

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

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

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

SCENIC AREAS AND VISUAL CHARACTER

The Abel-Moody 230kV Transmission Project proposed alignments cross portions of the Town of Queen Creek, City of Mesa, Town of Gilbert, and Maricopa and Pinal counties. These communities lie within a historically agricultural valley surrounded by mountain ranges. The PSA consists of residential neighborhoods interspersed with agricultural land. In the southeast portion of the PSA, the landscape becomes predominantly agricultural with signs of potential expansion of residential communities. Two major washes, Queen Creek Wash and Sonoqui Wash, cut through the region. The PSA is framed to the east and west by the CAP and RWCD canals, respectively. Trails and parks are connected along parts of the washes and canals.

The terrain crossed by the proposed Project alignments is generally flat. South of the siting study area, the landscape rises towards the Santan Mountain range and the vegetation transitions from agricultural/residential into natural Sonoran Desert plant life. Hunt Highway separates San Tan Mountain Regional Park and the Gila River Indian Community from the study area on the south and provides access to the Park. The Park has a visitor center and a number of trails. Northeast of the Project area, lands are primarily undeveloped and are administered by the Arizona State Land Department. This area is bounded on the north by the Superstition Mountain Range.

Most of the PSA is open and rural in nature, although medium and high density residential, commercial, and industrial uses are becoming prevalent within the Town of Queen Creek and at major transportation intersections. The PSA also has substantial existing transmission line infrastructure. There is an existing 230kV transmission line along the RWCD canal, a 500kV line has been sited and will be located along the CAP canal, and 69kV lines are located throughout the PSA. The developed portions of the PSA have typical visual elements associated with development including building structures, roads, parking lots, and utility infrastructure. The developed areas are visually indistinctive and do not add to the positive landscape character of the region.

Viewers relevant to the PSA include local and adjacent residents and travelers along major and minor local roads. Views for the local residents are typically south to the Santan Mountains and northeast to the Superstition Mountains.

Major viewing areas of concern in and adjacent to the PSA include views along Hunt Highway; immediate views along the city trails, parks and washes; immediate views near Queen Creek town center including its potential important corridors; and views from the San Tan Mountain Regional Park trails, roads, and visitors' center. Visual simulations were prepared depicting the proposed transmission line at various locations of concern along the proposed alignments and are included in Exhibit G.

Due to the close proximity and contrasting silhouette, views to the south toward the Santan Mountain range are among the most important within the PSA. Residences near the Ocotillo Alignment, especially along Sonoqui Wash and Riggs Road have significant views of the mountains. Most views of the mountains from other residences are limited by vegetation screening and other homes. Parks and

recreational areas within Queen Creek also have important views of the mountains because views are revealed where open space exists.

A few views to the northeast of the PSA are also important where vistas of the valley and distant Superstition Mountains are visible. Views of this sort are limited in most cases by lack of elevation and by distance to the mountains. Other important views include views into and within parks and other recreational opportunities along the washes. Viewers in these areas value and expect a more natural landscape.

The visual resource evaluation involved comparing the expected visual change in the existing setting, as observed at locations where viewers will likely see the transmission line most frequently or for sustained periods. Specifically, the evaluation examined the contrast the proposed Project will have on the existing visual elements. The results of the analysis revealed that the level of change to the characteristic landscape will be minimal for all but the Ocotillo Alignment. Construction of the Ocotillo Alignment would result in more substantial visual impacts for residents adjacent to the Sonoqui Wash and Riggs Road due to the placement of facilities in a previously undeveloped corridor. For residents within the low-density residential areas immediately north of Riggs Road, construction of the Ocotillo Alignment could impact their views of the Santan Mountains.

HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

A Class I cultural resources overview was prepared for the Project. The Class I overview was designed to provide a basis for SRP to evaluate the proposed Project alignments and consult with agencies, as necessary, on the proposed strategies for fulfilling permitting requirements. This Exhibit presents the information contained in the Class I overview. A Class III intensive field survey will be completed following approval of an alignment and prior to construction activities.

CULTURAL SETTING

The chronology and culture history of the Phoenix Basin, and south-central Arizona in general, is well established. Refinements are always occurring due to ongoing archaeological investigations, but successive occupations and broad trends are consistently identified throughout numerous archaeological investigations. It would be impossible to quote or cite all such sources here. For this reason, several sources were utilized for broad summaries, including: Gladwin et al (1938); Morris (1969); Spier (1970); Russell (1975); Haury (1976); Wilcox and Shenk (1977); Masse (1980); Myrick (1980); Doyel (1981); Wilcox et al (1981); Czaplicki and Mayberry (1983); Granger (1983); Ortiz (1983); Wilcox and Sternberg (1983); Huckell (1984); Teague and Crown (1984); Howard (1985); Cable and Doyel (1987); Crown (1987); Janus (1989); Dean (1991); Gumerman (1991); Vanderpot (1991); Teague (1993); Deaver and Altschul (1994); Whittlesey et al (1994); Van Gerven and Sheridan (1994); Craig and Hackbarth (1997); Reid and Whittlesey (1997); Cordell (1998); Gilpin and Phillips (1998); Jackman-Jensen et al (1998); Keane (1999); Abbott (2000); Doyel et al (2000); Mabry (2000); Wallace (2001); Lindly et al (2002); Wright et al (2003); Town of Queen Creek (2004).

Paleoindian Period

The oldest established occupation of Arizona is termed "Clovis". The Clovis culture is best known by its signature fluted spear points. Paleoindian groups (*ca.* 11,000 B.C. – 8,000 B.C.) were predominantly big game hunters, specializing in hunting now extinct megafauna, and supplementing this diet with collected wild plant foods. Paleoindian occupations are best known from southeastern Arizona, where a series of sites have been identified containing megafauna remains and associated Clovis artifacts.

