hohokam Classic/Pre-Classic)	Eligible (SHPO 2005-1703)	Intersects route S1
AZ T:12:14(PG)	Prehistoric	Hohokam site – artifact scatter	Eligible (ADOT 2016)	Intersects routes S1 and S2
AZ T:12:90(ASM)	Prehistoric	Hohokam site – artifact scatter	Recommended ineligible (2001)	Intersects route N1
AZ T:12:91(ASM)	Prehistoric	Hohokam site – trail, artifact scatter, possible human remains	Eligible (SHPO 2003–1890)	Intersects routes S1, S2, S3, and S4
AZ T:12:92(ASM)	Prehistoric	Hohokam site – Prehistoric Canal	Assumed eligible (SHPO 2022)	Intersects routes N3 and N4
AZ T:12:153(ASM)	Historic	Maricopa Drain – 8-mile earthen channel	Ineligible (SHPO 2011-0659)	Intersects routes N1, N2, N3, and N4
AZ T:12:204(ASM)	Prehistoric	Low density artifact scatter (Hohokam Colonial Period)	Eligible (SHPO 2003-1890)	Intersects route N1
SMFA0010	Historic	Colvin-Tyson/Barnes Dairy barn	Recommended eligible (2005)	Intersects route S4

South Mountain Transmission Project

Table E-5. Previously Identified Sites within the 1-mile buffer (N= 30)			
Agency Number	Site Type	Site Description	NRHP Status
AZ T:12:11(ASM)	Prehistoric	Pueblo Primero- High density artifact scatter (Hohokam Pre-Classic/Classic Period)	Recommended eligible (2003)
AZ T:12:52(ASU)	Historic	Relocated adobe	Unknown
AZ T:12:55(ASU)	Prehistoric	Hohokam site – artifact sherds, flakes, ground stone, and slag. Prehistoric Canal	Assumed eligible (SHPO 2022)
AZ T:12:87(ASM)	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter along prehistoric canal	Ineligible (SHPO 2008-1306)
AZ T:12:88(ASM)	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter along prehistoric canal	Ineligible (SHPO 2008-1306)
AZ T:12:133(ASM)	Prehistoric	Hohokam Late Pre-Classic to Early Classic Period artifact scatter	Ineligible (SHPO 2002-1022), recommended eligible (COA)
AZ T:12:134(ASM)	Multi-component	Historic canal and multi-component artifact scatter	Eligible (CAO)
AZ T:12:138(ASM)	Prehistoric	Pueblo Primero – Hohokam habitation, canal, ballcourt	Eligible (SHPO 2009-0622)
AZ T:12:142(ASM)	Prehistoric	Canal Laveen – Hohokam irrigation canal	Eligible (SHPO 2014-0436)
AZ T:12:143(ASM)	Prehistoric	South Branch Canal – Hohokam irrigation canal	Assumed eligible (SHPO 2022)
AZ T:12:151(ASM)	Prehistoric	Habitation site including hearths, thermal pit, and artifact scatters	Eligible (SHPO 2003-1890)
AZ T:12:186(ASM)	Prehistoric	Hohokam Pre-Classic/Classic Period site – artifact scatter	Recommended eligible (2003)
AZ T:12:205(ASM)	Multi-component	Artifact scatter, disturbed	Eligible (SHPO 2003-1890)
AZ T:12:221(ASM)	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter, low density	Eligible (SHPO 2003-1890)
AZ T:12:423(ASM)	Multi-component	Hohokam Canal Primero and artifact scatter, historic Canal León	Eligible (SHPO 2003-1890)
AZ T:12:441(ASM)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Midvale T1S R2E S5	Prehistoric	Unknown prehistoric site	Unknown
NA15677	Prehistoric	Structural mound – (Hohokam Classic Period)	Unknown (likely eligible)

Table E-5. Previously Identified Sites within the 1-mile buffer (N= 30)			
Agency Number	Site Type	Site Description	NRHP Status
SMFA0008	Historic	Tyson farmhouse (1930)	Recommended contributing (2005)
SMFA0009	Historic	Colvin farmhouse (1921)	Recommended ineligible (2005)
SMFA0013	Historic	Hackin farmhouse (1930)	Recommended ineligible (2005)
SMFA0014	Historic	Hackin farmhouse (1943)	Recommended ineligible (2005)
SMFA0015	Historic	Hackin horse barn	Recommended ineligible (2005)
SMFA0016	Historic	Hackin dairy barn	Recommended eligible (2005)
SMFA0017	Historic	Hudson farmhouse	Recommended contributing (2005)
SMFA0018	Historic	Hudson machine shed	Recommended contributing (2005)
SMFA0019	Historic	Hudson stave silos	Recommended eligible (2005)
SMFA0020	Historic	Hudson garage/apartment	Recommended contributing (2005)
SMFA0021	Historic	Hudson capacity barn	Recommended contributing (2005)
Site No. 13	Historic	George Cheatham House	Recommended eligible (City HPO 2007)

AZ T:12:9(ASM) Villa Buena, Prehistoric Village Hohokam Classic/Pre-Classic

This resource, reported to be three or more ball courts in 1928, was updated by J.E. Ayres (1964) and was updated with a survey by Brenda Randolph (2005). The site is located on a privately-owned, plowed agricultural field intersected by municipal road and lateral canal rights-of-way. The area has been somewhat disturbed by farming straddling the GRIC boundary. Recorders noted a high density artifact scatter present in the cotton fields north and south of Dobbins Road. Thousands of ceramics, hundreds of chipped artifacts, and over twenty ground stone items were present. Some Historic Period American items were also present (aqua glass and a painted pop bottleneck). The site was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D, with SHPO concurrence (SHPO-2005-1703, August 16, 2006). Portions of the site have been subject to recent testing and data recovery excavations (Arp and Swanson 2021, 2023)

AZ T:12:14(PG) – Hohokam Site

This prehistoric Hohokam site includes Preclassic and Classic components. Informants in 1939 stated that manos, metates, and large and small well-polished axes had been encountered by plowing. The resource was recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP, and portions were

investigated in association with the South Mountain Freeway project (COA report 2014-025 - Charest 2018).

AZ T:12:90(ASM) – Hohokam site – artifact scatter

This Hohokam site is located in plowed fields on the south side of the Salt River floodplain. Surface artifacts observed include sherds (Salt Red, Wingfield Plain, and red-on-buff), ground stone (mano and metate fragments), chipped stone (basalt cores, choppers, and flakes; obsidian), and slag. Extensive testing was conducted in 2001 (2004-1084.ASM) that revealed significant disturbance from prior farming. Subsurface finds included historic era water control features, historic artifacts, and a small number of prehistoric artifacts, primarily ceramics. The resource was recommended ineligible for the NRHP. A 2013 survey noted extensive impacts to the portion of the site along Southern Avenue from sewer line trenching.

AZ T:12:91(ASM) – Hohokam artifact scatter, human remains

This resource was originally recorded by Jeffery D. Owens (1995) and then updated by J Andrew Darling (2005). It is a Hohokam site located 1.5 miles south of the Salt River on a terrace by 59th Avenue. The site consists of a short trail leading to a circular cleared area, a small rock ring, and a large rock ground stone. Chipped stone artifacts are present at surface level and in dense quantities. Fragments of stone tools primarily consisting of hammer stones, cores, chippers, and large basalt flakes are present. Both jars and bowls are present including Gila Bend, Salt Red, Gila Plain, and unidentified Red-on-Buffs. Additionally, human remains are present as reported by a local farmer who found an ax and human bone at the site (Bostwick and Rice 1987). The updated survey in 2005 mention no extant remains at this site on the ground surface, although intact subsurface deposits may exist below the plow zone (Darling 2005). The site was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D with SHPO concurrence (SHPO-2003-1890, August 7, 2005).

AZ T:12:92(ASM) - Prehistoric Hohokam site – canal

The resource was originally recorded by Jeffery D. Owens (1995). The site consists of a potential Hohokam irrigation canal. The feature is described as a narrow, slightly depressed channel containing dark, organic soils. The feature extends 600 meters from 59th Avenue to 275 meters south of Baseline Road. No additional cultural features were associated with the site. The site has not been individually evaluated for eligibility for listing in the NRHP but, as a projected Hohokam irrigation canal, is assumed eligible per SHPO guidance (SHPO 2022).

AZ T:12:153(ASM) - Historic Maricopa Drain

The site, an in-use historic structure, consists of the Maricopa Drain, which was constructed in the 1920s according to SRP archival documents (White et al. 2001). It is an 8-mile earthen channel which ranges in width between 10 to 30 feet. The drain has been clean and maintained, more intensively since the 1970s, and remains an unlined, earthen channel. Although the area in and around the feature has been somewhat modified, the drain remains functional. The 2001 recorder recommended the resource as eligible for NRHP listing, but an ASM report, submitted by Kirsten Erikson and A.E. Rogge (2009), mentions that a section of the channel was impacted and determined ineligible for NRHP listing (SHPO 2011-0659).

AZ T:12:204(ASM) - low density artifact scatter – Hohokam

The original recording was by J. Andrew Darling (2005). The artifact scatter is a Hohokam site dating to the colonial period. It contains multiple artifact types, mostly located on privately owned residential property. The site consists of ceramics and chipped stone, including two Gila Butte Red-on-Buff sherds and three Santa Cruz or Sacaton Red-on-buff sherds. Additionally, three basalt hammerstones, one ground stone fragment, and a shell bracelet fragment were present (Darling 2005). This site was determined to be eligible for listing the NRHP under Criterion D with SHPO concurrence (SHPO-2003-1890, August 7, 2006).

SMFA0010 – Colvin-Tyson/Barnes Dairy barn

This historic resource, a head-to-toe dairy barn, was built by the Barnes family ca. 1950 as part of their dairy operation. The barn is of concrete-block construction on a concrete slab foundation with a low-pitch sheet metal roof. The property was recommended individually eligible for NRHP listing, and also as a contributor to a proposed historic rural streetscape that includes the portion of Dobbins Road bounded by 6102 and 6159 W Dobbins Road (Pratt 2005). It appears the SR 202L may have been designed to avoid this structure.

Historic Document Review

A review of historic maps and aerial photographs confirms the historic research and shows historic land use patterns. The project area is shown on the original survey maps from 1868, 1900, 1919, 1920, and 1921 plats show several plots of lands and unmarked wagon roads with little to no major development (BLM GLO 1868, 1900, 1919, 1920, and 1921).

The 1868 survey map for Township 1 North/Range 1 East shows a Salt River crossing through the southwest and southeastern portion of Section 25, heading eastwards, and a slough stream running through the northwestern and northeastern portion heading north. The survey map of Township 1 North, Range 2 East, also from 1868, depicts the Salt River fork within the southeastern portion of Township 1 North, Range 2 East, Section 30 moving westbound towards Section 29. The fork splits into the northern and southern channels which moves through the northwestern and southern portion of Section 29. Little to no change is shown on maps in this area between 1868 and 1900 (BLM GLO 1868, 1900).

In the survey map of 1900, Ivy's store is 0.4 miles southeast of the parcel of the proposed substation in Section 7 at the intersection of two dirt roads, which do not match any modern road corridors. The Whispering Tree Ranch today is near Ivy's store (BLM GLO 1900). In the 1920 plat, the southwestern portion of Township 1 South, Range 2 East, Section 7, the Gila River Indian Reservation border is 0.3 miles southwest from the parcel of the proposed substation. A dirt road marked "Road to Salt River" runs northbound through the southeast and northeast portion of Section 7, adjacent to the APE but then disappears 0.5 miles to the north (BLM GLO 1920). Sometime between 1900 and 1933, Sections 5-7 and Section 17-18 of Township 1 South, Range 2 East present several homesteads and land grants on both sides of the Gila River Reservation (BLM 2024).

The homesteads that are intersected by the APE are the homesteads of Chester Innis, Samuel G. Witten, and Ella Thompson within Section 7 of Township 1 South, Range 2 East (BLM 2024). In the southeastern portion of Section 6, the homesteads of Robert Azbill, Manuel R Contreras, and Edwin Oglesby are near the APE (BLM 2024). The APE heads through the northwestern corner

of Section 5 and crosses through the homesteads of Francisco Angulo in the southern half of the northwest corner, the homestead of Franklin B Harvey, and the homestead of Roger G. Laveen (BLM 2024). The APE intersects with the property of Henry D. Underwood at Township 1 North, Range 2 East, Section 31 (BLM 2024). The survey map from 1921 for Township 1 South, Range 1 East, Section 1 shows the homestead of Dominique Claberot within the southern half of the northeast corner (BLM 2024).

The earliest USGS maps from 1912 and 1946 show large areas of undeveloped lands. The 1912-1913 Western Canal runs across the southeastern portion of Township 1 South, Range 2 East, Section 8 heading eastbound through Sections 9 and 12 and continues for several miles (USGS 1912, 1946). Between 1912 and 1914, the USGS topographical maps reveal little to no development near the north or south routes. A branch of the canal runs parallel with the precursor to Elliot Road, one mile south of the parcel of the proposed substation and ends by the Gila River Indian Community boundary on the southwestern edge of Section 7 and the northern portion of Section 18. Little to no development occurs along Dobbins Road or West Baseline Road.

Another branch of the Western Canal is 0.45 miles east of the proposed substation parcel and the APE (USGS 1912, 1914, 1932, 1946). By 1952, this branch of the canal extended 0.5 miles west along the future West Olney Avenue through the middle portion of Section 7 and in between the new substation and the connecting northern routes (USGS 1952). Additionally, the main roads, such as 59th Avenue, appear 0.31 miles east. 51st avenue and the intersecting Dobbins Road develop into two lane highways (USGS 1952).

Centered on the intersection of Dobbins and 59th, the town of Laveen sits 1.75 miles east of the APE between the southeastern edge of Township 1 North, Range 2 East, Section 5, and the northeastern edge of Section 8. Areas around Maricopa Village develop further, and the Maricopa Village cemetery is placed near Dobbins Road on Township 1 South, Range 1 East, along the southeastern edge of Section 2 and the northeastern edge of Section 11, 1.6 miles west of the APE. (USGS 1952).

Between 1953 and 1973, a few more urban and residential developments emerge. In 1967, a few silos are constructed on the northeastern corner of Section 7 and 0.6 miles northeast from the parcel of the proposed substation. South 63rd Avenue is shown running parallel with the APE heading north towards West Baseline Road. Along 63rd Avenue, a few more residential developments appear. Further developments are also placed between Baseline Road and Dobbins Road by Township 1 South, Range 2 East, Section 6 and Township 1 North, Range 2 East Section 31. Additionally, Rancho Grande appears 0.2 miles west of the APE in the southwestern portion of Section 31.

Both aerial and topographical maps reveal that between 1958 and 1973, the area is divided up into agricultural land that was used for orchards and various crops. Sometime in 1971, the recycling center is created east of the APE in Township 1 South, Range 2 East, in the southeastern portion of Section 6. Other areas west of the APE were largely undeveloped with little to no vegetation at all (Maricopa County 1958, 1971, 1973). In sum, little to no development occurred in this area until sometime between 2017 and 2019, when the South Mountain Freeway SR202L was

constructed (Maricopa County 2017, 2019). Completion of the freeway has spurred widespread residential, commercial, and industrial development.

Several properties within the one-mile search buffer are listed on the City of Phoenix *Historic Property Register* (City of Phoenix 2024). The Colvin-Tyson Farmstead / Barnes Dairy at 6159 West Dobbins Road includes the 1921 Colvin farmhouse (SMFA0009), the 1930 Tyson farmhouse (SMFA0008), and a head-to-toe dairy barn constructed ca. 1950 (SMFA0010). The Hackin farmstead at 10048 South 59th Avenue includes the 1930 farmhouse (SMFA0013), the 1943 farmhouse (SMFA0014), a modified horse barn constructed in the 1930s-1940s (SMFA0015), and a dairy “flat” barn likely constructed in the 1930s-1940s (SFMA0016). The Hudson farm includes the 1920s farmhouse modified in the 1940s-1950s (SMFA0017), as well as a machine shed (SFMA0018), a pair of concrete stave grain silos (SFMA0019), a steel capacity barn (SFMA0021), and garage/apartment (SFMA0020), all constructed in the 1940s.

Potential Effects

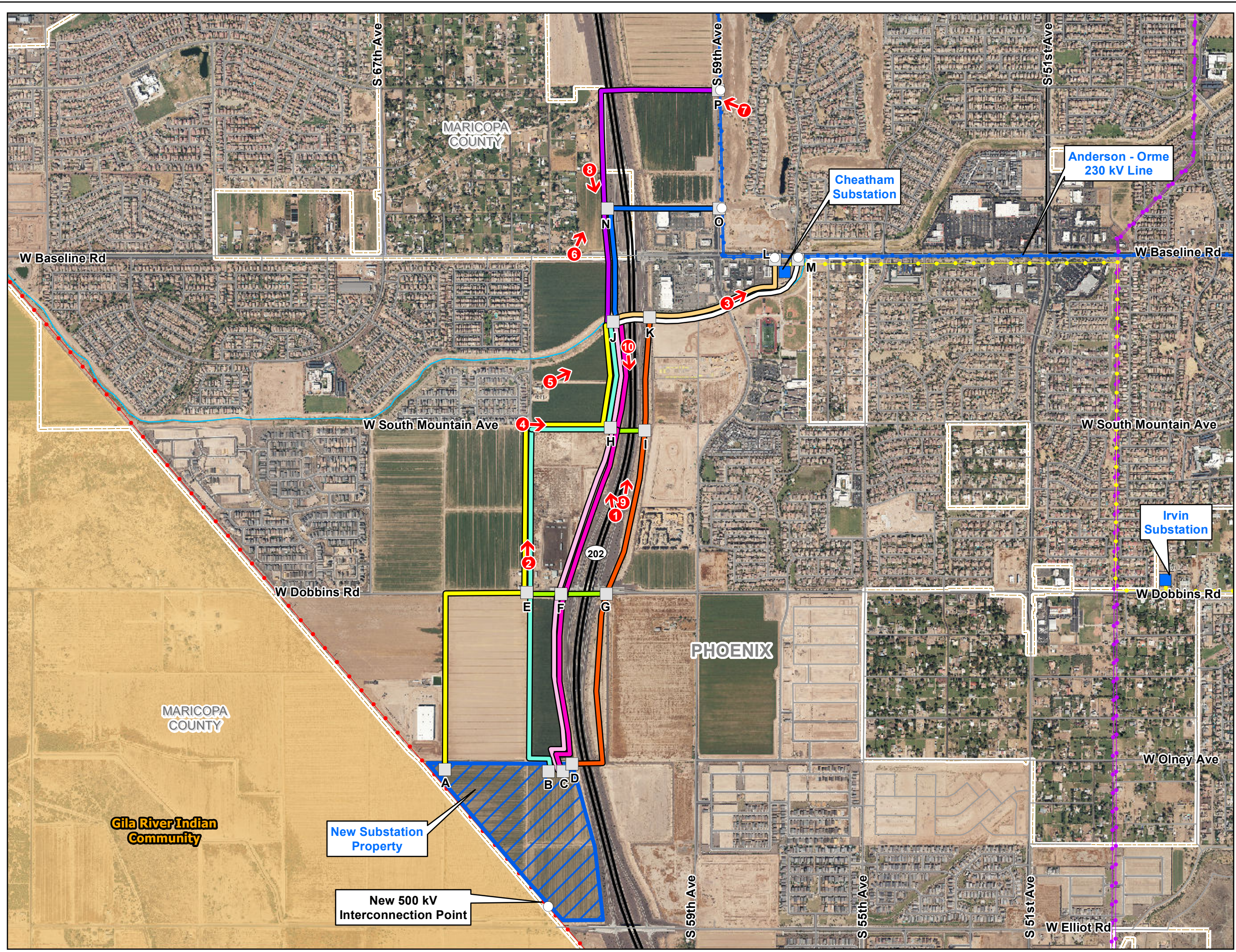
A cultural resources records and literature review was conducted in August 2024. The purpose of the investigation was to identify previously recorded cultural resources, which may include archaeological sites (prehistoric or historic), structures, buildings, landscapes, districts, or objects for their respective eligibility according to the criteria for inclusion in the NRHP. The majority of the APE has been subject to prior cultural resources survey, however many of these projects are more than 10 years in age and may no longer provide adequate inventory of cultural resources. On the other hand, 29 cultural resource projects were completed in the vicinity of the APE over the last 10 years, a testament not only to the area's recent growth, but also demonstrating that significant cultural resources are present.

The Class I cultural inventory identified eight cultural resources intersecting the various routes that comprise the APE. Of these, six are archaeological sites that have been either determined eligible for the NRHP (AZ T:12:9(ASM), AZ T:12:14(PG), AZ T:12:91(ASM), and AZ T:12:204(ASM)), are assumed eligible for the NRHP (AZ T:12:92(ASM)), or are a historic-age structure recommended eligible for the NRHP (SMFA0010). Of the remaining two resources, one is an archaeological site (AZ T:12:153(ASM)) that has been determined ineligible for the NRHP and one is a site (AZ T:12:90(ASM)) that has been recommended ineligible for the NRHP though no official SHPO documentation is on file.

For these reasons, we recommend that SRP conduct a new Class III survey of the proposed facilities and the selected alternative transmission lines, where feasible, prior to construction.

Appropriate mitigation measures at previously known sites, or any sites newly discovered during subsequent Class III pedestrian surveys would be developed in consultation with the appropriate land managing agencies, including SHPO, and interested Tribes, and subsequently implemented prior to any ground disturbance or construction associated with the Project. Many potential effects can be minimized by avoiding cultural resource sites. Mitigation measures for avoidance could include flagging or fencing of sites during construction. Other mitigation measures could include site testing and excavation, for archaeological sites, or architectural documentation for historic buildings or structures. Intensive Class III inventories may not identify all historic properties because urban development as well as various natural conditions can hinder the discovery process. Unanticipated discoveries are undocumented cultural resources and human remains that are encountered during construction or operation of facilities. Unanticipated discoveries of archaeological, paleontological, or historical sites, human remains, funerary objects, sacred ceremonial objects or objects of national or tribal patrimony on municipal rights-of-way (as well as any other state, county, town, city, or other municipal land) are subject to Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S.) §41-844. For unanticipated discoveries of human remains or funerary objects on private lands, A.R.S. §41-865 will prevail. If unanticipated discoveries are made in connection with construction activities, the Project will immediately suspend all operations in the vicinity of the find and will not resume until the discovery is appropriately treated and authorization is given by the appropriate agency.

References are included in the Class I Cultural Report in **Exhibit E-1**.



Legend

Visual Resources

- Key Observation Point (KOP) Location and Direction

Project Components

- Interconnection Point
- New Substation Property
- Routing Area
 - Requires two new 230kV line routes in each Routing Area:
 - South Routing Area
 - Route S1
 - Route S2
 - Route S3
 - Route S4
 - Route S5
 - Route Link
 - North Routing Area
 - Route N1
 - Route N2
 - Route N3
 - Route N4

Other Components

- Existing Substation
- Jojoba - Kyrene 500 kV Transmission Line
- Anderson - Orme 230kV Transmission Line
- Existing 230 kV Transmission Line - Other
- Existing 69 kV Transmission Line - SRP
- State Highway
- Road
- Conveyance Channel
- Municipal Boundary

Jurisdiction

- Gila River Indian Community Land

00.20.4Miles

PROPOSED SOUTH MOUNTAIN TRANSMISSION PROJECT

Figure E-1 Key Observation Points

Map Extent: Maricopa County, AZ

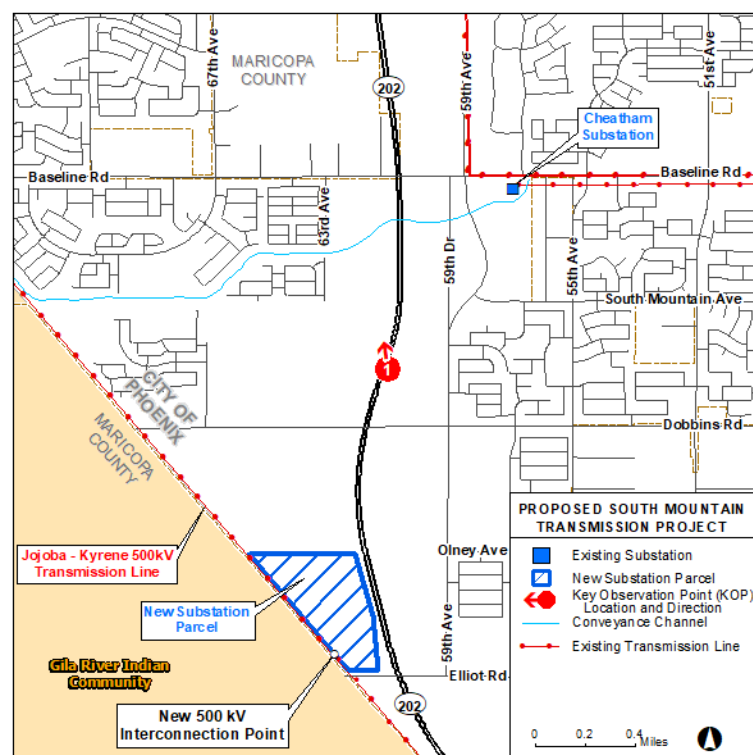
Date: 09.23.24

Author: ckvw

SPCS NAD 83, AZ Central, US Ft.

Data Sources: BLM, ESRI, City of Phoenix, Maricopa Co., MAG, SRP, USGS.

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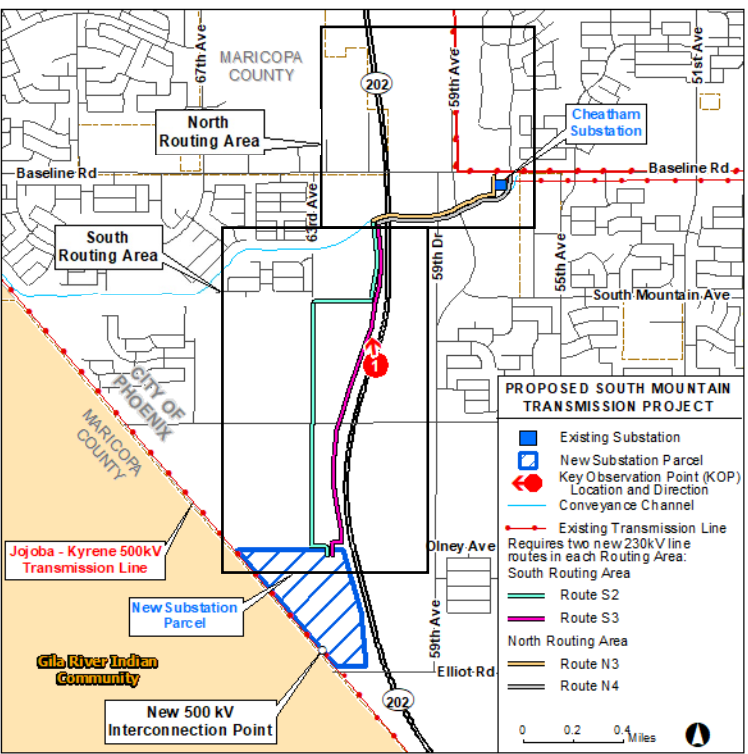


**Existing Conditions
Loop 202 Looking North**

KOP 1

Figure E-2a

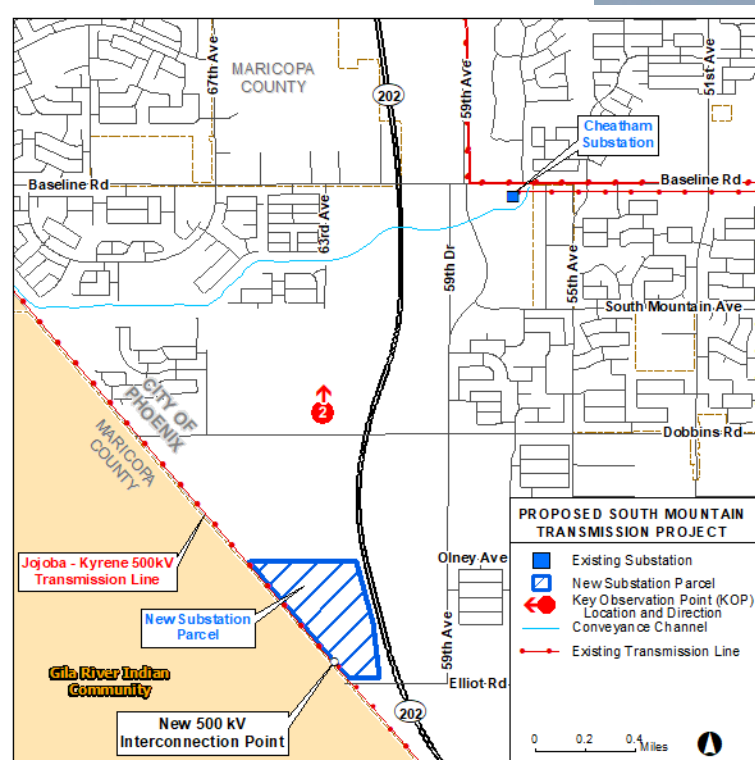
This is for graphic representation only, and exact structure locations have not been determined.



Proposed Conditions, Routes S2, S3, N3, N4
Loop 202 Looking North

KOP 1

Figure E-2b

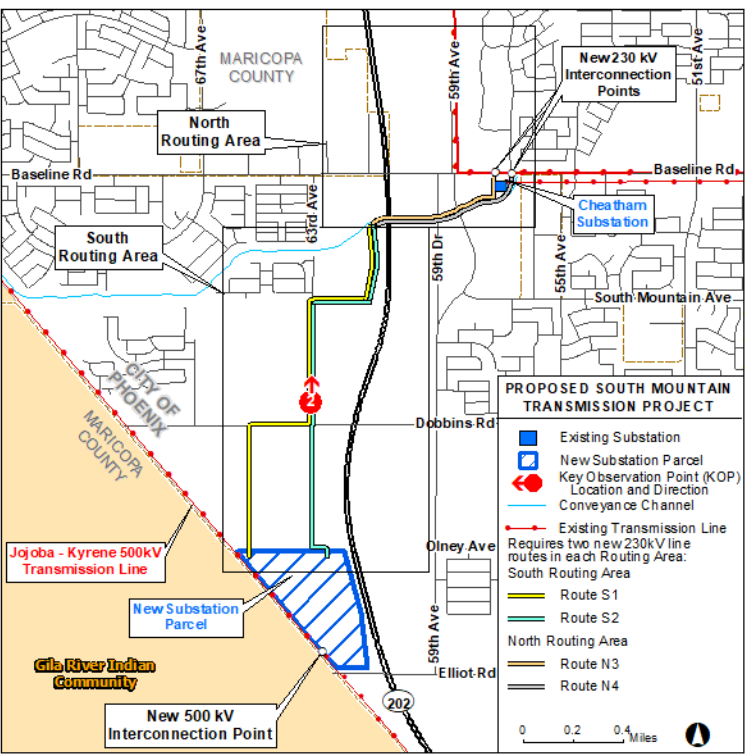


Existing Conditions
South 63rd Avenue Alignment Looking North

KOP 2

Figure E-3a

This is for graphic representation only, and exact structure locations have not been determined.

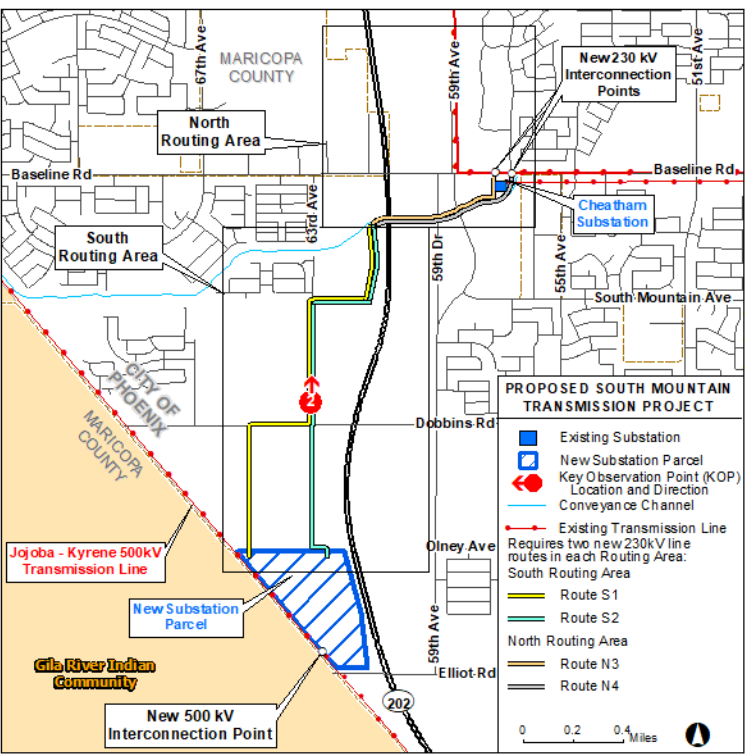


Proposed Conditions, Routes S1, S2, N3, N4
South 63rd Avenue Alignment Looking North

KOP 2

Figure E-3b

This is for graphic representation only, and exact structure locations have not been determined.

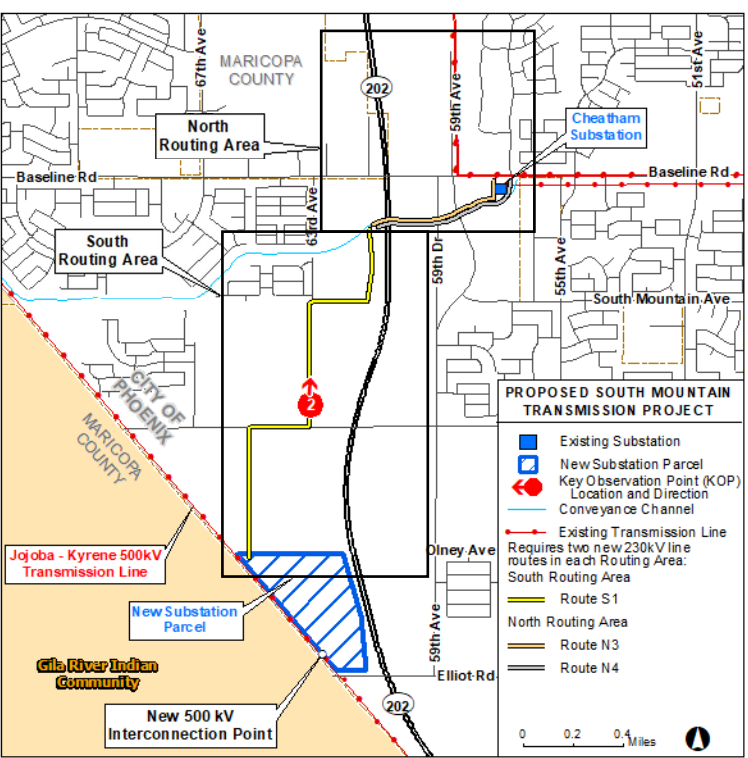


Proposed Conditions, Routes S1, S2, N3, N4
South 63rd Avenue Alignment Looking North

KOP 2

Figure E-3c

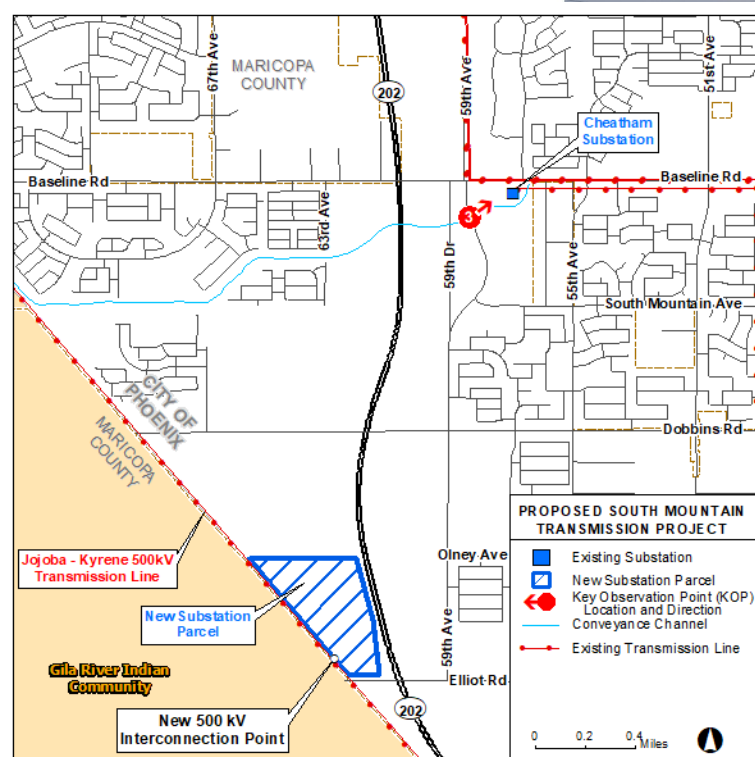
This is for graphic representation only, and exact structure locations have not been determined.