Archaic Period

Usually, Early, Middle, and Late Archaic are used to describe the Archaic Period (*ca.* 8,000 B.C. – A.D. 1) in various areas of the Southwest. The Early Archaic Period (*ca.* 8,000 B.C. – 5,000 B.C.) is typified by a hunting and gathering lifestyle, similar to the preceding Paleoindian period. A major difference however, was a drying trend and the disappearance of big game, whether through natural or human agents (or a combination thereof). Hunting during this period focused on modern game animals and gathering focused on seasonally available resources, with Archaic groups having maintained a significant degree of residential mobility.

As the Archaic period progressed (Middle Archaic, *ca.* 5,000 B.C. – 2,000 B.C.), some populations began to experiment with encouraged plants. Various wild plant resources were encouraged through selective planting/reseeding, weeding of competitor species, possible watering, etc. Seasonal rounds were generally maintained, with encouraged plant stands being revisited during harvest time. Tools identified from the Archaic period demonstrate a significant focus on processing wild plant foods: metates, manos, mortars, etc. Small seasonally occupied villages were known, but larger more permanent villages were not occupied until later.

The Late Archaic (*ca.* 2,000 B.C. – A.D. 1) was a period of increasing sedentism, although group mobility was still maintained to varying degrees. Encouraged plants began to give way to small-scale horticulture, especially with the introduction of domestic cultigens from Mexico during this period. The maintenance of small fields and crops meant increased sedentism, and Late Archaic populations began to assemble in permanent villages along floodplains and alluvial fans. Sites of this type are known from the Tucson and Phoenix areas. Experimentation with domestic cultigens from Mexico appeared first in the Tucson area, possibly as it is more closely located to the source area for these cultigens (Mexico). Because of the locations of some permanent late Archaic villages (floodplains and alluvial fans), it is not uncommon to find these sites deeply buried under alluvium.

Hohokam

The Hohokam (*ca.* A.D. 1 – 1500) are probably the most widely known culture group of southern Arizona. Hohokam chronology is being constantly reviewed and discussed among archaeologists, but is generally accepted as follows: Pioneer Period (*ca.* A.D. 1 – 775), Colonial Period (*ca.* A.D. 775 – 1000), Sedentary Period (*ca.* A.D. 1000 – 1150), and Classic Period (*ca.* A.D. 1150 – 1450). A brief discussion of each period in the chronological sequence is subsequently presented.

Pioneer Period

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

Colonial Period

During this time, the number, size, type, and complexity of Hohokam sites in the Phoenix Basin increased. Pithouses tended to cluster within villages, and open on to communal plaza areas. Numerous large villages contained ballcourts, which are thought to be related to the Mesoamerican game. These ballcourts probably served as a focus for community integration, where peoples from smaller surrounding hamlets would come to trade, renew kinship ties, and take part in various community activities. The expansion of large irrigation systems is also a hallmark of this period and it is assumed that construction and maintenance of these large public works represented an increase in the complexity of social and political systems. Smaller villages and subsistence related sites (dry farming, gathering, etc.) were increasingly established during this period. Exotic trade items such as macaws and copper bells from Mesoamerica often overshadowed continuing trade with Mogollon Rim and Colorado Plateau populations. By the end of the Colonial period, Hohokam sites were established throughout central and southern Arizona in a variety of environmental settings.

Sedentary Period

Throughout this period, patterns established during the preceding Colonial period were intensified. The Sedentary period witnessed expansion of settlements and canal irrigation systems, as well as the development of various alternate agricultural strategies. Economic complexity increased with certain villages specializing in particular crafts. In addition, a possible hierarchical distinction between sites (especially those along shared canal systems) may have existed. In comparison to the earlier, lower platform mounds of the Pioneer and Colonial periods, more structurally advanced platform mounds began to be used during this period. These platform mounds appear to have served as a type of public architecture possibly associated with hierarchical divisions within villages or with ceremonial activities. As the ballcourt slowly began to go out of use, the focus of community activities began to switch to the platform mound. There were few changes to Hohokam material culture during this time.

Classic Period

Most familiar Hohokam traits disappeared or underwent radical changes during this period. Many large villages were abandoned, while others grew. Several villages grew as outlying populations and groups in smaller settlements aggregated with existing communities (or formed new communities) along major watercourses. Pithouses disappeared almost completely and were replaced by surface structures of adobe and/or masonry, which may have been organized into compounds or roomblocks. By this time, platform mounds had effectively replaced ballcourts as the focus of community activities and “Big Houses” such as Casa Grande were also present. Trade patterns shifted from a Mesoamerican focus to a more northern and eastern focus. As the trade patterns had shifted to the north and east, it is not difficult to see that architectural and material culture traits of the Classic period Hohokam were being influenced from contact with populations in that region of eastern Arizona and western New Mexico—the Salado culture. The reorganization of Classic period Hohokam architectural and material culture styles into styles that more closely resemble the Salado indicates increased regional interaction between the two groups. In the past, this was believed to represent an invasion by Salado peoples, but this is no longer thought to be the case.

Toward the end of the Classic period, the Hohokam culture was in a marked decline. Factors thought to contribute to the collapse of the Hohokam include environmental stresses (droughts and flooding) and their subsequent effect on subsistence and human health.

It is important to note that there may be a late or post-Classic Hohokam occupation known as the Polvorón phase. The phase is represented by a re-occupation of compounds including construction of intrusive pithouses, and an increase in cremation burial. The existence of the phase is still a matter of debate, as well as how it fits into the generally accepted Hohokam chronology. The phase may represent the end of the Hohokam sequence around A.D. 1450 – 1500; however, some evidence suggests the extension of the Hohokam culture into the sixteenth century.

Modern O’odham (Piman) groups consider themselves to be descendants of the Hohokam, as do other groups such as the Hopi, but the relationship between these extant groups and the preceding Hohokam is difficult to demonstrate archaeologically. Re-examination of O’odham and Hopi oral traditions, which describe social class conflict in the region, has provided some insight into the late prehistoric and protohistoric periods.

Protohistoric/Historic Period

The Protohistoric period dates from *ca.* 1450/1500 (the end of the Hohokam sequence) to the establishment of the Tubac presidio by the Spanish in 1753. The Protohistoric Period saw reoccupation of several prehistoric sites by the Maricopa (Xalychidom Piipaash or Piipaash), Kohatk, or Pima (Akimel O’odham), as well as the development of new settlements. The Spanish expedition led by the Jesuit missionary Father Eusebio Francisco Kino was the first to provide written accounts of the Gila River area. Father Kino himself, as well as his military escort, Captain Juan Mateo Manje, wrote about the region in the late 1600s and early 1700s. Father Kino was assigned to missionize in the Pimeria Alta (Land of Upper Pimas), a region that today includes northern Mexico and southern Arizona. During Kino’s travels, he established many missions from the modern international border to the Gila River region. In addition, his explorations served as an important first step toward an overland route between Sonora, the Akimel O’odham villages of the Gila River, and settlements along the California coast. Kino visited the Gila River at least six times between 1691 and 1702. During his journeys, Kino mapped and described Akimel O’odham villages and his interactions with various groups. Throughout the 1700s, the Spanish continued to expand the mission system in southern Arizona and continued to introduce non-native crops, animals, trade goods, religion, and culture.

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

The Mexican War of Independence did not have a direct affect on the study area, as most of the battles took place far south of southern Arizona. However, the Spanish did have to withdraw their troops to central Mexico, which left a vacuum that the Dene (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, after which the new Mexican government abolished the mission system. In Arizona, Mexican settlements and occupation contracted to Tucson and Tubac. As the 1820s opened, and American trappers began entering the Gila River valley, Arizona began to attain more of an American focus than a Mexican one. Arizona was economically more closely tied to the United States, and Arizona was also geographically closer to American overland trails than it was to trails from central Mexico. Because of increased Apache raiding, O’odham settlement also contracted south and west to Tucson and Tubac. Because of the efficacy of wheat farming, the Akimel O’odham were able to support themselves on a smaller land base. Also, during the Mexican (1821 – 1848) and

subsequent American occupations, Akimel O'odham wheat production increased dramatically such that the Akimel O'odham could sell excess crop to settlers and travelers using the Gila Trail.

American fur trappers began working the Gila River in 1825, although the American phase does not start until 1848 (end of the Mexican-American War). During the Mexican-American War, a battalion of Latter-day Saint (Mormon) volunteers was organized at the request of President Polk. The battalion marched from Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas to San Diego, California (1846-1847), fighting some minor skirmishes along the way. They also served as a reliable occupation force in southern California. Their march was instrumental in creating the first reliable route west through southern Arizona. Portions of the trail came to be known by various names. More importantly, important subsequent transportation corridors followed the trail blazed by the Mormon Battalion, including the Southern Emigrant Trail, Butterfield Stage Route, Southern Pacific Railroad, US80, and Interstate-10.

In 1848 the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed between the United States and Mexico, ending the Mexican-American War. The war resulted from simmering tensions between the governments of Mexico and the United States, American social/political aspirations of the time (manifest destiny), and the absorption of Texas into the United States. The treaty had Mexico cede over 500,000 square miles of territory to the United States. The treaty created the Gila River as the international boundary in modern Arizona. With the United States now looking to access their new southern ports in California, a southerly route for a railroad was desired. However, the land in southern Arizona was too mountainous to allow for a very direct route. In 1854, the United States purchased approximately 29,000 square miles of land from Mexico. The Gadsden Purchase included lands west of the Rio Grande and south of the Gila River. The land was acceptable for the construction of a southerly transcontinental railroad route, but such planning was delayed until after the Civil War.

At the close of the American Civil War, settlement increased dramatically due in part to the American army's attempts to pacify the Apache. After the Civil War, Americans began to settle permanently because of the availability of good agricultural lands. Settlers came not only from the east to settle within Arizona's agricultural lands or rich mining districts, but also from Utah. Mormon settlers established towns all over eastern Arizona and into northern Mexico. The first group of Mormon colonists arrived in the area in 1877. Their first settlement, a communal United Order colony, was known variously as Fort Utah, Jonesville, Utahville, and finally Lehi. The community struggled with hardships and dissension, but survived largely by cooperating with local Piipaash and Akimel O'odham in building the Utah Ditch. A second group of Mormon colonists arrived in 1878 and their settlement grew into the community of Mesa, which soon overshadowed Lehi.

From 1880 to 1900, the population of southern Arizona doubled, and by the turn of the century, Arizona had a population of 100,000. General Land Office records indicate that large parts of the Queen Creek area were settled by homesteaders in the 1920s.

Native American Groups within the Study Area

The Akimel O'odham and Piipaash (Xalychidom Piipaash and Piipaash) were located in the region during the Protohistoric period and are still present today, the latter representing an amalgam of several Yuman groups that migrated to the Middle Gila area over a period of many years. It is important to note that the Apache were not uncommon in the study area. Often they conducted raids against the Akimel O'odham, penetrating as far as the north-central portion of the modern Tohono O'odham reservation. However, the Apache did not maintain a presence within the study area. Yuman groups, such as the Quechan and the Mohave also raided into the Gila-Salt confluence area to attack the Piipaash and their O'odham allies. Again, those groups did not maintain a regular presence in the study area. The Yavapai (an upland

Yuman group), once ranged as far south as the Gila River, but also did not maintain a regular presence in the area. It is important to note that the Salt River valley, just to the north of the Project area, was largely abandoned during the Protohistoric and Historic periods, until significant settlement by Euro-Americans began. The area served as a “no man’s land” between the Yavapai, Apache, and Akimel O’odham/Piipaash groups.