Proposed Conditions, Routes S1, N3, N4
South 63rd Avenue Alignment Looking North

KOP 2

Figure E-3d

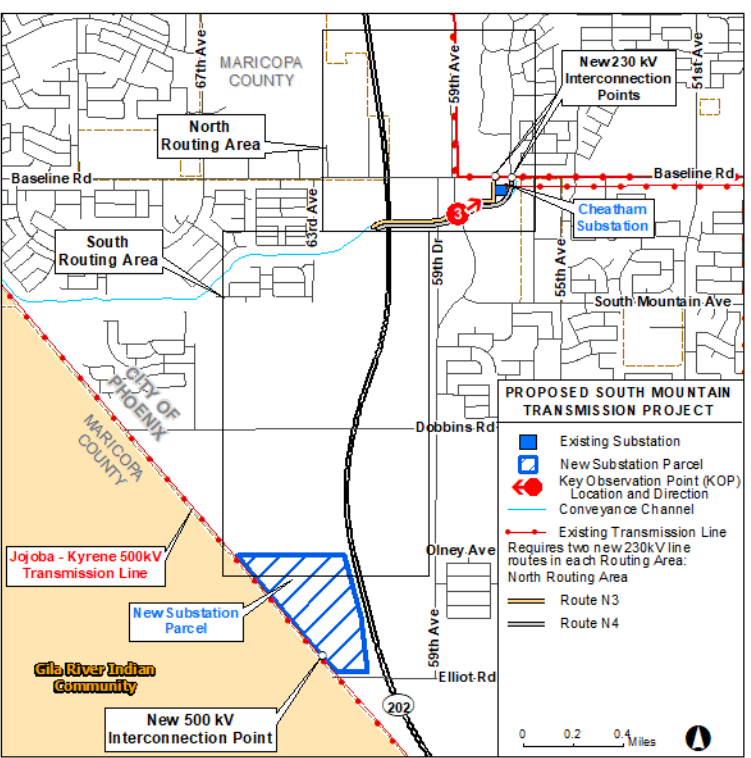


**Existing Conditions
Conveyance Channel Looking Northeast**

KOP 3

Figure E-4a

This is for graphic representation only, and exact structure locations have not been determined.

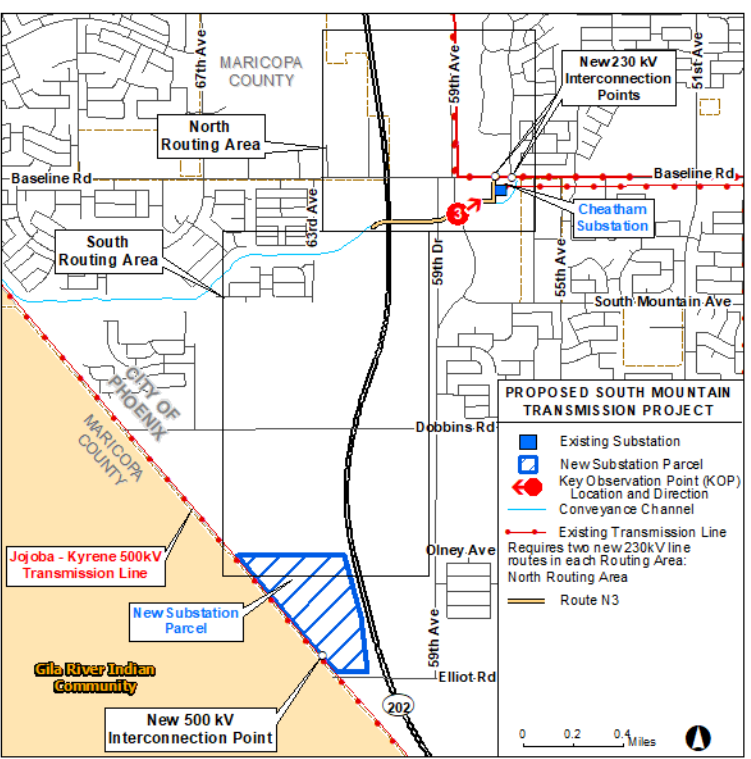


Proposed Conditions, Routes N3, N4
Conveyance Channel Looking Northeast

KOP 3

Figure E-4b

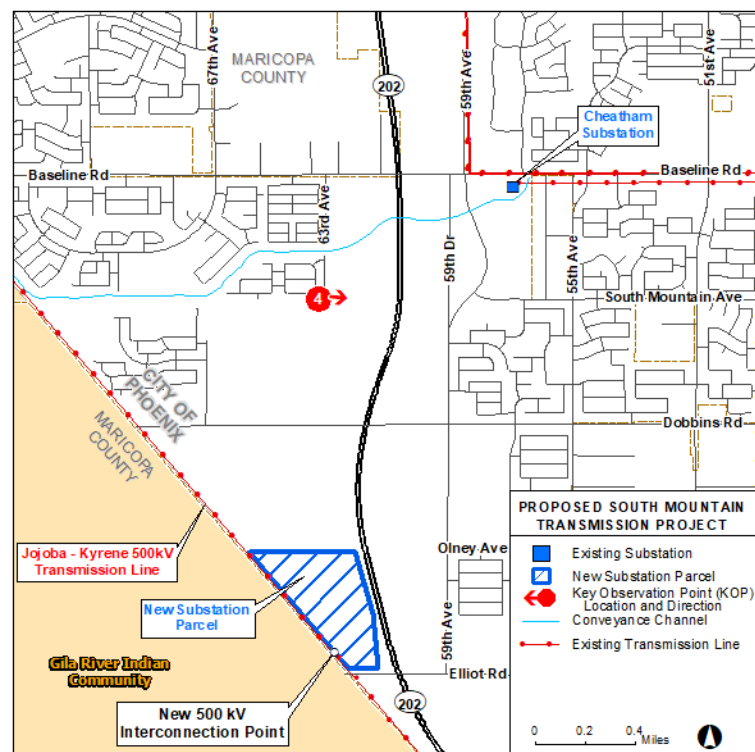
This is for graphic representation only, and exact structure locations have not been determined.



**Proposed Conditions, Route N3
Conveyance Channel Looking Northeast**

KOP 3

Figure E-4c

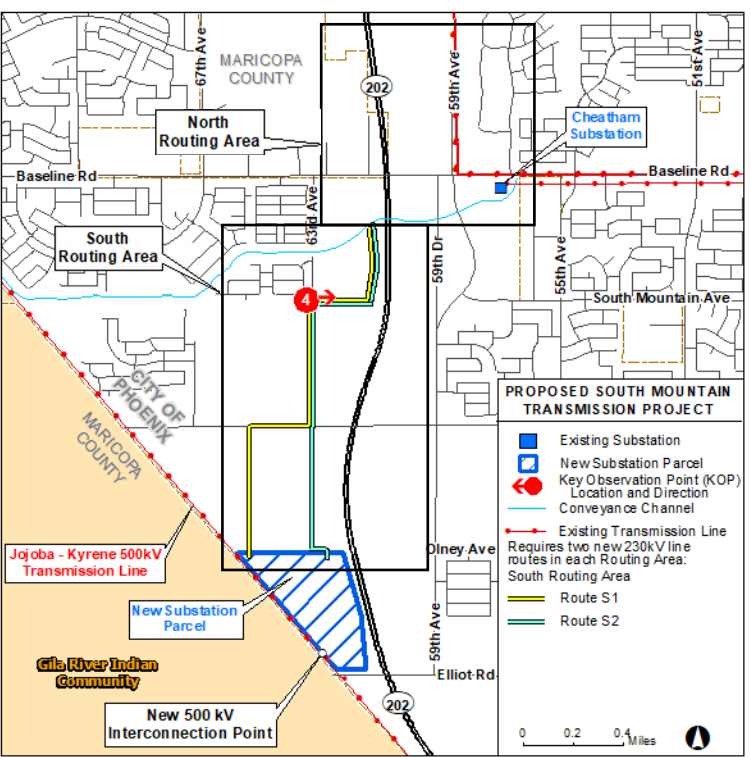


Existing Conditions
South of West Magdalena Lane Looking East

KOP 4

Figure E-5a

This is for graphic representation only, and exact structure locations have not been determined.

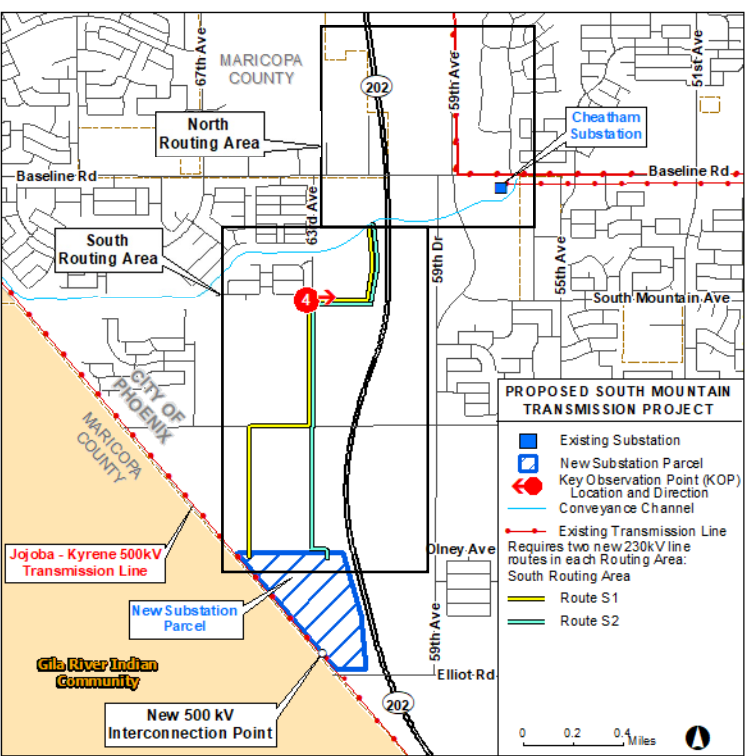


Proposed Conditions, Routes S1, S2
South of West Magdalena Lane Looking East

KOP 4

Figure E-5b

This is for graphic representation only, and exact structure locations have not been determined.

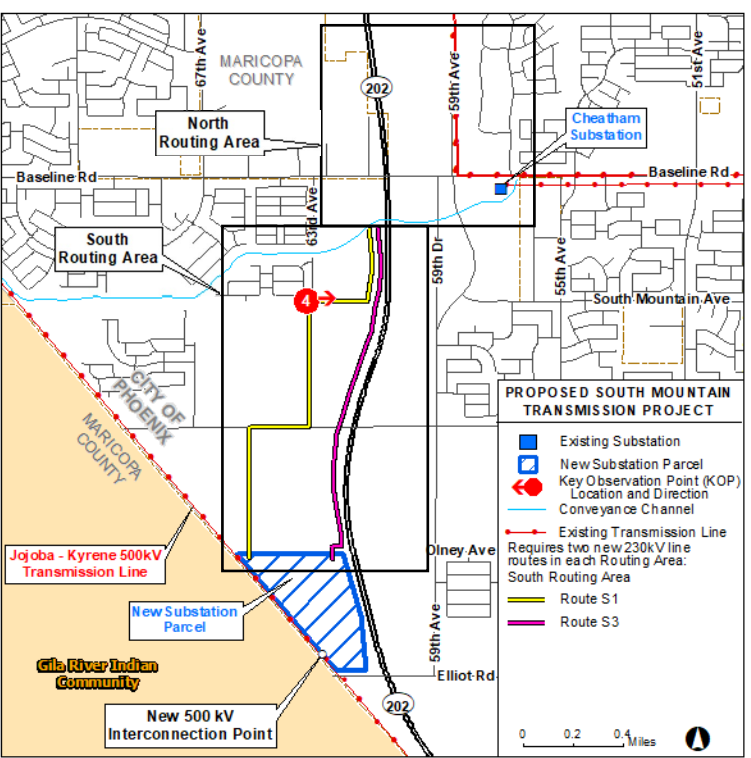


Proposed Conditions, Routes S1, S2
South of West Magdalena Lane Looking East

KOP 4

Figure E-5c

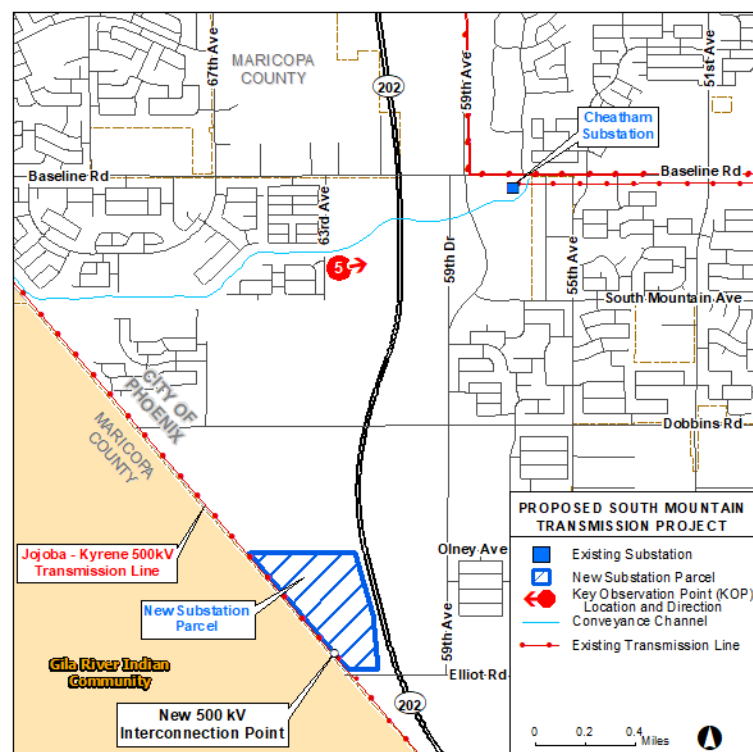
This is for graphic representation only, and exact structure locations have not been determined.



Proposed Conditions, Routes S1, S3
South of 6311 West Magdalena Lane Looking East

KOP 4

Figure E-5d

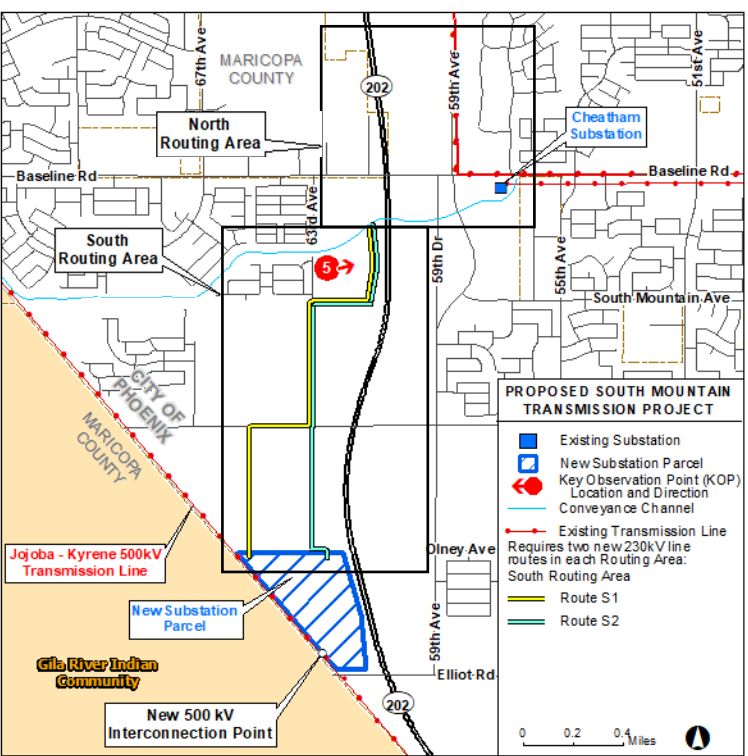


Existing Conditions
East of South 63rd Avenue Looking East

KOP 5

Figure E-6a

This is for graphic representation only, and exact structure locations have not been determined.

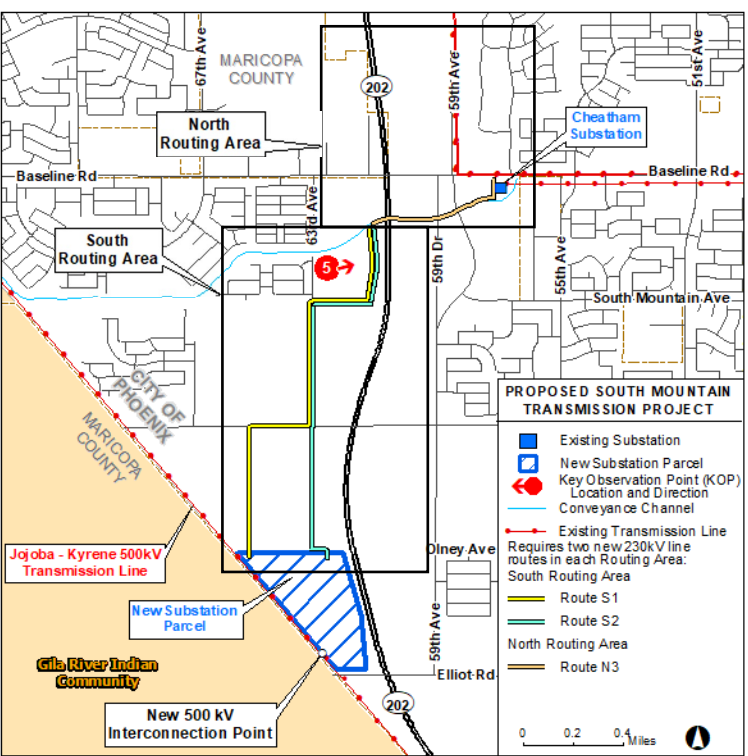


Proposed Conditions, Routes S1, S2
East of South 63rd Avenue Looking East

KOP 5

Figure E-6b

This is for graphic representation only, and exact structure locations have not been determined.

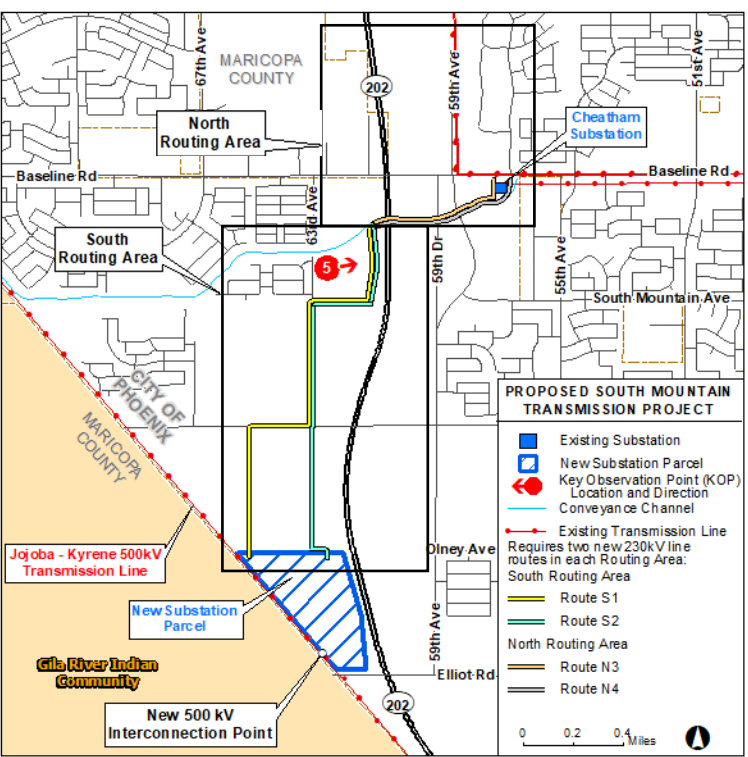


Proposed Conditions, Routes S1, S2, N3
East of South 63rd Avenue Looking East

KOP 5

Figure E-6c

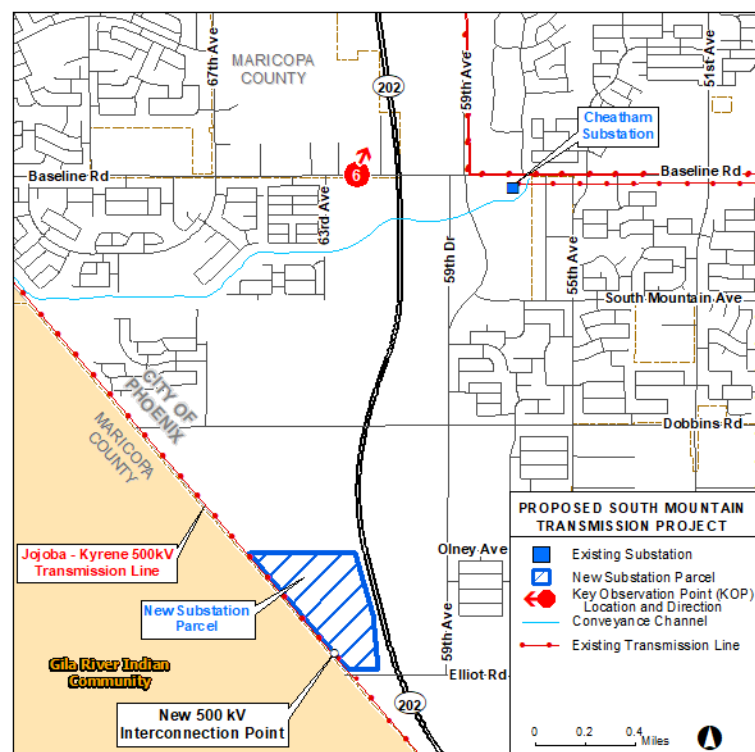
This is for graphic representation only, and exact structure locations have not been determined.