Xalychidom Piipaash, Piipaash

The people identified today as Piipaash represent an amalgam of several Yuman groups which, at different times, moved up the Gila River toward territory traditionally inhabited by the Akimel O’odham. The Akimel O’odham and Piipaash were allies against other Yuman groups (Quechan, Mohave) and the Apache, so the proximity, and absorption of the Piipaash into Akimel O’odham territory was amicable. The groups that migrated into the Middle Gila and the lower Salt River valleys include the Kavechadom, Halchidhoma (Xalychidom), Kahwan (Kohuana), and Halyikwamai. It has been suggested that the modern Piipaash also consist of peoples identified by the Spanish as Opas and Cocomaricopas, although modern Piipaash reject this hypothesis.

In modern times there are two identified groups of Piipaash: one group in the Lehi district of the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community who identify themselves as Xalychidom Piipash (Xalychidom), and another group in the Laveen area on the Gila River Indian Community (“GRIC”) who identify themselves as Piipash. The Xalychidom and the Piipash speak barely different dialects of the same language. The Xalychidom fled the Colorado River area sometime between 1825 and 1830 and moved eastward to cohabitate with the Piipash. Shortly thereafter, the Kohuana, Halyikwamai, and Kavechadom also joined the Piipaash community. It is generally thought that these groups banded together at different times during the late prehistoric, protohistoric, and early historic periods to varying degrees, moving over time up the Gila River to flee warfare which was endemic along the lower Gila and Colorado rivers. These types of movements in the region were not uncommon. Modern Piipaash remain aware of some of these differences and can trace family lineages to several, if not all, of these groups.

Akimel O’odham

When the Spanish encountered the Akimel O’odham of the Gila River, they recorded the existence of at least seven settlements. These settlements were located from Santa Catarina near Picacho Peak (Akimel O’odham, Kohatk, or Sobapuri village) westward along the Gila River to just above the modern town of Gila Bend. The Spanish referred to the Akimel O’odham of the Gila River as Gileños (people of the Gila). Kino does not describe irrigation agriculture, so it is suspected that local populations subsisted by floodwater agriculture, hunting, and gathering. By 1744 however, the Akimel O’odham were growing wheat with irrigation agriculture, and by 1775 irrigated wheat was a major crop in most Akimel O’odham villages. Agricultural activities by American settlers along the Middle Gila and further upstream caused there to be an insufficient supply for Akimel O’odham farmers. By 1872 the water reaching Akimel O’odham crops was so small that some Akimel O’odham relocated to the Salt River valley. This is not the only reason the Akimel O’odham moved however. Commercial pursuits in the growing Phoenix-Mesa-Lehi area, land and water availability, and the Euro-American desire for a buffer between themselves and the raiding activities of the Apache also served as agents to “pull” Akimel O’odham from the Gila River to the Salt River valley.

Gila River Indian Community

GRIC was established by executive order in 1859 and originally consisted of roughly 10,000 acres located near the Akimel O’odham village of Casa Blanca. Over the years, the community has expanded to a size

of 372,022 acres. GRIC is located on both sides of the Gila River, and stretches from the Phoenix metro area (Salt-Gila confluence) to the Casa Grande-Coolidge metro area. The community is inhabited by Akimel O’odham and Piipaash peoples (see previous discussions on these groups). In 1936, under the Indian Reorganization Act, a tribal government was formed, and a constitution and bylaws were adopted. The community of Sacaton serves as the administrative capital.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The PSA is located north of the Santan Mountains within the Phoenix Basin, a component of the Basin and Range physiographic province, which is characterized by alluvial desert valleys separated by isolated southeast to northwest trending mountain ranges (Thornbury 1965). Specifically, the Project lies along Queen Creek, which is characterized by the palo verde-cacti and creosote bush-bursage biotic communities (Brown 1994).

The topography within the Project area is generally flat, ranging from 1,300 to 1,600 feet above mean sea level. The average annual precipitation is three to ten inches and average annual temperatures range from 58 to 74 degrees Fahrenheit (USDA Agriculture Handbook 296 2006).

Queen Creek starts its westerly flow from its sources in the Superstition and Pinal mountains east of Phoenix. Prehistorically, its flow varied both seasonally and year-to-year. As Queen Creek flowed across the Phoenix Basin, it spread into an alluvial delta, creating cienegas, temporary pools, and constantly changing streams and channels. Historically, Queen Creek was channelized to control and direct its flows away from homes and agricultural fields. Currently, Queen Creek rarely flows, due to upstream mining and downstream agricultural uses of the water (O’Mack and Klucas 2004; Hart and Craig 2006).

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS AND KNOWN SITES IN THE AREA

Records at the Arizona State Museum (“ASM”), Arizona State Historic Preservation Office (“SHPO”); and the AZSITE online cultural resources database were checked to determine whether previously identified cultural resources were present or if previously reported archaeological investigations had been conducted within one mile (1.6 kilometers) on either side of the proposed Project alignments.

Previously Conducted Surveys

Background research identified 131 previously conducted surveys within one mile of the proposed Project alignments. Sixty-nine of the previous surveys occur within the Project alignments. Previously conducted surveys are summarized in Table E-1.

| TABLE E-1 | | | |
|--|------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Previously Conducted Surveys within One Mile of the Project Area | | | |
| Project No. | Reference | Acres | Comments |
| 1964-4.ASM | Ayers (1965) | 7,868 (vehicular survey) | AZ U:10:2(ASM) |
| 1973-13.ASM | Grady (1973) | unknown | no sites recorded within current Project area |

Exhibit E: Scenic Areas, Historic Sites, and Archaeological Sites

| TABLE E-1 | | | |
|--|------------------------------|--------------|---|
| Previously Conducted Surveys within One Mile of the Project Area | | | |
| Project No. | Reference | Acres | Comments |
| 1979-124.ASM | Stein (1979) | 11,115 | 57 sites recorded but not listed on Project Record Form |
| 1982-39.ASM | Rogge (1981) | 7 | no new sites recorded |
| 1985-130.ASM | Stone (1985) | 0.6 | no sites recorded within current Project area |
| 1985-131.ASM | Sires (1985) | 4 | no new sites recorded |
| 1985-232.ASM | Bureau of Reclamation (1986) | unknown | no sites recorded |
| 1985-233.ASM | Bureau of Reclamation (1986) | unknown | no sites recorded |
| 1985-234.ASM | Bureau of Reclamation (1986) | unknown | no sites recorded |
| 1986-185.ASM / Northland's New Magma Tasks (SHPO) | Bontrager (1986) | 6.6 | no sites recorded |
| 1987-222 | O'Brien et al. (1987) | 862 | AZ U:10:2(ASM)/ |
| 1988-51.ASM / 7.2864.SHPO | Euler (1988) | 1 | AZ U:10:22(ASM) |
| 1988-69.ASM | Macnider (1988) | 640 | AZ U:10:32(ASM) |
| 1989-5.ASM | Adams (1989) | ~100 | no sites recorded within current Project area |
| 1991-1.ASM /7.3014.SHPO | Macnider (1990) | 33 | no sites recorded within current Project area |
| 1992-331.ASM | Greenwald et al. (1993) | 2,000 | AZ U:10:61-69(ASM), AZ U:10:152 (ASM) |
| 1993-301.ASM | Haynes (1993a) | 1.8 | AZ U:10:21 (ASU) |
| 1993-302.ASM | Haynes (1993b) | 205 | AZ U:14:110-111(ASM), AZ U:14:7(ASM), 2:1-2:4(GP) |
| 1994-108.ASM | Mitchell (1994) | 1.30 | AZ U:10:32(ASM) |
| 1994-180.ASM | Stone, B. (1994) | 50 | AZ U:10:78-80(ASM) |
| 1994-351.ASM | Wenker (1994) | 5 | no sites recorded within current Project area |
| 1994-436.ASM | Owens (1994) | 94 | no sites recorded within current Project area |
| 1995-3.ASM | Rodgers (1995) | 10.7 | no sites recorded within current Project area |
| 1995-154.ASM | Stubing and Mitchell (1995a) | 5.7 | no sites recorded within current Project area |
| 1995-198.ASM | Stubing and Mitchell (1995b) | 8.3 | no sites recorded within current Project area |
| 1995-310.ASM | Stubing and Douglas (1995c) | 38.2 | no sites recorded within current Project area |
| 1995-441.ASM | Griffith (1995) | 703 | no sites recorded within current Project area |

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TABLE E-1

Previously Conducted Surveys within One Mile of the Project Area

| Project No. | Reference | Acres | Comments |
|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------|--|
| 1996-27.ASM | Rodgers (1996) | 17 | AZ U:10:112-113(ASM) |
| 1996-254.ASM | Crary (1995) | 5.7 | AZ U:10:116 (ASM), AZ U:10:22(ASM) |
| 1996-305.ASM | Heuett (1996) | 277.71 | AZ U:14:49 (ASM) |
| 1996-460.ASM | Hansen (1996) | 16 | no sites recorded within current Project area |
| 1997-134.ASM | Rodgers (1997) | 31.61 | AZ U:10:128-129(ASM) |
| 1997-190.ASM | Olson (1997) | 22 | no sites recorded within current Project area |
| 1997-502.ASM | Hill and Bruder (2000) | unknown | no sites recorded within current Project area |
| 1998-398.ASM | Avann (1998) | 30 | no sites recorded within current Project area |
| 1998-420.ASM | Brown (1998) | 182.4 | AZ U:10:87-89(ASM) |
| 1999-74.ASM | Stubing (1999) | 72 | no sites recorded within current Project area |
| 1999-190.ASM | Garcia and Lewenstein (1999) | 255 | no sites recorded within current Project area |
| 1999-269.ASM | Walsh-Anduze (1999) | 37 | no sites recorded |
| 1999-587.ASM | Doak (1999) | 641 | no sites recorded within current Project area |
| 2000-73.ASM | Hart and Garraty (2000) | 50 | no sites recorded |
| 2000-131.ASM | Slawson (2000) | 54.5 | no sites recorded within current Project area |
| 2000-503.ASM | Stubing and Mitchell (2000) | 70 | no sites recorded |
| 2000-504.ASM | North (2000) | 60 | no sites recorded |
| 2000-509.ASM | Lindly (2000a) | 240 | no sites recorded |
| 2000-525.ASM | Stubing (2000) | 160 | no sites recorded within current Project area |
| 2000-545.ASM | Lindly(2000b) | 1.1 | no sites recorded |
| 2000-564.ASM | Lindly and Ryden (2000) | 20 | updated AZ U:10:2, 112(ASM) and AZ U:10:19(ASU) |
| 2000-70.ASM | Marshall (2000) | 92 | no sites recorded |
| 2000-140.ASM | Self (2000a, b) | 0.7 | no newly recorded sites |
| 2000-723.ASM | Kearns et al. (2001) | 866.2 | AZ U:16:299, AZ U:15:388, AZ U:10:2(ASM), AZ T:10:84(ASM), |
| 2000-774.ASM | Breternitz (2000) | 12 | AZ U:10:91(ASM) |
| 2001-82.ASM | Foster (2001) | 80 | no newly recorded sites |