Proposed Conditions, Routes S1, S2, N3, N4
East of South 63rd Avenue Looking East

KOP 5

Figure E-6d

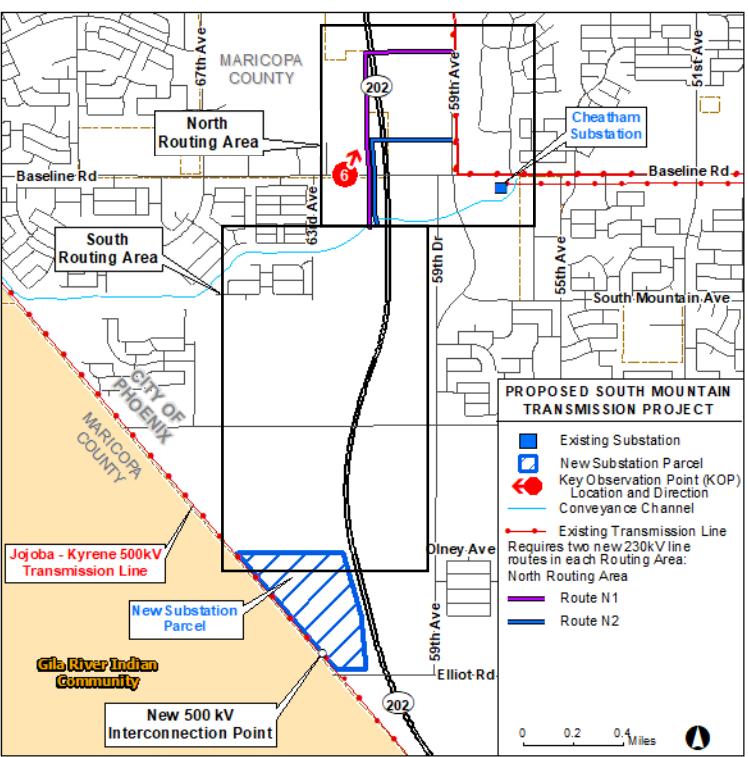


Existing Conditions
East of South 63rd Avenue & Baseline Road Looking Northeast

KOP 6

Figure E-7a

This is for graphic representation only, and exact structure locations have not been determined.

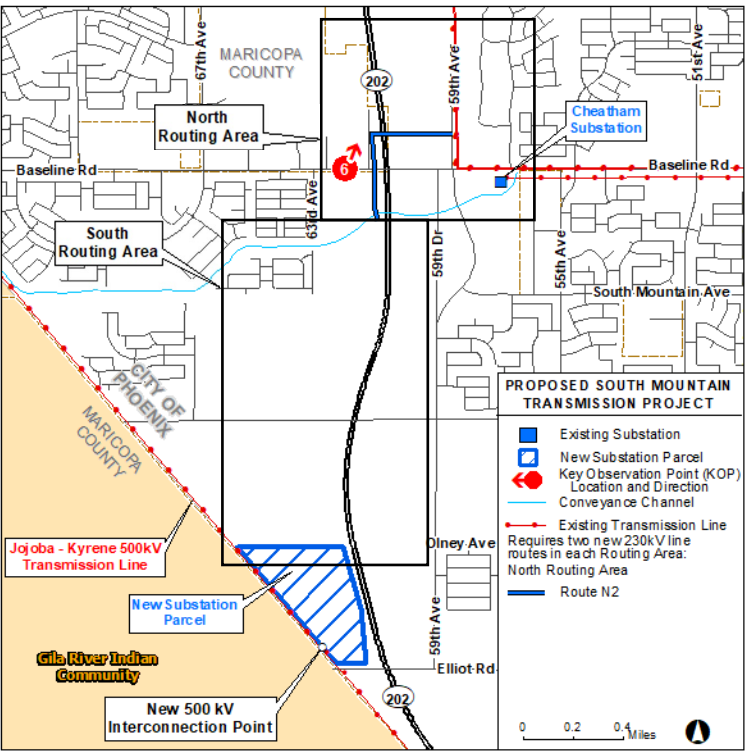


Proposed Conditions, Routes N1, N2
East of South 63rd Avenue & Baseline Road Looking Northeast

KOP 6

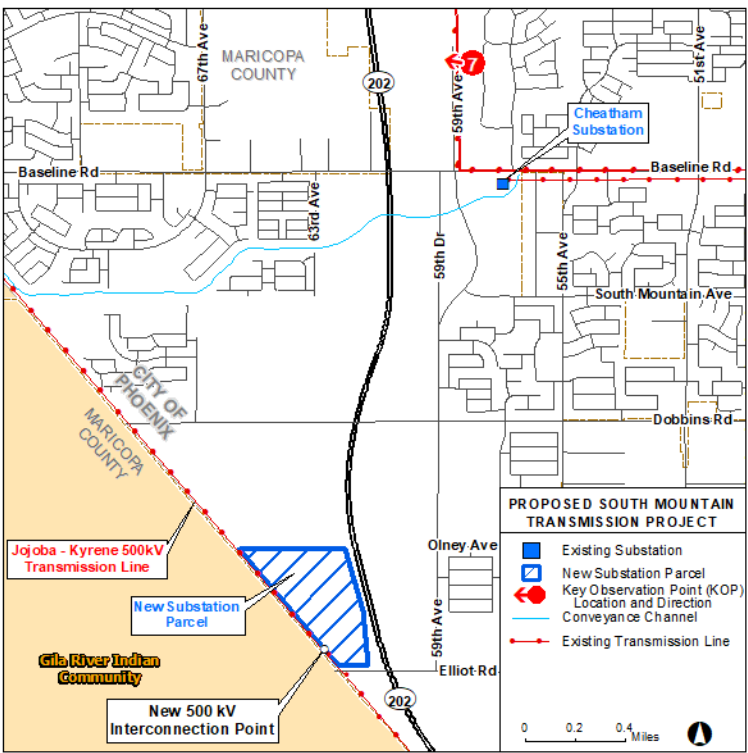
Figure E-7b

This is for graphic representation only, and exact structure locations have not been determined.



Proposed Conditions, Route N2
East of South 63rd Avenue & Baseline Road Looking Northeast

KOP 6
Figure E-7c

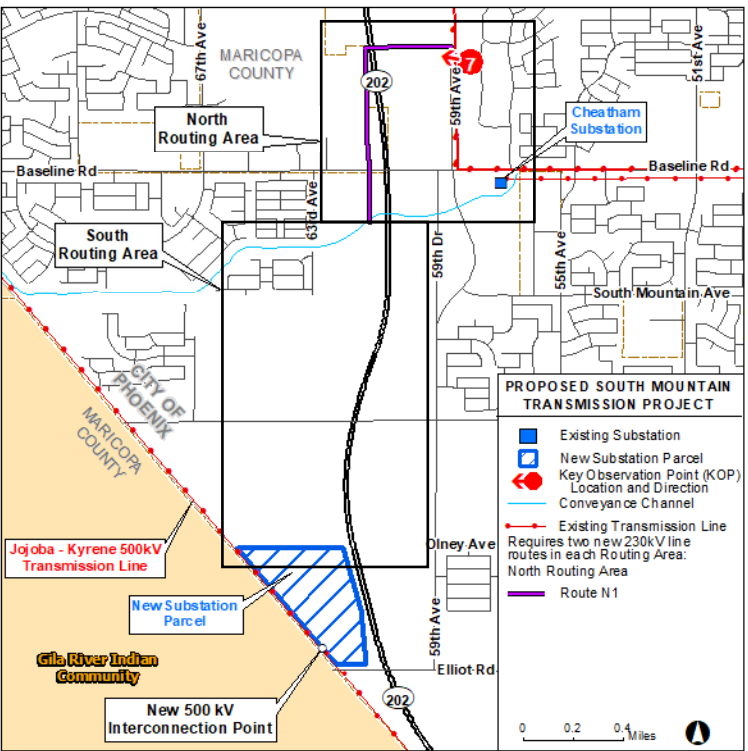


Existing Conditions
West of South 58th Avenue Looking West

KOP 7

Figure E-8a

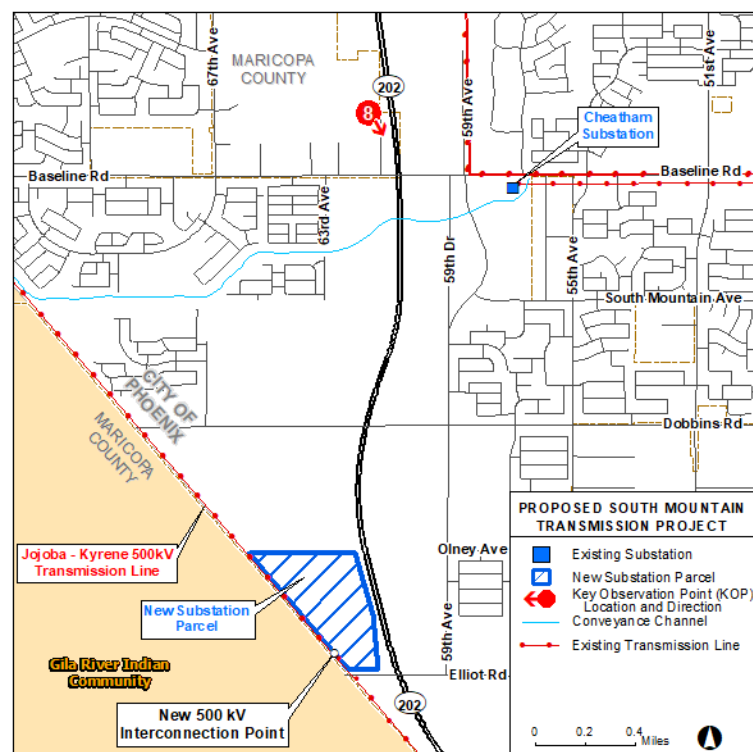
This is for graphic representation only, and exact structure locations have not been determined.



Proposed Conditions, Route N1
West of South 58th Avenue Looking West

KOP 7

Figure E-8b

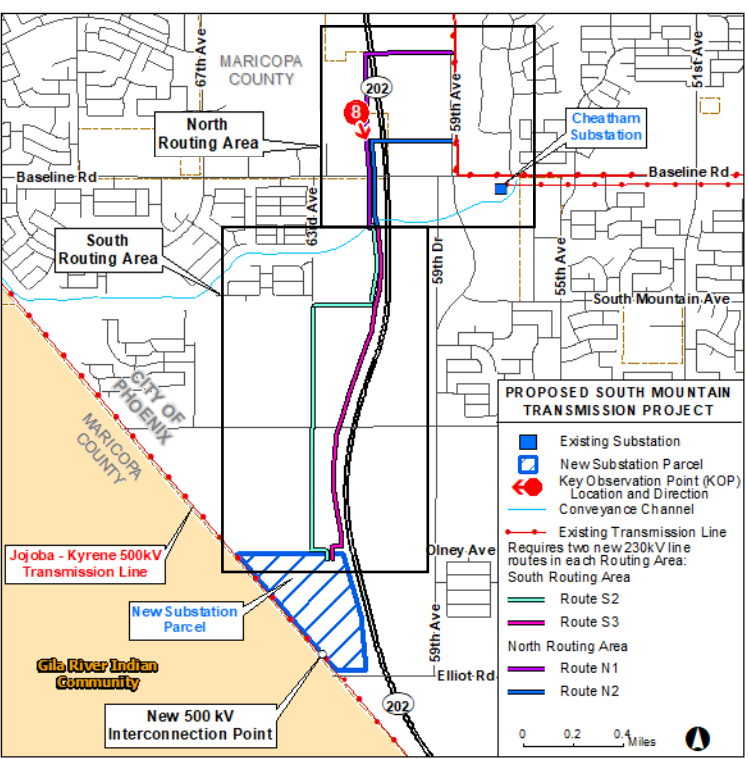


Existing Conditions
South 62nd Avenue Looking Southeast

KOP 8

Figure E-9a

This is for graphic representation only, and exact structure locations have not been determined.

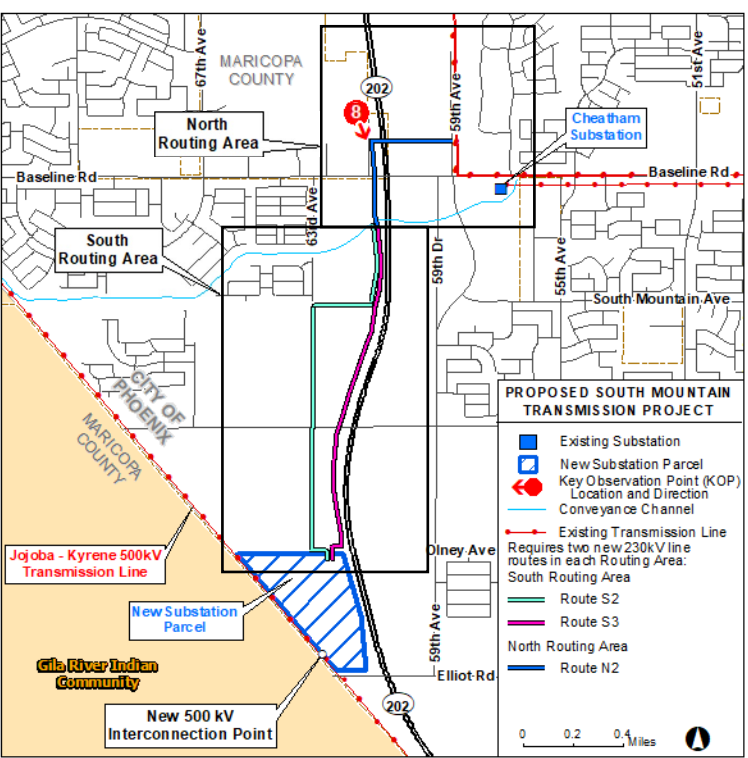


Proposed Conditions, Routes N1, N2, S2, S3
South 62nd Avenue Looking Southeast

KOP 8

Figure E-9b

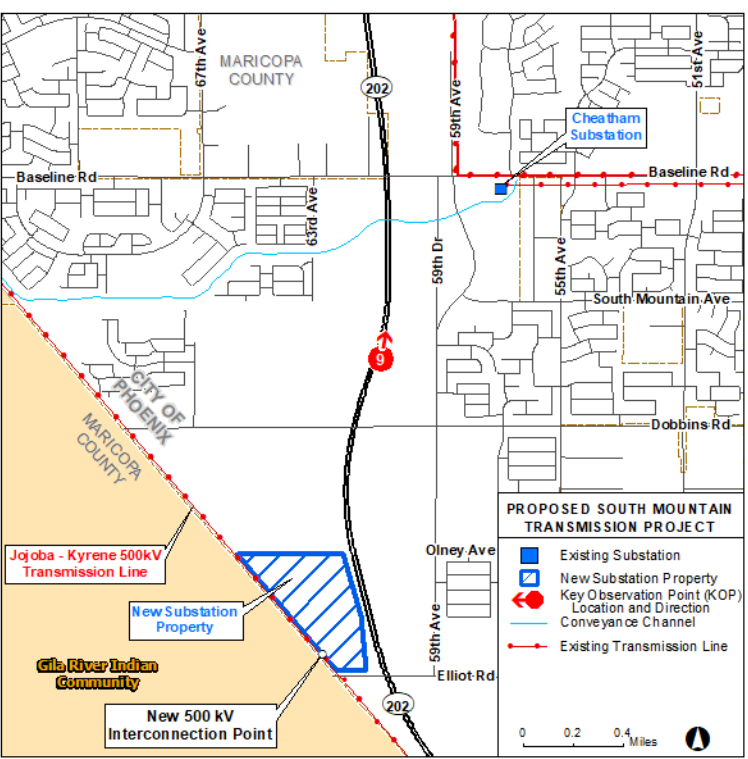
This is for graphic representation only, and exact structure locations have not been determined.