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| TABLE E-1 | | | |
|--|------------------------------|--------------|--|
| Previously Conducted Surveys within One Mile of the Project Area | | | |
| Project No. | Reference | Acres | Comments |
| 2001-165.ASM | Boloyan (2001) | 60 | no sites recorded |
| 2001-182.ASM | North (2001) | 42 | AZ U:14:49(ASM), |
| 2001-218.ASM | Rodgers (2001) | 167 | no sites recorded |
| 2001-228.ASM | Bauer et al. (2001) | 80.4 | no sites recorded |
| 2001-241.ASM | Schmidt and Mitchell (2001) | .5 | no sites recorded |
| 2001-259.ASM | Lundin and Foster (2001) | 565 | no sites recorded within current Project area |
| 2001-342.ASM/ SHPO-2001-705 | Slawson (2001a) | 0.21 | no sites recorded |
| 2001-469.ASM | Lindly (2001) | 30 | no newly recorded sites |
| 2001-471.ASM | Lundin (2001a) | 160 | no sites recorded |
| 2001-596.ASM | Rodgers (2002) | 384.4 | no newly recorded sites |
| 2001-602.ASM | Lundin (2001b) | 400 | no sites recorded |
| 2001-642.ASM | Shaw (2001) | 50.9 | unknown |
| 2001-692.ASM | Lundin (2001c) | 322 | no sites recorded |
| 2001-697.ASM | North et al. (2001) | 110 | no newly recorded sites |
| 2001-708.ASM | Lundin (2001d) | 200 | no sites recorded |
| 2001-776.ASM | Lundin (2002) | unknown | unknown |
| 2002-108.ASM | Ryden (2002) | 80 | AZ U:10:168(ASM), AZ U:10:89(ASM) |
| 2002-114.ASM | Ryden and Lundin (2002) | 9.5 | AZ U:10:2(ASM) |
| 2002-195.ASM | Jolly (2002) | 62 | no sites recorded |
| 2002-351.ASM | Schmidt and Mitchell (2002a) | 0.25 | no newly recorded sites |
| 2003-317.ASM | Schroeder (2003) | 34.14 | AZ U:14:347(ASM), AZ U:14:363(ASM) |
| 2003-277.ASM | Lindly and Mitchell (2002a) | 130 | AZ U:14:49(ASM), AZ T:10:84(ASM) |
| 2003-311.ASM | Schmidt and Mitchell (2002b) | 1 | no sites recorded |
| 2003-317.ASM | Schroeder (2003) | 34.14 | AZ U:14:347(ASM), AZ U:14:363(ASM) |
| 2003-393.ASM | Cogswell (2002) | 37 | no sites recorded |
| 2003-516.ASM | Lindly et al. (2002) | 700 | AZ U:10:175(ASM), AZ U:10:116(ASM), AZ U:10:2(ASM) |
| 2003-558.ASM | Lindly and Mitchell (2002b) | 37 | AZ U:14:364(ASM) |

Exhibit E: Scenic Areas, Historic Sites, and Archaeological Sites

TABLE E-1

Previously Conducted Surveys within One Mile of the Project Area

| Project No. | Reference | Acres | Comments |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|--|
| 2003-684.ASM | Hohmann and Lange (2001) | 330 | AZ U:14:340, 341, 342(ASM), AZ U:10:2(ASM) |
| 2003-910.ASM | Rally and Yost (2001) | 4,416 | AZ U:10:2, 22; AZ U:15:388; AZ U:16:299(ASM) |
| 2003-993.ASM | Hart (2002) | 120 | no sites recorded |
| 2003-995.ASM | Cogswell (2003) | 40 | no sites recorded |
| 2003-1009.ASM | Lindly (2003a) | 275 | AZ U:10:116(ASM), AZ U:10:2(ASM) |
| 2003-1010.ASM | Lundin (2003a) | 14 | no sites recorded |
| 2003-1011.ASM | Lundin (2003b) | 22 | no sites recorded |
| 2003-1327.ASM | Lundin and Lindly (2003) | 21 | unknown |
| 2003-1548.ASM | Estes et al. (2004) | unknown | unknown |
| 2003-1561.ASM | Lindly (2003b) | 19 | unknown |
| 2003-1562.ASM | Schmidt et al. (2003) | unknown | AZ U:14:49(ASM), AZ U:14:366(ASM) |
| 2004-110.ASM | Lindly (2003c) | unknown | unknown |
| 2004-116.ASM | Rodgers (2004) | 166.8 | no sites recorded |
| 2004-122.ASM | Marshall (2003) | 240 | unknown |
| 2004-124.ASM | Marshall and Hackbarth (2003) | 240 | unknown |
| 2004-139.ASM | North and Schmidt (2004a) | 30 | no sites recorded |
| 2004-166.ASM | Lindly (2003d) | unknown | unknown |
| 2004-270.ASM | Peterson (2004) | 25.01 | no newly recorded sites |
| 2004-563.ASM | Clark (2003) | 0.01 | no sites recorded |
| 2004-627.ASM | Newsome and Berg (2001) | 1624 | AZ U:13:254(ASM) |
| 2004-645.ASM | North and Schmidt (2004b) | 60 | no sites recorded |
| 2004-706.ASM | Gage (2003) | 420.8 | no sites recorded |
| 2004-775.ASM | Schmidt and Mitchell (2004) | 67 | no sites recorded |
| 2004-784.ASM | North et al. (2004) | 110 | no sites recorded |
| 2004-1830.ASM | Shaw (2004) | 21 | no sites recorded |
| 2005-69.ASM | Foster and Schmidt (2004) | 160 | no newly recorded sites |
| 2005-70.ASM | Schmidt and Lindly (2004a) | 19.29 | no newly recorded sites |

Exhibit E: Scenic Areas, Historic Sites, and Archaeological Sites

| TABLE E-1 | | | |
|--|---|--------------|-------------------------|
| Previously Conducted Surveys within One Mile of the Project Area | | | |
| Project No. | Reference | Acres | Comments |
| 2005-71.ASM | Schmidt and Lindly (2004b) | 12.57 | no newly recorded sites |
| 2005-168.ASM | Bild (2005) | 19.7 | no newly recorded sites |
| 283I.SHPO | Chandler District Sprinkler Irrigation Project (report unknown) | unknown | unknown |
| 68-003.ASU | 1969 Granite Reef / Salt-Gila Aqueduct Project | unknown | unknown |
| 75-024.ASU | AZSite | unknown | unknown |
| 77-084.ASU | AZSite | unknown | unknown |
| 84-001.ASU | AZSite | unknown | unknown |
| 75-014.ASU | Williams Air Force Base 1975 (no report listed) | unknown | unknown |
| 7.2493.SHPO | AZSite | unknown | unknown |
| 7.2508.SHPO | AZSite | unknown | unknown |
| 7.2511.SHPO | AZSite | unknown | unknown |
| 7.2533.SHPO | AZSite | unknown | unknown |
| 7.2534.SHPO | AZSite | unknown | unknown |
| 7.2535.SHPO | AZSite | unknown | unknown |
| 7.2536.SHPO | AZSite | unknown | unknown |
| 7.2537.SHPO | AZSite | unknown | unknown |
| 7.3220.SHPO | An Archaeological Survey of the Santan West Sanitation (no report listed) | unknown | unknown |
| 7.3391.SHPO | AZSite | unknown | unknown |
| SHPO-2004-0340 | Schmidt (2004) | unknown | unknown |
| SHPO-2002-2413 | Wenker (1999) | 461 | unknown |
| SHPO-2003-2414 | Lizanec (2003) | unknown | unknown |
| SHPO-2001-2947 | Breternitz (2001) | unknown | unknown |
| SHPO-2001-3011 | Slawson (2001c) | unknown | unknown |
| SHPO-2001-3205 | Slawson (2001b) | unknown | unknown |

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

Research activities identified 44 previously recorded cultural resources overlapping or within one mile of the proposed Project alignments. Fifteen of the sites potentially occur within the proposed Project alignments (note: Table E-2, Column 5). Previously identified sites consist of both prehistoric and historic manifestations. Previously recorded sites are summarized in Table E-2.

| Site | Citation | Description | Eligibility¹ | Within 500 feet of Alignment² and Jurisdiction |
|--|---|--|--------------------------------|--|
| 2945L.SHPO | SHPO Maricopa County Map | historic Maricopa County Queen Creek School | U | |
| AZ T:10:84(ASM) | Lindly and Mitchell (2002a), Kearns et al. (2001) | historic Southern Pacific Railroad | E | GM; O; RM; C; S; GSB; NRR; RSB; SRR state and private |
| AZ U:10:2(ASM)/ AZ U:10:1(PGM)/ AZ U:10:7-10(PGM) Desert Wells 8:4-9/ AZ U:10:18- 21(ASU) | Ayers (1965), O'Brien et al. (1987), Lindly (2003a), Kearns et al. (2001), Hohmann and Lange (2001), Rally and Yost (2001), Ryden and Lundin (2002), Stone (1983) Lindly et al. (2002), North et al. (2006), Bellavia et al (2006), Courtright (2004), Howell and Klucas (2007) | prehistoric "Germann" site: multiple room habitation, trash mounds, human cremations (surface disturbed but subsurface features found intact during testing in 2005, 2006, and 2007) | DE-SHPO 2000, 2002 | GM, RM; NRR private land |
| AZ U:10:15(ASU) | AZSite site card | prehistoric ceramic scatter | U | |
| AZ U:10:16(ASU) | AZSite site card | prehistoric ceramic scatter | U | |
| AZ U:10:17(ASU) | AZSite site card | prehistoric ceramic scatter | U | |
| AZ U:10:22(ASM) / 2508L.SHPO | Crary (1995) Rally and Yost (2001). Stone (1983), | prehistoric "Massera Ruin": trash mound, ballcourt and large amount of artifacts | DE-SHPO 2003 | GSB; RSB private land |
| AZ U:10:24(ASU) | Faught and Whittlesey (1988), Schoenwetter (1973), Gasser (1984), Euler (1988) | prehistoric Midvale Site: pithouses, mounds, canals, hearths and cremations – excavated in 1973 and 1988 | DE-SHPO 2001, 2003 | |
| AZ U:10:32(ASM) | Macnider (1988) | prehistoric "Sand Dune South" Site: ballcourt, trash and slag mounds | Test SHPO 2001 | GM; RM; GSB; RSB state and private |