Proposed Conditions, Route N2, S2, S3
South 62nd Avenue Looking Southeast

KOP 8

Figure E-9c

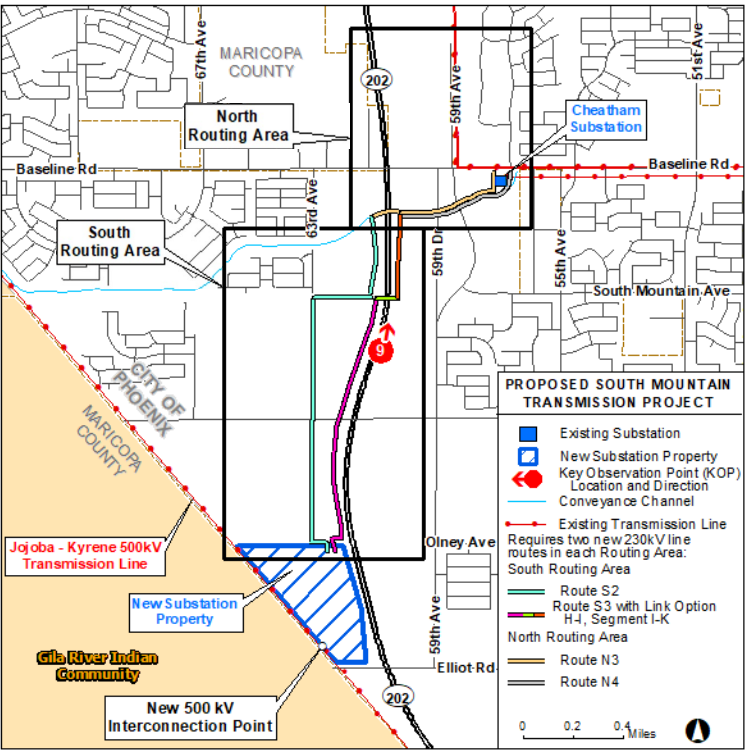


Existing Conditions
Loop 202 Northbound Looking Northeast

KOP 9

Figure E-10a

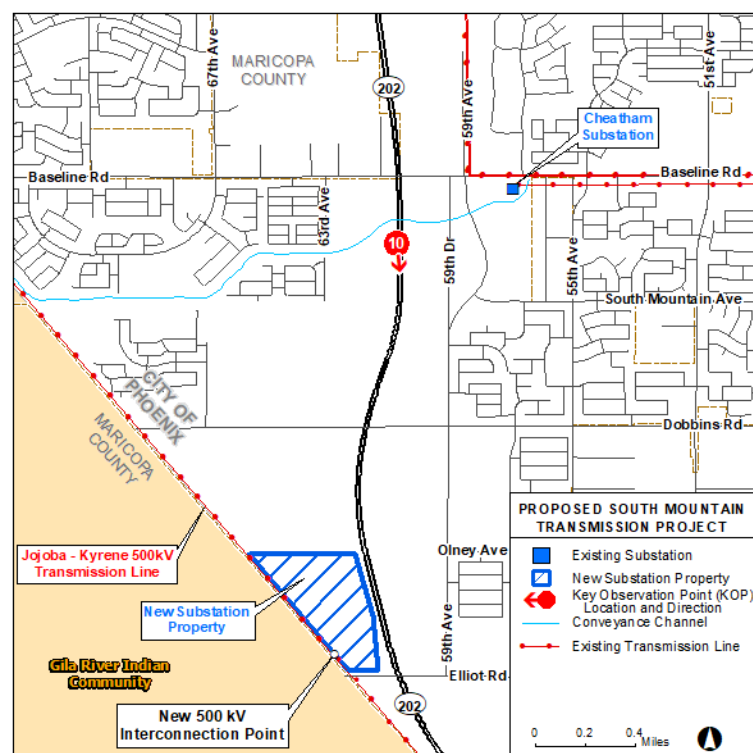
This is for graphic representation only, and exact structure locations have not been determined.



Proposed Conditions, Routes S2, S3 to Segments H-I-K, N2, N3
Loop 202 Northbound Looking Northeast

KOP 9

Figure E-10b

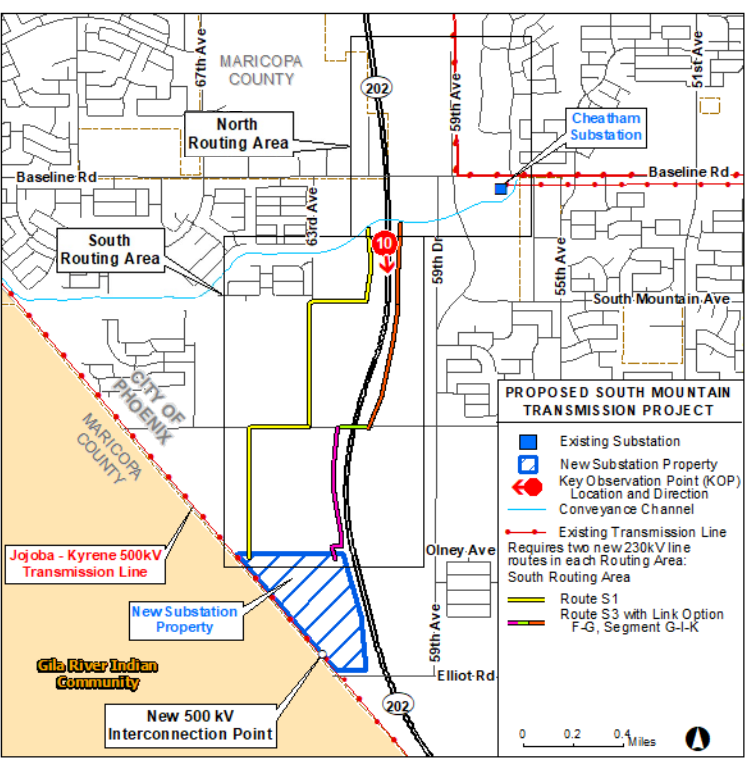


Existing Conditions
Loop 202 Southbound Looking South

KOP 10

Figure E-11a

This is for graphic representation only, and exact structure locations have not been determined.

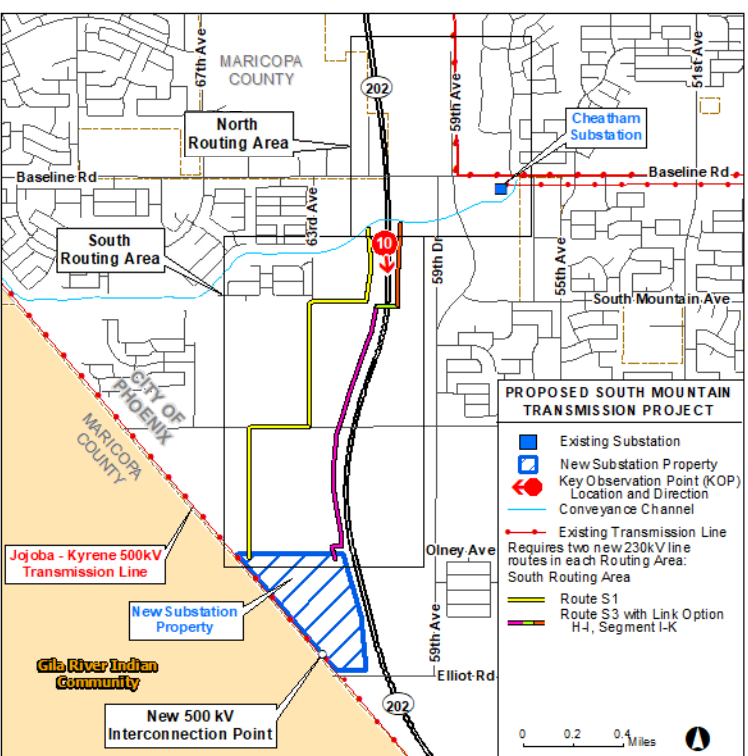


Proposed Conditions, Routes S1, S3 to Segments F-G-I-K
Loop 202 Southbound Looking South

KOP 10

Figure E-11b

This is for graphic representation only, and exact structure locations have not been determined.



Proposed Conditions, Routes S1, S3 to Segments H-I-K
Loop 202 Southbound Looking South

KOP 10 Figure E-11c

EXHIBIT E-1
CLASS 1 CULTURAL REPORT

SRP SOUTH MOUNTAIN TRANSMISSION PROJECT

CLASS I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY REPORT MARICOPA COUNTY ARIZONA

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ENCINITAS, CA 92024

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1 Regional Location
2 Project Location
3 Previous Investigations

Confidential Appendices – Bound Separately: Not for public review

A: Previously Recorded Resources

ACRONYMS

A.D.	Anno Domini
APE	Area of Potential Effects
ASM	Arizona State Museum
AZSITE	Arizona's Online Cultural Resource Inventory
B.C.	Before Christ
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
GLO	General Land Office
GRIC	Gila River Indian Community
kV	kilovolt
LARC	Library and Archives
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SMT	South Mountain Transmission Project
SPRR	Southern Pacific Railroad
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The following Class I cultural resources report was prepared on behalf of the Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District (SRP), in support of the proposed South Mountain Transmission Project (SMT Project or Project) (**Figure 1**).

This Project consists of two new 230 kilovolt (kV) double circuit transmission lines and associated interconnection facilities designed to provide the necessary energy and reliability to serve expected load growth in Laveen Village in the City of Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona. In addition to the new transmission lines, the Project involves the construction of a new substation on SRP-owned land located directly west of State Route 202 (Loop 202) and adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Gila River Indian Community (GRIC) in Laveen Village. The Project requires a direct connection to SRP's 230 kV and 500 kV transmission networks by constructing new transmission lines to connect the new substation to a nearby 230 kV source at the existing Anderson – Orme 230 kV transmission line. SRP Specifically proposes to construct the following components (**Figure 2**):

- The New substation located directly west of Loop 202 and adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Gila River Indian Community
- Two new overhead double-circuit 230 kV transmission lines from the new substation to the existing Anderson – Orme 230 kV transmission line.
- New overhead 500 kV transmission line from the existing Jojoba - Kyrene 500 kV transmission line to the new substation.

The Project consists of multiple alternative transmission right-of-way alignments. Collectively, these alignments constitute the Project's APE for physical effects.

Eight cultural resources were identified within the APE, four of which, AZ T:12:9(ASM), AZ T:12:14(PG), AZ T:12:91(ASM), and AZ T:12:204(ASM), are archaeological sites determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). One archaeological site, AZ T:12:92(ASM), has not been evaluated but is assumed to be eligible for the NRHP per SHPO guidance on the eligibility of ancient canals (SHPO 2022), and one historic-age resource, SMFA0010, has been determined eligible for listing on the NRHP. Two archaeological resources, AZ T:12:153(ASM) and AZ T:12:90(ASM), are ineligible for listing on the NRHP. Thirty-one additional cultural resources were identified within the 1-mile buffer, but outside of the APE.

The majority of the APE has been subject to prior cultural resources survey, however only approximately 38 percent of the APE has been surveyed in the last 10 years. Despite the prior surveys, we recommend that SRP conduct new Class III surveys of the proposed facilities and selected alternative transmission line, where feasible, prior to construction.

2.0 METHODS

The previously recorded cultural resources and investigations in the APE, plus a 1-mile-wide buffer, were examined using existing data to determine if known cultural resources would be potentially impacted by the Project. The Arizona State Museum (ASM) Archaeological Records Office search was conducted in April 2024 and revised in August 2024. In addition to the ASM records search, sources consulted include the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) database, the AZSITE database, the ASM Library and Archives (LARC) online catalog, records of the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the City of Phoenix Archaeologist Office and Historic Preservation Office, the Arizona Historic Bridge Inventory, ADOT Portal, and SRP cultural resource records. The record search area covered over 14 square miles and approximately 274 acres, of which 105 acres (38 percent) are covered by surveys conducted within the past 10 years.

Additional research was focused on the identification of historic-era resources within the Project vicinity. Historic maps of the Project area reviewed included 1868, 1900, 1919, 1920, and 1923 original survey plat maps (BLM GLO 1868, 1900, 1919, 1920, and 1923); USGS 1:12,000 and 1:62,500 scale maps (Phoenix 1912, 1914 and 1952; Laveen 1952, 1967, and 1973) (USGS 2024). Aerial photographs consulted include Maricopa County aerial photography from 1955, 1958, 1961, 1962, 1966, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, and 1973 (Maricopa County 2024).

To develop the historic period context of the Project area, secondary sources were consulted, including David Myrick's *Railroads of Arizona* series, government records including National Register documentation for the Salt River Project, and the document collections of the Laveen Community Council. Statewide historic contexts consulted include *Good Roads Everywhere: A History of Road Building in Arizona* (Keane and Bruder 2004), *Transcontinental Railroading in Arizona, 1878-1940* (Janus 1989), *Lifeline to the Desert: Water Utilization and Technology in Arizona's Historic Era, 1540-1960* (Steele and Gilpin 2004), and the *City of Phoenix Historic Preservation Office Laveen Village Historic Property Survey* (Bethke 2007).

3.0 CULTURAL SETTING

The generally accepted culture history of Southern Arizona spans at least the last 11,500 years. More detailed overviews can be found in Bryce et al. (2024).

Precontact Period

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

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

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

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

Many antecedents of Hohokam cultural attributes imply in-situ development of Hohokam society from earlier populations (Bayman 2001; Cable and Doyel 1987; Doyel 1991; Wilcox 1979). The Hohokam sequence begins with the Pioneer Period (A.D. 450-750), which is marked by the introduction of decorated pottery (Ciolek-Torrello 1995). Over the next five centuries, residents of the middle Gila River valley manufactured decorated pottery on a large scale and supplied it throughout the Phoenix Basin, including the Salt River valley (Abbott 2009). The Hohokam tradition 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 Colonial Period (A.D. 750-950) saw Hohokam influence spread beyond the Phoenix Basin to northern and southern Arizona (Blythe et al. 2024). Ballcourts first appeared during this period,

suggesting changes to social structure and possible influence from Mesoamerica. Other changes during this period include an increase in ritual paraphernalia and cremation mortuary features, larger villages with clustered pithouses, larger canal systems, and intricate pottery design.

During the Sedentary Period (A.D. 950-1075), villages became larger but were centered on smaller social groups of four to five households, often with their own cemetery. Hohokam canal systems were at their greatest extent during this period, irrigating up to 70,000 acres of agricultural fields across four main systems. Ballcourts likely formed the nexus of trade networks at the beginning of the period, but by A.D. 1070 appear to have fallen out of use. By the end of this period, many sites were abandoned, including several major villages, and population was concentrated in the Phoenix Basin. (Blyther et al. 2024).

The Classic Period (A.D. 1075-1450) saw changes in settlement patterns, architecture, mortuary patterns, material culture, and ideology. During the Santan phase (A.D. 1075-1150), public buildings were constructed of adobe walls on platform mounds. The Soho phase (A.D. 1150-1300) saw the first narrow-walled adobe structures, which included residential architecture, as well as ballcourts replaced by large platform mounds with rooms on top. Inhumations became more common. In the Civano phase (A.D. 1300-1375), polychrome ceramics replaced red-on-buff pottery. Canal systems appear to have been community-controlled, and agricultural intensification appears to have resulted in the congregation of population into large villages. Though still debated, the Polvorón phase (A.D. 1375-1450) aligns with a decrease in population and a return to pithouses (Blythe et al. 2024).

Post-Classic/Protohistoric Period

The Post-Classic/Protohistoric period (ca. A.D. 1450 to 1690) is generally defined as the interval between the end of the Hohokam Classic period and the earliest evidence of Spanish contact when the Project area was inhabited by the Akimel O'odham and, beginning in the mid-1800s, the Piipash, who settled in the Maricopa Colony area immediately northwest of the project (Gilpin and Phillips 1998, GRIC 2024). Extensive studies from the large village site of Sacatón, having been continuously occupied since prior to A.D. 1600, provides support to statements for cultural continuity between the Hohokam and the Akimel O'odham (Loendorf et al. 2013). Together with the ethnohistoric and ethnographic data, data were collected for ancillary studies for obsidian sourcing, projectile point typology, ceramic typology, architectural design, and subsistence practices that support a continuous relationship to the Hohokam.

Spanish exploration of the southwest began in earnest following the 1528-1536 trek of Cabeza de Vaca, including the Coronado Expedition of 1540-1542, the Espejo Expedition of 1582-1583, and the Oñate expeditions between 1598 and 1604. Missionization of the Hopi and Zuni began in 1629. However, the Pueblo Revolt in 1680 drove the Spanish out of the west until the reconquest of the Pueblo country in 1692. Father Eusebio Kino, based in Sonora, Mexico, began missionary activities in southern Arizona in 1691. Between 1692 and 1699, he made several trips among the Pima along the lower Santa Cruz and San Pedro rivers and along the Gila River between Casa Grande and Gila Bend and may have visited with O'odham living near the confluence of the Gila and Salt Rivers, just northwest of the Project area (Gilpin and Phillips 1998).

Historic Period

The Historic period in Arizona dates roughly from 1753, the founding of the first permanent Spanish settlement, to 1954.

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

Arizona north of the Gila River became part of the United States in 1848, although the American phase did not officially begin until 1853, when the remainder of what is now Arizona was sold to the United States by Mexico as part of the Gadsden Purchase. During the Mexican-American War, American military forces passed through southern Arizona on their way to California, commonly using ancient 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 (Keane and Bruder 2004).

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

Prior to the arrival of the railroad, long distance travel and freight transport were conducted by wagon roads, many of which followed older native and military roads. The main routes were constructed by the US Army, including Cooke's Wagon Road, built by the Mormon Battalion in 1846-1847, which would later be utilized by as Butterfield Overland Trial. After the establishment of the Arizona Territory in 1863, wagon roads expanded with the establishment of mail routes and with the charter of private companies to construct toll roads. Most other wagon roads were funded locally or privately (Keane and Bruder 2004).

After the successful completion of the first transcontinental railroad in 1869, a southern railroad route was being explored as an option to move goods and people across the country in a timely fashion. The Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) arrived in Maricopa Station, modern Heaton, on April 29, 1879. The Welton-Phoenix-Mesa-Eloy segment of the SPRR was constructed in 1926 to provide mainline access to Phoenix, which had developed into Arizona's most important city by the mid-1920s. It spurs off the mainline in Wellton and travels through Phoenix, Tempe, Mesa, Gilbert, and Coolidge before rejoining the mainline at Eloy (Janus 1989). The spur line is located about 4 miles north of the Project area.

The Salt River Project was one of the first five reclamation projects authorized by the National Reclamation Act of 1902. It included the construction of Roosevelt Dam, completed in 1911, to generate hydroelectric power; as well as storage and diversion dams and an extensive canal system

to provide municipal and agricultural water for the entire region, including to the Laveen area. Reclamation's Salt River Project is currently operated and maintained by SRP. With a reliable water supply, agriculture in the region expanded rapidly through the 1910s, especially cotton early on and citrus in the 1930s. It also allowed the explosive growth of Phoenix and surrounding communities (MacDonald and Bailey 2017).

The Laveen area was first settled by Euroamericans in the 1880s for farming and dairy (Bethke 2007). In the early 1900s, Walter Laveen homesteaded the area surrounding the intersection of Dobbins Road and 51st Avenue (approximately 1.4 miles east of the APE). Along with a dairy, he established a general store, donated land for a schoolhouse (opened in 1913) and became the first postmaster of Laveen in 1918. Until SRP constructed the Roosevelt Dam in 1911, the community was isolated from Phoenix by the Salt River, with no crossing in the local area.

In 1919, Armon Deconda "Dee" Cheatham bought the general store and land from Walter Laveen, took over as postmaster, and gradually expanded the dairy enterprise to the north and south for the next several decades (*ibid.*). Other agriculture in the area included cotton and hay. Part of Laveen was annexed by the City of Phoenix in 1995. The Cheatham dairy shut down in 2003, selling most of the land to developers.

4.0 PREVIOUS RESEARCH

The records search of the APE combined with a 1-mile buffer was examined to identify any potential for impacts to cultural resources associated with the proposed Project. The ASM records search, which included the mapped locations of prior projects, revealed that ten previous investigations have been conducted within the APE, one of which was conducted in the past ten years (**Table 1 and Figure 3**). An additional 21 mapped investigations have been conducted outside of the APE but within one mile (**Table 2 and Figure 3**). The City of Phoenix Archaeology Office (CAO) identified 53 more projects within the one-mile search buffer but did not provide maps of these projects (**Table 3**). Twenty-nine of these were completed in the last 10 years, a testament to the area's recent growth. Some of the CAO projects are within the APE, but their precise locations and boundaries are not known to the authors. Some of the 10-or-more-year-old projects also may be duplicates of the projects included in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1. Previous Investigations Intersecting the APE (N=10)					
Report ID	Year	Author	Project	Company	Location to Project Route
87-002.ASU	1987	Rice, Glen E., and Todd Bostwick	Southwest Loop Freeway	ASU Office of Cultural Resource Management	Intersects routes N1, N2, N3, N4, S1, S2, S3, S4
1995-263.ASM	1995	Robinson, Christine K.	59 th Avenue	Soil Systems, Inc.	Intersects routes N1, N2, N3, N4
2001-108.ASM	2001	Rogge, A. E.	Laveen Area Conveyance Channel	URS Corporation	Intersects routes N3, N4, S4
2003-600.ASM	2003	Hart, David	Survey of 40 Acres at 55 th Avenue and Baseline Road	Northland Research, Inc.	Intersects route N4
2003-1499.ASM	2005	Darling, J. Andrew	Five Alternative Alignments in the South Mountain Freeway Corridor Study Area	Gila River Indian Community	Intersects routes N1, N2, S1, S2, S3, S4
2005-147.ASM	2005	Kennedy, Kimberly R.	Baseline Road Sewer, 59 th to 71 Avenues	Carter & Burgess, Inc.	Intersects routes N1, N2
2009-122.ASM	2009	Brodbeck, Mark	South Mountains EIS 2009	HDR Engineering, Inc.	Intersects routes N1, N2, N3, N4, S3
2011-567.ASM	2011	Yunker, Brian	Evergreen 63 rd Avenue and South Mountain Survey	Soil Systems, Inc.	Intersects route S1
2012-11.ASM	2012	Breternitz, Cory Dale	HDR, COP, H2O Survey	Soil Systems, Inc.	Intersects routes N1, N2, N3, N4
PGM 2021-060	2022	Dytchkowskyj, Deanna	134.04 Acres of Private Land for a Proposed Solar Development in Laveen Village	PaleoWest, LLC	Intersects routes S1, S2, S3, S4

Table 2 Previous Investigations within the 1-mile buffer (N = 21)				
Report ID	Year	Author	Project	Company
1988-4.ASM	1988	Roth, Barb	Calmat Co. State Land Survey	Unknown
1992-239.ASM	1992	Crary, Joseph	Tucson-Phoenix III	Archaeological Consulting Services
1994 – 6.ASM	1994	Douglas, Diane L.	Class III Survey of Proposed Quarry at Salt River	Archaeological Consulting Services
1997-202.ASM	1997	Rogge, A. E.	51 st Avenue – Lower Buckeye Road to the Boundary o	Dames & Moore
1999 –486.ASM	1999	Larkin, Robert	Anasazi Door, LLC Project	Stantec
1999-521.ASM/SHPO-2000-2126	1999	Grafil, L. S., and H. S. Schaafsma	Laveen Sewer Relief	Logan Simpson Design, Inc.
2001-505.ASM/SHPO-2001-1609	2001	Slawson, L.	Fowler Survey	Aztlan Archaeology, Inc.
2003-71.ASM	2003	Clark, Tiffany C.	HDR5	Desert Archaeology, Inc.
2003-1485.ASM	2003	Clark, Tiffany C.	67 th Avenue Water Transmission Main Archaeology	Desert Archaeology, Inc.
2004-118.ASM	2004	Marshall, John T.	67 th Avenue and Baseline Road Survey	Northland Research, Inc.
2004-461.ASM	2004	Kober, Brent	Baseline and 51 st Avenue Survey	Northland Research, Inc.
2004-1084.ASM/SHPO-2002-1022	2004	Brown, Gregory B.	Laveen Pump Station	Logan Simpson Design, Inc.
2004-1833.ASM	2004	Shaw, Chester W., Jr.	51st Avenue and Dobbins Road Survey	Northland Research, Inc.
2005-51.ASM	2005	David, Stephen	Baseline/51st	Professional Archeological Services & Technology
2006-408.ASM	2006	Moore, Scotty B.	51 st Avenue and Elliot Road Survey	Northland Research, Inc.
2008-480.ASM	2008	Ryan, Kimberly	51 st Ave (Dobbins-LACC)	EcoPlan Associates, Inc.
2009-385.ASM	2009	Stokes, Robert J.	67 th Avenue Crossing at Silver River	Archaeological Consulting Services
2009-576.ASM	2009	Erickson, Kirsten	PHO Laveen Ranch	URS Corporation
2011-514.ASM	2011	Moses, James	PHO Beverly	Antigua Archaeology, LLC
2020-245.ASM	2020	Kovalchik, Jacob	Southern Avenue: 51 st Avenue to 37 th Lane	Archaeological Consulting Services
2021-83.ASM	2021	Fjerstad, Branden	Ashton Woods – Estrella Crossing Reclamation Easement	SWCA Environmental Consultants, Inc.

Table 3. Previous Investigations within the 1-mile buffer (CAO) (N=53)					
Report ID	Year	Author	Project	Company	Project Type
1999-013	2000	Grafil, Linda S.	75 th Ave Waterline, Survey	Logan Simpson	Survey
1999-013	2001	Brown, Gregory	75 th Ave Waterline, Preliminary Report	Logan Simpson	Testing, data recovery
1999-013	2001	Courtright, J. Scott	75 th Ave Waterline, Preliminary Report of Additional Testing	Logan Simpson	Preliminary testing
1999-013	2001	Courtright, J. Scott	75 th Ave Waterline, Final Report	Logan Simpson	Testing, data recovery
2000-044	2001	Clark, Tiffany, and T. Kathleen Henderson	67 th Ave. Sewer	Desert Archaeology	Monitoring and testing
2002-045	2004	Clark, Tiffany	67 th Ave/Baseline	Desert Archaeology	Testing
2005-049	2006	Mitchell, Douglas R., and Chris North	Testing at Two Sites in the Laveen Farms Development	SWCA	Testing
2006-014	2009	Ryan, Kimberly, and Jill Heilman	51 st Ave: LACC to 200' North of Dobbins	EcoPlan	Testing
2006-027	2006	Gage, Gina S.	Survey of 78.7 Acres NW of Dobbins Road and 67 th Ave. McClellan Ranch	Northland	Survey
2014-025	2015	Brodbeck, Mark	South Mountain Freeway, W59 and E1 Alignments	HDR	Survey
2014-025	2016	Bartholomew, Alan L., and Mark Brodbeck	South Mountain Freeway, EIS Reevaluation	HDR	Survey
2014-025	2016	Chenault, Mark	South Mountain Freeway, AZ T:12:423(ASM) Data Recovery, Preliminary	HDR	Testing
2014-025	2017	Bowler, Maggie R.	South Mountain Freeway, EIS Reevaluation	AZTEC	Survey
2014-025	2017	Bowler, Maggie, Deil R. Lundin, and Chris Papalas	South Mountain Freeway, EIS Reevaluation	AZTEC	Survey
2014-025	2017	Brodbeck, Mark	South Mountain Freeway, Three Parcels	HDR	Survey
2014-025	2017	Chenault, Mark L.	South Mountain Freeway, AZ T:12:423(ASM) Data Recovery, Preliminary	WestLand	Data Recovery
2014-025	2017	Chenault, Mark L.	South Mountain Freeway, Site 423 West Phase I Data Recovery, Preliminary	WestLand	Data Recovery
2014-025	2017	Chenault, Mark L.	South Mountain Freeway, Site 423 West Phase II Data Recovery, Preliminary	WestLand	Data Recovery

Table 3. Previous Investigations within the 1-mile buffer (CAO) (N=53)					
Report ID	Year	Author	Project	Company	Project Type
2014-025	2017	Chenault, Mark L.	South Mountain Freeway, AZ T:12:204(ASM) Data Recovery, Preliminary	WestLand	Data recovery
2014-025	2018	Charest, Jeffrey	Site 91-W-FW EOF Report	Westland	Data recovery
2018-012	2023	Klebacha, Caroline	Legacy at Hudson Commons	PaleoWest	Survey
2019-005	2019	Stone, Bradford W.	Hancock South Mountain	WestLand	Survey
2019-005	2019	Bernatchez, Jocelyn A.	Hancock South Mountain	Westland	Testing
2019-032	2023	Arp, Ryan, and Steve Swanson	McClellan Ranch, AZ T:12:9(ASM)	EPG/Terracon	Data recovery
2019-092	2019	Hayden, Caitlin	Estrella Crossing Survey	SWCA	Survey
2019-093	2021	Arp, Ryan, Chris Papalas, and Steve Swanson	67 th Avenue & Dobbins Survey	EPG	Survey
2019-101	2020	Green, Cory, and Chad V. Kirvan	59 th Ave & Southern, End of Fieldwork Report	PaleoWest	Testing
2019-101	2022	Forest, Marion, Chad V Kirvan, and Angela Huster	59 th Ave & Southern, Archaeological Investigations	PaleoWest	Data recovery
2020-067	2020	Papalas, Christopher A., and Ryan Arp	61 st Ave & Baseline Survey	EPG	Survey
2021-024	2021	Arp, Ryan, and Steve Swanson	Survey of 28 Acres at the Northwest Corner of 59 th Ave and Dobbins	EPG	Survey
2021-048	2022	Chamorro, Sebastian	Laveen Park Place (South of Conveyance Channel)	PaleoWest	Testing
2021-050	2021	Arp, Ryan, and Steve Swanson	Dobbins Park	EPG/Terracon	Testing
2021-060	2022	Dytchkowskyj, Deanna	West Dobbins & Loop 202 Class III	PaleoWest	Survey
2022-014	2022	Deats, Jennifer K., Deanna Dytchkowskyj, and Angela Hunter	59 th & Dobbins Development Class III	PaleoWest	Survey
2023-017	2023	Schroeder, David	Dobbins 202 West Class III	PaleoWest	Survey
ADOT	1987	Bostwick, Todd, and Glen E. Rice	Southwest Freeway Loop	COP	Survey
ADOT	2005	Darling, J. Andrew	South Mountain Freeway, Five Alternative Alignments	GRIC CRMP	Survey

Table 3. Previous Investigations within the 1-mile buffer (CAO) (N=53)					
Report ID	Year	Author	Project	Company	Project Type
N/A	1995	Owens, Jeffrey D.	59 th Ave: Southern to Dobbins	Soil Systems, Inc.	Survey
N/A	2003	Marshall, John T.	67 th Ave./Baseline Rd.	Northland	Survey
N/A	2007	Howard, Jerry B.	Laveen #8 School	Howard Archaeological Surveys	Survey
Private	2000	Ellis, J. Grace	Phoenix Waterline, 35 th Ave/Broadway to 67 th Ave/Baseline	Soil Systems, Inc.	Survey
Private	2003	Marshall, John T.	Laveen Meadows Project	Northland	Testing
Private	2004	North, Chris, John M. Lindly, and Ronald F. Ryden	Testing Near AZ T:12:90(ASM)	SWCA	Testing
Private	2005	Lindly, John M.	Pueblo Primero	SWCA	Monitoring and data recovery
Private	2009	Erickson, Kirsten, and A.E. (Gene) Rogge	Verizon Wireless PHO Laveen Ranch	URS	Survey
--	1994	Douglas, Diane	51 st Avenue Quarry	ACS	Survey
--	2003	Ryden, Ronald F., and Douglas R. Mitchell	67 th Ave/Baseline	SWCA	Testing
--	2005	Stephen, David V. M.	Baseline & 51 st Ave.	Archaeological Research Services	Survey
--	2005	Self, William	SFPP LP East Line Extension	William Self Associates	Survey
--	2007	Ravesloot, John C., M. Kyle Woodson, and Michael J. Boley	SFPP LP East Line Extension	William Self Associates	Testing and data recovery
--	2017	Charest, Jeffrey P.	South Mountain Freeway, AZ T:12:91(ASM) Phase I Data Recovery, Preliminary	WestLand	Data recovery
--	2017	Chenault, Mark L.	South Mountain Freeway, AZ T:12:221(ASM) Phase II Data Recovery, Preliminary	WestLand	Data recovery
--	2018	Bowler, Maggie R.	Loop 202-South Mountain Freeway, EIS Reevaluation	AZTEC	Survey

Eight previously recorded cultural resource sites were identified intersecting the APE: archaeological sites AZ T:12:9(ASM), AZ T:12:14(PG), AZ T:12:90(ASM), AZ T:12:91(ASM),

AZ T12:92(ASM), AZ T:12:153(ASM), AZ T:12:204(ASM), and historic-age building SMFA0010 (**Table 4 and Confidential Appendices**). Thirty additional cultural resources were identified outside of the APE but within the 1-mile buffer of the APE (**Table 5 and Confidential Appendices**). As shown on the Howard and Huckleberry Canal Maps (as depicted in AZSite 2024), three ancient canals are projected to intersect Project routes N1, N2, and S4 (**Confidential Appendices**). Several historic-age open and piped lateral canals intersect the Project, at routes N1, N2, N3, N4, S1, S2, S3, and S4; most of these are managed by SRP and none of them are designated historic laterals or eligible for listing on the NRHP per the 2013 Programmatic Agreement between Reclamation, SHPO, and SRP regarding operations and maintenance of the Salt River Project canals.

Table 4. Previously Identified Sites within the APE (N=8)				
Agency Number	Site Type	Site Description	NRHP Status	Location to Project Route
AZ T:12:9(ASM)	Prehistoric/historic	Villa Buena (Prehistoric Village Hohokam Classic/Pre-Classic)	Eligible (SHPO 2005-1703)	Intersects route S1
AZ T:12:14(PG)	Prehistoric	Hohokam site – artifact scatter	Eligible (ADOT 2016)	Intersects routes S1 and S2
AZ T:12:90(ASM)	Prehistoric	Hohokam site – artifact scatter	Recommended ineligible (2001)	Intersects route N1
AZ T:12:91(ASM)	Prehistoric	Hohokam site – trail, artifact scatter, possible human remains	Eligible (SHPO 2003–1890)	Intersects routes S1, S2, S3, and S4
AZ T:12:92(ASM)	Prehistoric	Hohokam site – Prehistoric Canal	Assumed eligible (SHPO 2022)	Intersects routes N3 and N4
AZ T:12:153(ASM)	Historic	Maricopa Drain – 8-mile earthen channel	Ineligible (SHPO 2011-0659)	Intersects routes N1, N2, N3, and N4
AZ T:12:204(ASM)	Prehistoric	Low density artifact scatter (Hohokam Colonial Period)	Eligible (SHPO 2003-1890)	Intersects route N1
SMFA0010	Historic	Colvin-Tyson/Barnes Dairy barn	Recommended eligible (2005)	Intersects route S4

Table 5. Previously Identified Sites within the 1-mile buffer (N= 30)			
Agency Number	Site Type	Site Description	NRHP Status
AZ T:12:11(ASM)	Prehistoric	Pueblo Primero- High density artifact scatter (Hohokam Pre-Classic/Classic Period)	Recommended eligible (2003)
AZ T:12:52(ASU)	Historic	Relocated adobe	Unknown
AZ T:12:55(ASU)	Prehistoric	Hohokam site – artifact sherds, flakes, ground stone, and slag. Prehistoric Canal	Assumed eligible (SHPO 2022)
AZ T:12:87(ASM)	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter along prehistoric canal	Ineligible (SHPO 2008-1306)

Table 5. Previously Identified Sites within the 1-mile buffer (N= 30)			
Agency Number	Site Type	Site Description	NRHP Status
AZ T:12:88(ASM)	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter along prehistoric canal	Ineligible (SHPO 2008-1306)
AZ T:12:133(ASM)	Prehistoric	Hohokam Late Pre-Classic to Early Classic Period artifact scatter	Ineligible (SHPO 2002-1022), recommended eligible (COA)
AZ T:12:134(ASM)	Multi-component	Historic canal and multi-component artifact scatter	Eligible (CAO)
AZ T:12:138(ASM)	Prehistoric	Pueblo Primero – Hohokam habitation, canal, ballcourt	Eligible (SHPO 2009-0622)
AZ T:12:142(ASM)	Prehistoric	Canal Laveen – Hohokam irrigation canal	Eligible (SHPO 2014-0436)
AZ T:12:143(ASM)	Prehistoric	South Branch Canal – Hohokam irrigation canal	Assumed eligible (SHPO 2022)
AZ T:12:151(ASM)	Prehistoric	Habitation site including hearths, thermal pit, and artifact scatters	Eligible (SHPO 2003-1890)
AZ T:12:186(ASM)	Prehistoric	Hohokam Pre-Classic/Classic Period site – artifact scatter	Recommended eligible (2003)
AZ T:12:205(ASM)	Multi-component	Artifact scatter, disturbed	Eligible (SHPO 2003-1890)
AZ T:12:221(ASM)	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter, low density	Eligible (SHPO 2003-1890)
AZ T:12:423(ASM)	Multi-component	Hohokam Canal Primero and artifact scatter, historic Canal León	Eligible (SHPO 2003-1890)
AZ T:12:441(ASM)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Midvale T1S R2E S5	Prehistoric	Unknown prehistoric site	Unknown
NA15677	Prehistoric	Structural mound – (Hohokam Classic Period)	Unknown (likely eligible)
SMFA0008	Historic	Tyson farmhouse (1930)	Recommended contributing (2005)
SMFA0009	Historic	Colvin farmhouse (1921)	Recommended ineligible (2005)
SMFA0013	Historic	Hackin farmhouse (1930)	Recommended ineligible (2005)
SMFA0014	Historic	Hackin farmhouse (1943)	Recommended ineligible (2005)
SMFA0015	Historic	Hackin horse barn	Recommended ineligible (2005)
SMFA0016	Historic	Hackin dairy barn	Recommended eligible (2005)

Table 5. Previously Identified Sites within the 1-mile buffer (N= 30)			
Agency Number	Site Type	Site Description	NRHP Status
SMFA0017	Historic	Hudson farmhouse	Recommended contributing (2005)
SMFA0018	Historic	Hudson machine shed	Recommended contributing (2005)
SMFA0019	Historic	Hudson stave silos	Recommended eligible (2005)
SMFA0020	Historic	Hudson garage/apartment	Recommended contributing (2005)
SMFA0021	Historic	Hudson capacity barn	Recommended contributing (2005)
Site No. 13	Historic	George Cheatham House	Recommended eligible (City HPO 2007)

AZ T:12:9(ASM) Villa Buena, Prehistoric Village Hohokam Classic/Pre-Classic

This resource, reported to be three or more ball courts in 1928, was updated by J.E. Ayres (1964) and was updated with a survey by Brenda Randolph (2005). The site is located on a privately-owned, plowed agricultural field intersected by municipal road and lateral canal rights-of-way. The area has been somewhat disturbed by farming straddling the GRIC boundary. Recorders noted a high density artifact scatter present in the cotton fields north and south of Dobbins Road. Thousands of ceramics, hundreds of chipped artifacts, and over twenty ground stone items were present. Some Historic Period American items were also present (aqua glass and a painted pop bottleneck). The site was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D, with SHPO concurrence (SHPO-2005-1703, August 16, 2006). Portions of the site have been subject to recent testing and data recovery excavations (Arp and Swanson 2021, 2023)

AZ T:12:14(PG) – Hohokam Site

This prehistoric Hohokam site includes Preclassic and Classic components. Informants in 1939 stated that manos, metates, and large and small well-polished axes had been encountered by plowing. The resource was recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP, and portions were investigated in association with the South Mountain Freeway project (COA report 2014-025 - Charest 2018).

AZ T:12:90(ASM) – Hohokam site – artifact scatter

This Hohokam site is located in plowed fields on the south side of the Salt River floodplain. Surface artifacts observed include sherds (Salt Red, Wingfield Plain, and red-on-buff), ground stone (mano and metate fragments), chipped stone (basalt cores, choppers, and flakes; obsidian), and slag. Extensive testing was conducted in 2001 (2004-1084.ASM) that revealed significant disturbance from prior farming. Subsurface finds included historic era water control features, historic artifacts, and a small number of prehistoric artifacts, primarily ceramics. The resource was

recommended ineligible for the NRHP. A 2013 survey noted extensive impacts to the portion of the site along Southern Avenue from sewer line trenching.

AZ T:12:91(ASM) – Hohokam artifact scatter, human remains

This resource was originally recorded by Jeffery D. Owens (1995) and then updated by J Andrew Darling (2005). It is a Hohokam site located 1.5 miles south of the Salt River on a terrace by 59th Avenue. The site consists of a short trail leading to a circular cleared area, a small rock ring, and a large rock ground stone. Chipped stone artifacts are present at surface level and in dense quantities. Fragments of stone tools primarily consisting of hammer stones, cores, chippers, and large basalt flakes are present. Both jars and bowls are present including Gila Bend, Salt Red, Gila Plain, and unidentified Red-on-Buffs. Additionally, human remains are present as reported by a local farmer who found an ax and human bone at the site (Bostwick and Rice 1987). The updated survey in 2005 mention no extant remains at this site on the ground surface, although intact subsurface deposits may exist below the plow zone (Darling 2005). The site was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D with SHPO concurrence (SHPO-2003-1890, August 7, 2005).

AZ T:12:92(ASM) - Prehistoric Hohokam site – canal

The resource was originally recorded by Jeffery D. Owens (1995). The site consists of a potential Hohokam irrigation canal. The feature is described as a narrow, slightly depressed channel containing dark, organic soils. The feature extends 600 meters from 59th Avenue to 275 meters south of Baseline Road. No additional cultural features were associated with the site. The site has not been individually evaluated for eligibility for listing in the NRHP but, as a projected Hohokam irrigation canal, is assumed eligible per SHPO guidance (SHPO 2022).

AZ T:12:153(ASM) - Historic Maricopa Drain

The site, an in-use historic structure, consists of the Maricopa Drain, which was constructed in the 1920s according to SRP archival documents (White et al. 2001). It is an 8-mile earthen channel which ranges in width between 10 to 30 feet. The drain has been clean and maintained, more intensively since the 1970s, and remains an unlined, earthen channel. Although the area in and around the feature has been somewhat modified, the drain remains functional. The 2001 recorder recommended the resource as eligible for NRHP listing, but an ASM report, submitted by Kirsten Erikson and A.E. Rogge (2009), mentions that a section of the channel was impacted and determined ineligible for NRHP listing (SHPO 2011-0659).

AZ T:12:204(ASM) - low density artifact scatter – Hohokam

The original recording was by J. Andrew Darling (2005). The artifact scatter is a Hohokam site dating to the colonial period. It contains multiple artifact types, mostly located on privately owned residential property. The site consists of ceramics and chipped stone, including two Gila Butte Red-on-Buff sherds and three Santa Cruz or Sacaton Red-on-buff sherds. Additionally, three basalt hammerstones, one ground stone fragment, and a shell bracelet fragment were present (Darling 2005). This site was determined for Eligible for listing the NRHP under Criterion D with SHPO concurrence (SHPO-2003-1890, August 7, 2006).

SMFA0010 – Colvin-Tyson/Barnes Dairy barn

This historic resource, a head-to-toe dairy barn, was built by the Barnes family ca. 1950 as part of their dairy operation. The barn is of concrete-block construction on a concrete slab foundation with

a low-pitch sheet metal roof. The property was recommended individually eligible for NRHP listing, and also as a contributor to a proposed historic rural streetscape that includes the portion of Dobbins Road bounded by 6102 and 6159 W Dobbins Road (Pratt 2005). It appears the SR 202L may have been designed to avoid this structure.

Historic Document Review

A review of historic maps and aerial photographs confirms the historic research and shows historic land use patterns. The project area is shown on the original survey maps from 1868, 1900, 1919, 1920, and 1921 plats show several plots of lands and unmarked wagon roads with little to no major development (BLM GLO 1868, 1900, 1919, 1920, and 1921).

The 1868 survey map for Township 1 North/Range 1 East shows a Salt River crossing through the southwest and southeastern portion of Section 25, heading eastwards, and a slough stream running through the northwestern and northeastern portion heading north. The survey map of Township 1 North, Range 2 East, also from 1868, depicts the Salt River fork within the southeastern portion of Township 1 North, Range 2 East, Section 30 moving westbound towards Section 29. The fork splits into the northern and southern channels which moves through the northwestern and southern portion of Section 29. Little to no change is shown on maps in this area between 1868 and 1900 (BLM GLO 1868, 1900).

In the survey map of 1900, Ivy's store is 0.4 miles southeast of the parcel of the proposed substation in Section 7 at the intersection of two dirt roads, which do not match any modern road corridors. The Whispering Tree Ranch today is near Ivy's store (BLM GLO 1900). In the 1920 plat, the southwestern portion of Township 1 South, Range 2 East, Section 7, the Gila River Indian Reservation border is 0.3 miles southwest from the parcel of the proposed substation. A dirt road marked "Road to Salt River" runs northbound through the southeast and northeast portion of Section 7, adjacent to the APE but then disappears 0.5 miles to the north (BLM GLO 1920). Sometime between 1900 and 1933, Sections 5-7 and Section 17-18 of Township 1 South, Range 2 East present several homesteads and land grants on both sides of the Gila River Reservation (BLM 2024).

The homesteads that are intersected by the APE are the homesteads of Chester Innis, Samuel G. Witten, and Ella Thompson within Section 7 of Township 1 South, Range 2 East (BLM 2024). In the southeastern portion of Section 6, the homesteads of Robert Azbill, Manuel R Contreras, and Edwin Oglesby are near the APE (BLM 2024). The APE heads through the northwestern corner of Section 5 and crosses through the homesteads of Francisco Angulo in the southern half of the northwest corner, the homestead of Franklin B Harvey, and the homestead of Roger G. Laveen (BLM 2024). The APE intersects with the property of Henry D. Underwood at Township 1 North, Range 2 East, Section 31 (BLM 2024). The survey map from 1921 for Township 1 South, Range 1 East, Section 1 shows the homestead of Dominique Claberot within the southern half of the northeast corner (BLM 2024).

The earliest USGS maps from 1912 and 1946 show large areas of undeveloped lands. The 1912-1913 Western Canal runs across the southeastern portion of Township 1 South, Range 2 East, Section 8 heading eastbound through Sections 9 and 12 and continues for several miles (USGS 1912, 1946). Between 1912 and 1914, the USGS topographical maps reveal little to no

development near the north or south routes. A branch of the canal runs parallel with the precursor to Elliot Road, one mile south of the parcel of the proposed substation and ends by the Gila River Indian Community boundary on the southwestern edge of Section 7 and the northern portion of Section 18. Little to no development occurs along Dobbins Road or West Baseline Road.

Another branch of the Western Canal is 0.45 miles east of the proposed substation parcel and the APE (USGS 1912, 1914, 1932, 1946). By 1952, this branch of the canal extended 0.5 miles west along the future West Olney Avenue through the middle portion of Section 7 and in between the new substation and the connecting northern routes (USGS 1952). Additionally, the main roads, such as 59th Avenue, appear 0.31 miles east. 51st avenue and the intersecting Dobbins Road develop into two lane highways (USGS 1952).

Centered on the intersection of Dobbins and 59th, the town of Laveen sits 1.75 miles east of the APE between the southeastern edge of Township 1 North, Range 2 East, Section 5, and the northeastern edge of Section 8. Areas around Maricopa Village develop further, and the Maricopa Village cemetery is placed near Dobbins Road on Township 1 South, Range 1 East, along the southeastern edge of Section 2 and the northeastern edge of Section 11, 1.6 miles west of the APE. (USGS 1952).

Between 1953 and 1973, a few more urban and residential developments emerge. In 1967, a few silos are constructed on the northeastern corner of Section 7 and 0.6 miles northeast from the parcel of the proposed substation. South 63rd Avenue is shown running parallel with the APE heading north towards West Baseline Road. Along 63rd Avenue, a few more residential developments appear. Further developments are also placed between Baseline Road and Dobbins Road by Township 1 South, Range 2 East, Section 6 and Township 1 North, Range 2 East Section 31. Additionally, Rancho Grande appears 0.2 miles west of the APE in the southwestern portion of Section 31.

Both aerial and topographical maps reveal that between 1958 and 1973, the area is divided up into agricultural land that was used for orchards and various crops. Sometime in 1971, the recycling center is created east of the APE in Township 1 South, Range 2 East, in the southeastern portion of Section 6. Other areas west of the APE were largely undeveloped with little to no vegetation at all (Maricopa County 1958, 1971, 1973). In sum, little to no development occurred in this area until sometime between 2017 and 2019, when the South Mountain Freeway SR202L was constructed (Maricopa County 2017, 2019). Completion of the freeway has spurred widespread residential, commercial, and industrial development.

Several properties within the one-mile search buffer are listed on the City of Phoenix *Historic Property Register* (City of Phoenix 2024) (**Confidential Appendices**). The Colvin-Tyson Farmstead / Barnes Dairy at 6159 West Dobbins Road includes the 1921 Colvin farmhouse (SMFA0009), the 1930 Tyson farmhouse (SMFA0008), and a head-to-toe dairy barn constructed ca. 1950 (SMFA0010). The Hackin farmstead at 10048 South 59th Avenue includes the 1930 farmhouse (SMFA0013), the 1943 farmhouse (SMFA0014), a modified horse barn constructed in the 1930s-1940s (SMFA0015), and a dairy “flat” barn likely constructed in the 1930s-1940s (SFMA0016). The Hudson farm includes the 1920s farmhouse modified in the 1940s-1950s

(SMFA0017), as well as a machine shed (SFMA0018), a pair of concrete stave grain silos (SFMA0019), a steel capacity barn (SFMA0021), and garage/apartment (SFMA0020), all constructed in the 1940s.

5.0 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The Class I cultural inventory identified eight cultural resources intersecting the various routes that comprise the APE. Of these, six are archaeological sites that have been either determined eligible for the NRHP (AZ T:12:9(ASM), AZ T:12:14(PG), AZ T:12:91(ASM), and AZ T:12:204(ASM)), are assumed eligible for the NRHP (AZ T:12:92(ASM)), or are a historic-age structure recommended eligible for the NRHP (SMFA0010). Of the remaining two resources, one is an archaeological site (AZ T:12:153(ASM)) that has been determined ineligible for the NRHP and one is a site (AZ T:12:90(ASM)) that has been recommended ineligible for the NRHP though no official SHPO determination is on file.

The majority of the APE has been subject to prior cultural resources survey, however many of these projects are more than 10 years in age and may no longer provide adequate inventory of cultural resources. On the other hand, 29 cultural resource projects were completed in the vicinity of the APE over the last 10 years, a testament not only to the area's recent growth, but also demonstrating that significant cultural resources are present. For these reasons, we recommend that SRP conduct a new Class III survey of the proposed facilities and the selected alternative transmission line, where feasible, prior to construction.

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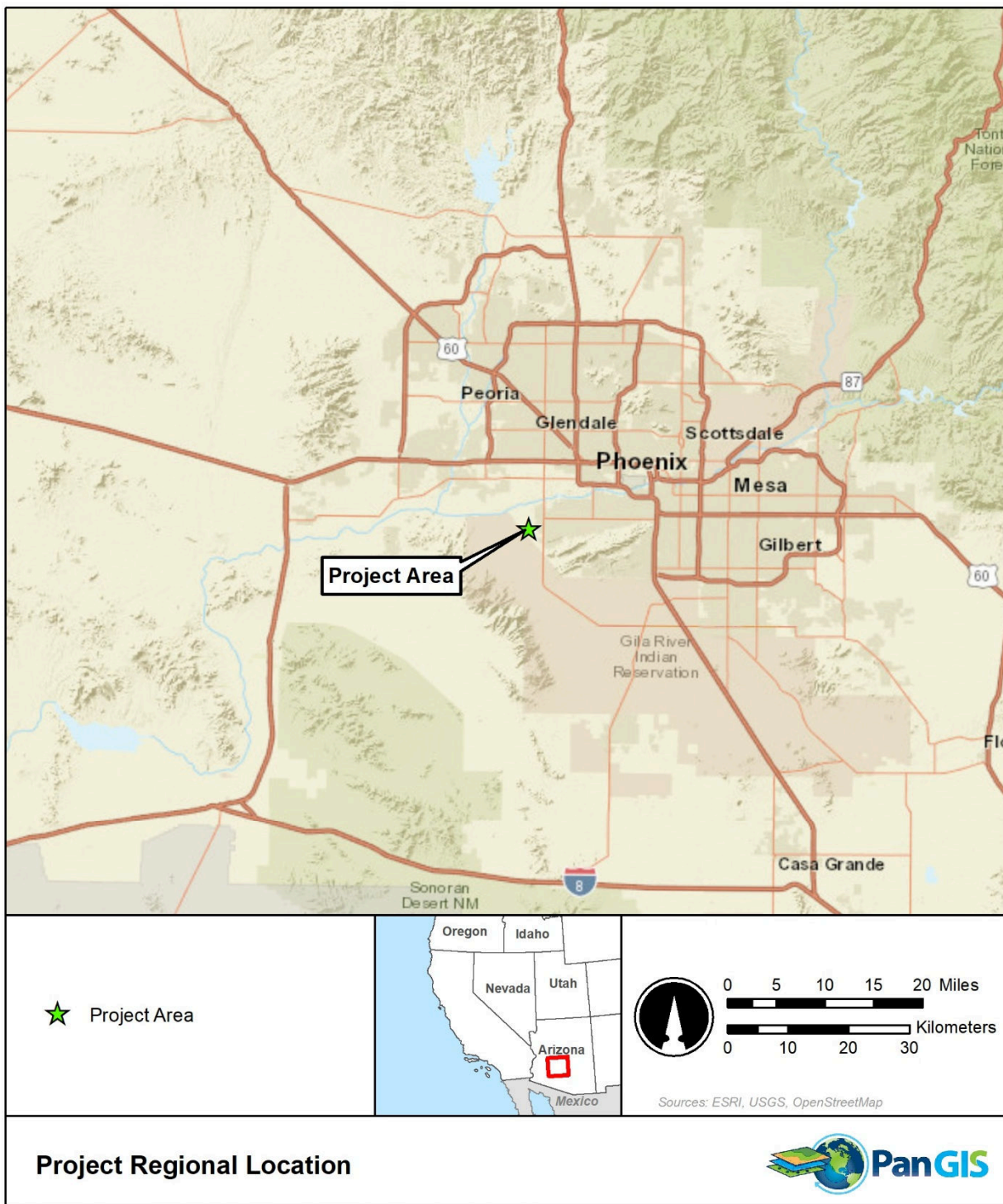
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Appendix — Figures



P:\PROJECTS\KP Environmental\2024\South Mountain Transmission Project\MXD\Regional Location Map.mxd

Figure 1. Regional Location

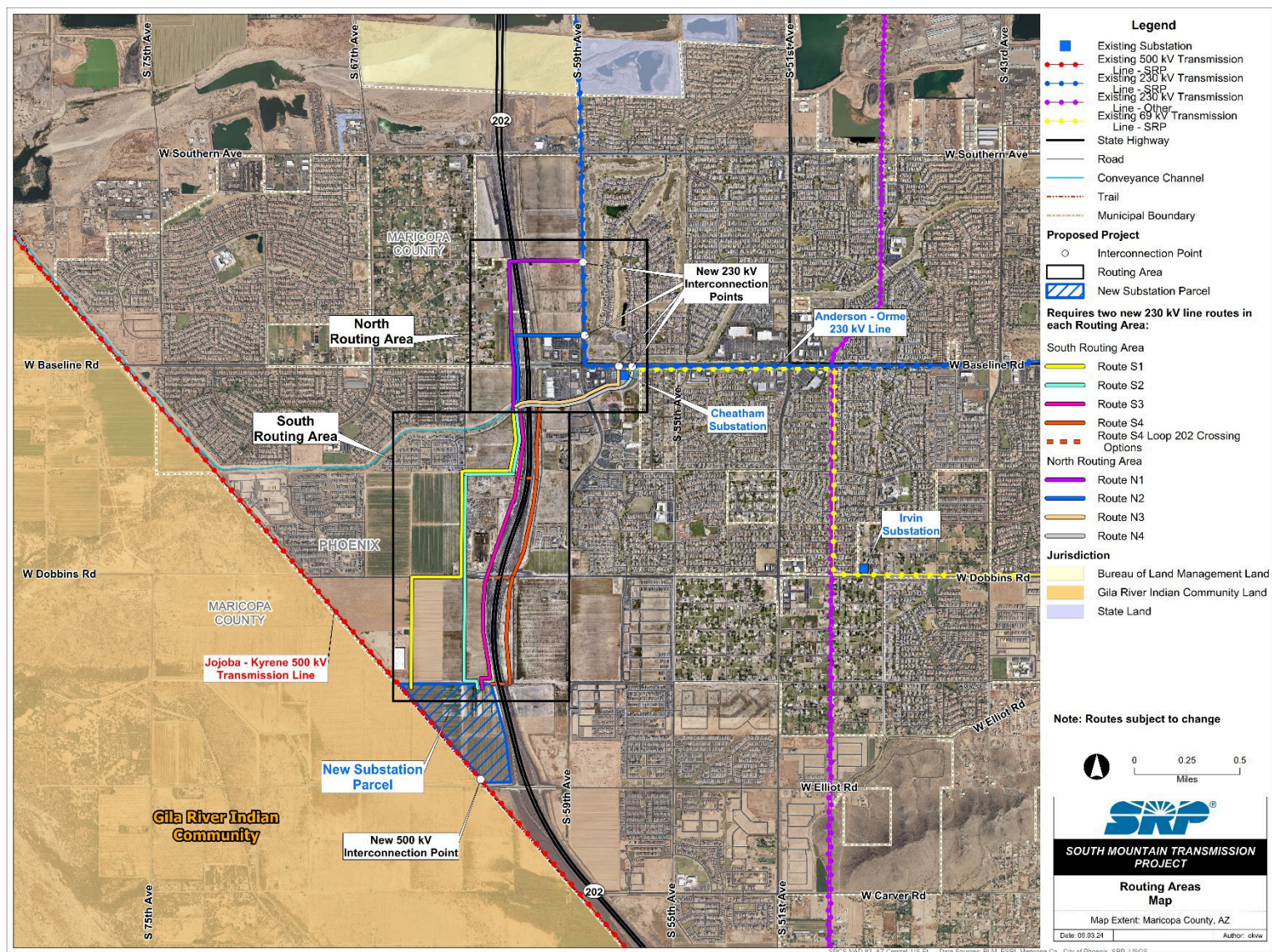


Figure 2. Project Location

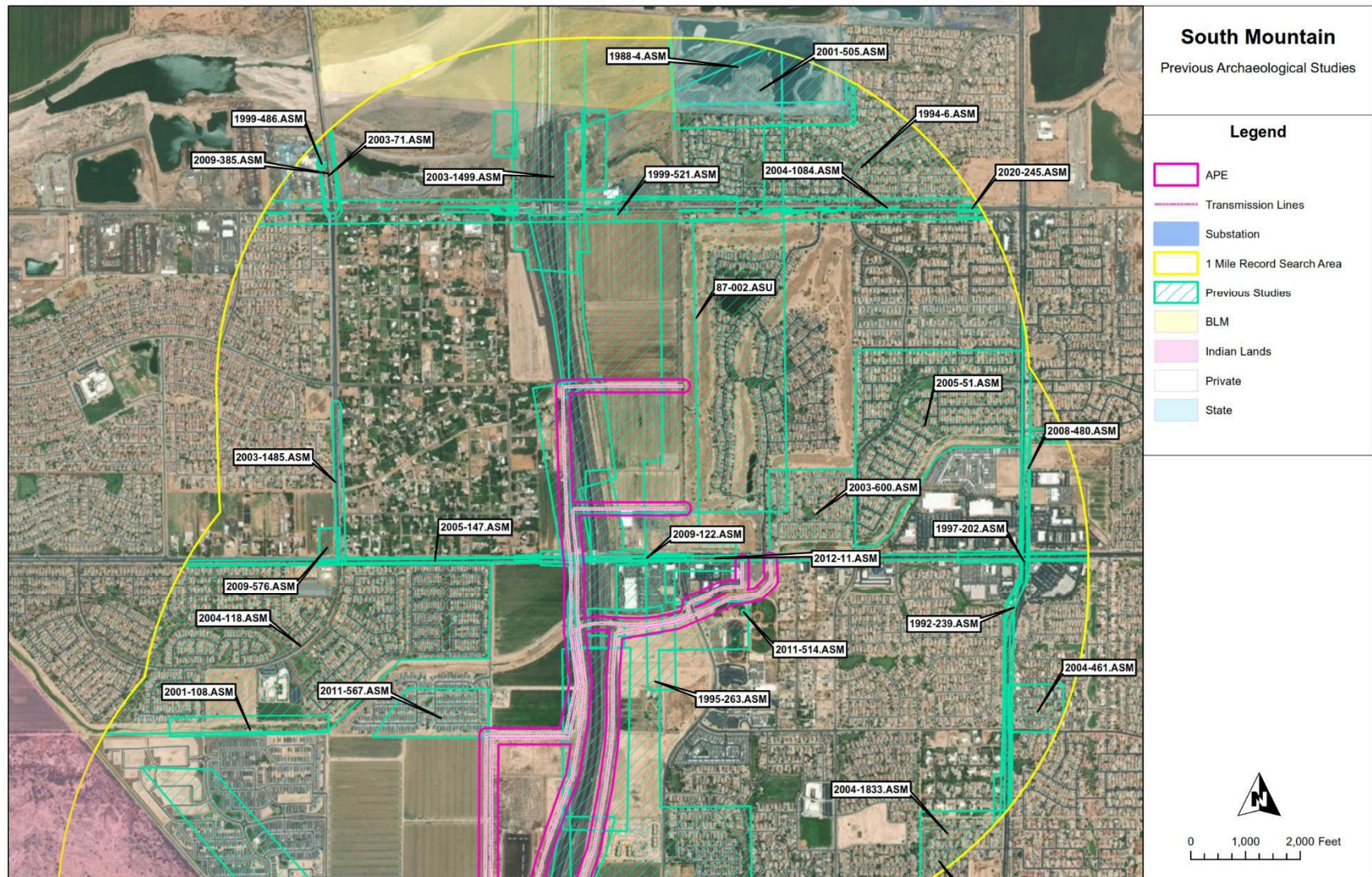


Figure 3a. Previous Investigations (1 of 2)

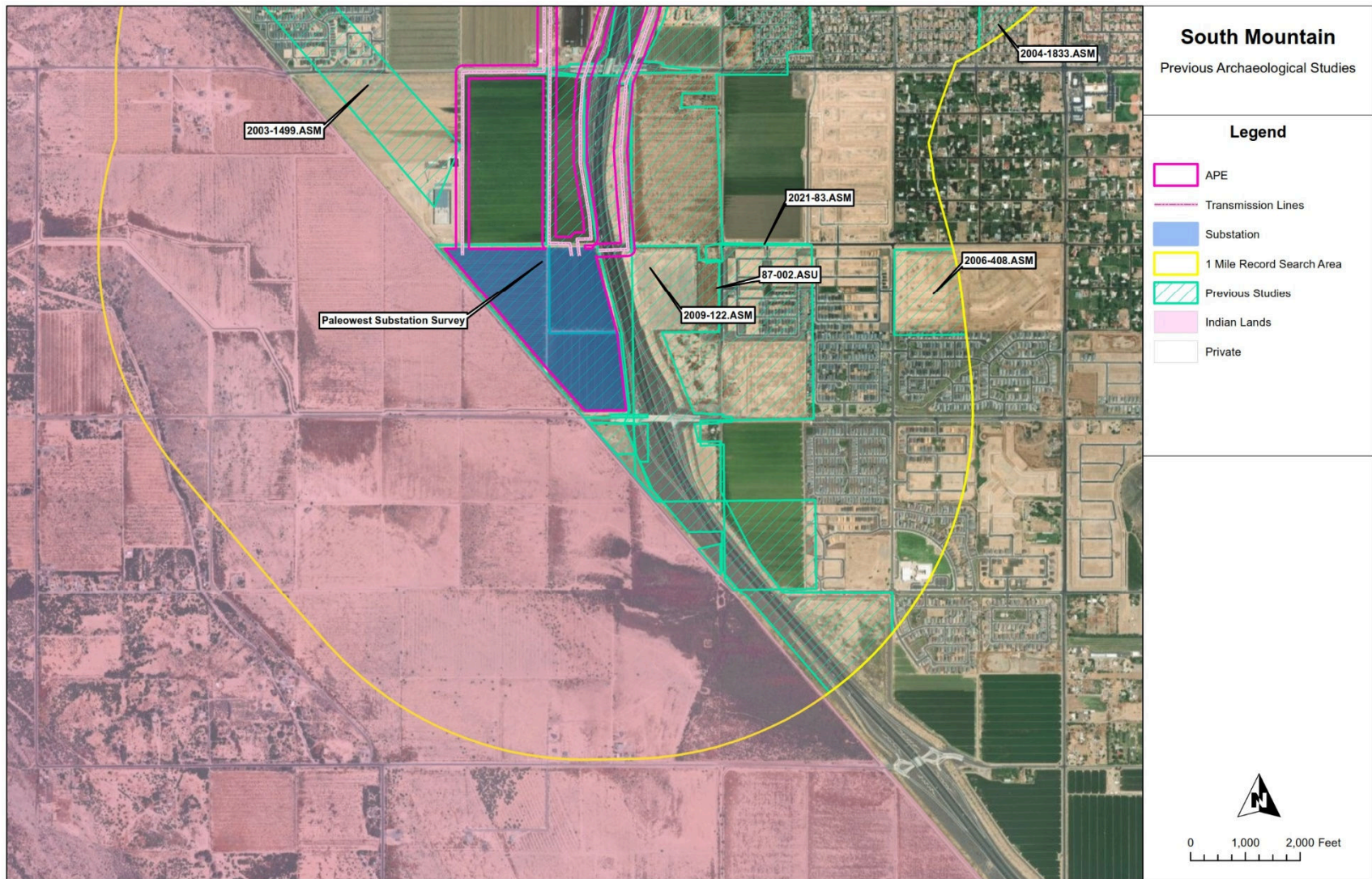


Figure 3b. Previous Investigations (2 of 2)

EXHIBIT E-2
TRIBAL CORRESPONDENCE



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

September 23, 2024

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

RE: Initial Consultation, Arizona Corporation Commission Certificate of
Environmental Compatibility, Proposed SRP South Mountain
Transmission Project (SMT)

Dear Chairman Miguel,

Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District (SRP) is proposing the construction of the South Mountain Transmission Project (SMT Project or Project). The Project consists of two new 230 kilovolt (kV) double circuit transmission lines and associated interconnection facilities designed to provide the necessary energy and reliability to serve expected load growth in Laveen Village in the City of Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona. In addition to the new transmission lines, the Project involves construction of a new substation on SRP-owned land located directly west of State Route 202 (Loop 202) and adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Gila River Indian Community in Laveen Village.

The Project requires a direct connection to SRP's 230 kV and 500 kV transmission networks by constructing new transmission lines to connect the new substation to a nearby 230 kV source at the existing Anderson – Orme 230 kV transmission line (see attached map).

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The Arizona Corporation Commission (ACC) requires that SRP obtain a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility (CEC) for this Project because the proposed transmission line voltage is above 115 kV. Consulting parties for this Project are the Arizona State Historic Preservation Officer, the City of Phoenix Historic Preservation and City Archaeologist Offices, Gila River Indian Community, Hopi Tribe, Pascua Yaqui Tribe, Salt River Pima- Maricopa Indian Community, Tonto Apache Tribe, White Mountain Apache Tribe, Yavapai Apache Nation, Ak-Chin Indian Community, Pueblo of Zuni, Mescalero Apache Tribe, Fort Mojave Indian Tribe, and Tohono O'odham Nation.

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SRP is also inquiring whether you have any concerns regarding cultural resources as well as any sites of traditional, religious, cultural, or historical importance to your community within the Project vicinity. SRP will be filing their CEC Application at the end of September 2024, and has scheduled public hearings associated with the CEC Application starting November 12, 2024. I would greatly appreciate your comments prior to November 1, 2024. Please provide comments to my attention, using the details below:

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

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

Respectfully,



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

CC: Carmen Narcia, with enclosures



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

September 23, 2024

Mr. Timothy Williams
Chairman
Fort Mojave Indian Tribe
500 Merriman Ave
Needles, CA 92363

RE: Initial Consultation, Arizona Corporation Commission Certificate of
Environmental Compatibility, Proposed SRP South Mountain
Transmission Project (SMT)

Dear Chairman Williams,

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

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Respectfully,



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

CC: Linda Otero, with enclosures



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

September 23, 2024

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

RE: Initial Consultation, Arizona Corporation Commission Certificate of
Environmental Compatibility, Proposed SRP South Mountain
Transmission Project (SMT)

Dear Governor Lewis,

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SRP Biological and Cultural Resource Services PAB359
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Dan.Garcia@srpnet.com

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Respectfully,



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

CC: GRIC Tribal Historic Preservation Office, with enclosures
Reylynne Williams, via email with enclosures
Larry Benallie Jr, via email with enclosures

September 23, 2024

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

RE: Initial Consultation, Arizona Corporation Commission Certificate of
Environmental Compatibility, Proposed SRP South Mountain
Transmission Project (SMT)

Dear Chairman Nuvangyaoma,

Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District (SRP) is proposing the construction of the South Mountain Transmission Project (SMT Project or Project). The Project consists of two new 230 kilovolt (kV) double circuit transmission lines and associated interconnection facilities designed to provide the necessary energy and reliability to serve expected load growth in Laveen Village in the City of Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona. In addition to the new transmission lines, the Project involves construction of a new substation on SRP-owned land located directly west of State Route 202 (Loop 202) and adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Gila River Indian Community in Laveen Village.

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Respectfully,



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

CC: Stewart Koyiyumtewa, with enclosures



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

September 23, 2024

Thora Walsh Padilla
President
Mescalero Apache Tribe
P. O. Box 227
Mescalero, NM 88340

RE: Initial Consultation, Arizona Corporation Commission Certificate of
Environmental Compatibility, Proposed SRP South Mountain
Transmission Project (SMT)

Dear President Padilla,

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Respectfully,



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

CC: Holly Houghten, with enclosures



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

September 23, 2024

Mr. Julian Hernandez
Chairman
Pascua Yaqui Tribe
7474 S. Camino de Oeste
Tucson, AZ 85746

RE: Initial Consultation, Arizona Corporation Commission Certificate of
Environmental Compatibility, Proposed SRP South Mountain
Transmission Project (SMT)

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

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Respectfully,



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

CC: Dr. Karl A. Hoerig, with enclosures



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

September 23, 2024

Mr. Arden Kucate
Governor
Pueblo of Zuni
P. O. Box 339
Zuni, NM 87327

RE: Initial Consultation, Arizona Corporation Commission Certificate of
Environmental Compatibility, Proposed SRP South Mountain
Transmission Project (SMT)

Dear Governor Kucate,

Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District (SRP) is proposing the construction of the South Mountain Transmission Project (SMT Project or Project). The Project consists of two new 230 kilovolt (kV) double circuit transmission lines and associated interconnection facilities designed to provide the necessary energy and reliability to serve expected load growth in Laveen Village in the City of Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona. In addition to the new transmission lines, the Project involves construction of a new substation on SRP-owned land located directly west of State Route 202 (Loop 202) and adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Gila River Indian Community in Laveen Village.

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Respectfully,



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

CC: Mr. Kurt Dogoske, via email with enclosures



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

September 23, 2024

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

RE: Initial Consultation, Arizona Corporation Commission Certificate of
Environmental Compatibility, Proposed SRP South Mountain
Transmission Project (SMT)

Dear President Harvier,

Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District (SRP) is proposing the construction of the South Mountain Transmission Project (SMT Project or Project). The Project consists of two new 230 kilovolt (kV) double circuit transmission lines and associated interconnection facilities designed to provide the necessary energy and reliability to serve expected load growth in Laveen Village in the City of Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona. In addition to the new transmission lines, the Project involves construction of a new substation on SRP-owned land located directly west of State Route 202 (Loop 202) and adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Gila River Indian Community in Laveen Village.

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Respectfully,



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

CC: SRP-MIC Cultural Resource Preservation Program, with enclosures
Shane Anton, via email with enclosures
Angela Garcia-Lewis, via email with enclosures
Martha Martinez, via email with enclosures
Sunday Eiselt, via email with enclosures



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

September 23, 2024

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

RE: Initial Consultation, Arizona Corporation Commission Certificate of
Environmental Compatibility, Proposed SRP South Mountain
Transmission Project (SMT)

Dear Messrs. Steere and Francisco,

Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District (SRP) is proposing the construction of the South Mountain Transmission Project (SMT Project or Project). The Project consists of two new 230 kilovolt (kV) double circuit transmission lines and associated interconnection facilities designed to provide the necessary energy and reliability to serve expected load growth in Laveen Village in the City of Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona. In addition to the new transmission lines, the Project involves construction of a new substation on SRP-owned land located directly west of State Route 202 (Loop 202) and adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Gila River Indian Community in Laveen Village.

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Respectfully,



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

Enclosures



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

September 23, 2024

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

RE: Initial Consultation, Arizona Corporation Commission Certificate of
Environmental Compatibility, Proposed SRP South Mountain
Transmission Project (SMT)

Dear Chairman Johnson,

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Respectfully,



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

CC: Jeri de Cola, with enclosures



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

September 23, 2024

Kasey Valesquez
Chairman
White Mountain Apache Tribe
P. O. Box 700
Whiteriver, AZ 85941

RE: Initial Consultation, Arizona Corporation Commission Certificate of
Environmental Compatibility, Proposed SRP South Mountain
Transmission Project (SMT)

Dear Chairman Valesquez,

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Respectfully,



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

CC: Mark Altaha, with enclosures



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

September 23, 2024

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

RE: Initial Consultation, Arizona Corporation Commission Certificate of
Environmental Compatibility, Proposed SRP South Mountain
Transmission Project (SMT)

Dear Mr. Coder,

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Respectfully,



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

Enclosures



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

September 23, 2024

Helana Ruter
Historic Preservation Officer
City of Phoenix
Historic Preservation Office
200 West Washington Street, 3rd Floor
Phoenix, AZ 85003

RE: Initial Consultation, Arizona Corporation Commission Certificate of
Environmental Compatibility, Proposed SRP South Mountain
Transmission Project (SMT)

Dear Ms. Ruter,

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Respectfully,



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



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

September 23, 2024

Laurene Montero
City Archaeologist
S'edav Va'aki Museum
City of Phoenix Arts and Culture Department
4619 E. Washington St.
Phoenix, AZ 85024

RE: Initial Consultation, Arizona Corporation Commission Certificate of
Environmental Compatibility, Proposed SRP South Mountain
Transmission Project (SMT)

Dear Ms. Montero,

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SRP is also inquiring whether you have any concerns regarding cultural resources within the Project vicinity. SRP will be filing their CEC Application at the end of September 2024, and has scheduled public hearings associated with the CEC Application starting November 12, 2024. I would greatly appreciate your comments prior to November 1, 2024. Please provide comments to my attention, using the details below:

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

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

Respectfully,



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

CC: Rebecca Hill, via email



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

September 23, 2024

Kathryn Leonard
State Historic Preservation Officer
1110 W. Washington Street, Suite 100
Phoenix, AZ 85007

RE: Initial Consultation, Arizona Corporation Commission Certificate of
Environmental Compatibility, Proposed SRP South Mountain
Transmission Project (SMT)

Dear Ms. Leonard,

Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District (SRP) is proposing the construction of the South Mountain Transmission Project (SMT Project or Project). The Project consists of two new 230 kilovolt (kV) double circuit transmission lines and associated interconnection facilities designed to provide the necessary energy and reliability to serve expected load growth in Laveen Village in the City of Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona. In addition to the new transmission lines, the Project involves construction of a new substation on SRP-owned land located directly west of State Route 202 (Loop 202) and adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Gila River Indian Community in Laveen Village.

The Project requires a direct connection to SRP's 230 kV and 500 kV transmission networks by constructing new transmission lines to connect the new substation to a nearby 230 kV source at the existing Anderson – Orme 230 kV transmission line (see attached map).

To meet the Project requirements, SRP proposes:

- Two new overhead double-circuit 230 kV transmission lines from a new substation, located directly west of Loop 202 and adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Gila River Indian Community, to the existing Anderson – Orme 230 kV transmission line;
- The New substation located directly west of Loop 202 and adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Gila River Indian Community; and
- New overhead 500 kV transmission line from the existing Jojoba - Kyrene 500 kV transmission line to the new substation.

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Respectfully,



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

CC: Caroline Klebacha, via email