Exhibit E: Scenic Areas, Historic Sites, and Archaeological Sites

TABLE E-2

Previously Recorded Sites within One Mile of the Project Area

| Site | Citation | Description | Eligibility¹ | Within 500 feet of Alignment² and Jurisdiction |
|--|--|--|--------------------------------|--|
| AZ U:10:89(ASM) | Ryden (2002) | prehistoric artifact scatter | NE-SHPO 2002 | |
| AZ U:10:91(ASM) | Breternitz (2000) | prehistoric artifact scatter (located in agricultural fields) – tested by SWCA 2000 | E | |
| AZ U:10:112(ASM) | Rodgers (1996) | prehistoric artifact scatter | E | NRR private land |
| AZ U:10:113(ASM) | Rodgers (1996) | prehistoric artifact scatter | U | GM; RM; NRR private land |
| AZ U:10:116(ASM) | Crary (1995), Lindly et al. (2002), Lindly (2003a) | prehistoric “Rittenhouse Ruin”: Hohokam village habitation site | E | NRR private land |
| AZ U:10:128(ASM) | Rodgers (1997) | prehistoric mound and artifact scatter (impacted by the construction of flood control features) | NE | RM; NRR private land |
| AZ U:10:129(ASM)/ AZ U:10:21(ASU)/ Desert Well 8:9 | Rodgers (1997) | prehistoric mounds, artifact scatter and possible canal (impacted by the construction of flood control features) | E | GM; RM; NRR private land |
| AZ U:10:152(ASM) | Greenwald et al. (1993) | prehistoric artifact scatter | U | |
| AZ U:10:167(ASM) | 2008-232.ASM MCDOT Ellsworth Road Survey. URS Corp. (no report or site card currently available) | site card unavailable | U | GM private land |
| AZ U:10:168(ASM) | Ryden (2002) | prehistoric artifact scatter (located in an agricultural field) | U | |
| AZ U:10:175(ASM) | Lindly et al. (2002) | prehistoric “Manchester” Site: mound site with cremations (farmed since 1941) tested by SWCA 2002 | E | |
| AZ U:10:188(ASM) | AZSite maps | site card missing | U | NRR private land |
| AZ U:13:254(ASM) | Newsome and Berg (2001) | historic Hunt Highway | NE | |
| AZ U:14:1(ASU) | AZSite site card | prehistoric ceramic scatter | U | |

Exhibit E: Scenic Areas, Historic Sites, and Archaeological Sites

TABLE E-2

Previously Recorded Sites within One Mile of the Project Area

| Site | Citation | Description | Eligibility¹ | Within 500 feet of Alignment² and Jurisdiction |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| AZ U:14:2(ASU), 2568I | Stone (1983) | prehistoric ceramic scatter | U | |
| AZ U:14:6(ASU) | AZSite site card | prehistoric hearth and ceramic scatter | U | O private land |
| AZ U:14:49(ASM), AZ U:14:24 (ASU) | Clark (2002a), Heuett (1996), North (2001), Schoenwetter (1973), Lindly and Mitchell (2002a), Schmidt et al. (2003), Dart (1983), Midvale (n.d.), Simmons (1936), Peters et al. (2007), 2007-244.ASM Logan Simpson unknown report title | prehistoric “Pozos de Sonoqui” site: trash mounds, sherd scatters, pithouses, burials, habitation compound and canals (surface is disturbed but it is estimated that there are many subsurface features intact); tested 2002 Desert Archaeology, 2005 SWCA and 2007 Logan Simpson | DE-SHPO 2002, 2003 | O state and private |
| AZ U:14:327(ASM) | Wallace and Hollmand (1986) | prehistoric artifact scatter (located in agricultural fields) | DE-2000 SHPO, needs testing-2003 SHPO | |
| AZ U:14:340(ASM) | Hohmann and Lange (2001) | prehistoric and historic artifact scatter | E | |
| AZ U:14:341(ASM) | Hohmann and Lange (2001) | prehistoric and historic artifact scatter and modern debris | E | |
| AZ U:14:342(ASM) | Hohmann and Lange (2001) | prehistoric artifact scatter and modern dairy farm | E | |
| AZ U:14:343(ASM) | Wallace and Hollmand (1986) | prehistoric artifact scatter (located in agricultural fields) | DE-SHPO 2000, Test – SHPO 2003 | |
| AZ U:14:347(ASM) | Schroeder (2003) | prehistoric artifact scatter (located in agricultural fields) | E | |
| AZ U:14:363(ASM) | Schroeder (2003) | historic artifact scatter | NE | |
| AZ U:14:364(ASM) | Lindly and Mitchell (2002b) | prehistoric artifact scatter | NE | |
| AZ U:14:366(ASM) | Schmidt et al. (2003) | prehistoric artifact scatter (may be part of the Sonoqui site) | E | |

Exhibit E: Scenic Areas, Historic Sites, and Archaeological Sites

TABLE E-2

Previously Recorded Sites within One Mile of the Project Area

| Site | Citation | Description | Eligibility ¹ | Within 500 feet of Alignment ² and Jurisdiction |
|------------------|--|---|--------------------------|--|
| AZ U:14:374(ASM) | 2005-256.ASM – The Bella Vista I Project. Louis Berger Group. (no report or site card currently available) | site card unavailable | U | |
| AZ U:14:375(ASM) | 2005-256.ASM The Bella Vista I Project. Louis Berger Group. (no report or site card currently available) | site card unavailable | U | |
| AZ U:14:376(ASM) | 2005-256.ASM The Bella Vista I Project. Louis Berger Group. (no report or site card currently available) | site card unavailable | U | |
| AZ U:14:383(ASM) | Mitchell (2002) | Prehistoric pithouses, cremations and artifact scatter (tested 2001 SWCA) | E | |
| AZ U:14:414(ASM) | 2006-662.ASM 80 Acre Survey in Queen Creek. Archaeological Research Services. (no report or site card currently available) | site card unavailable | U | |
| AZ U:15:17(ASM) | ASM site card 1972 | Prehistoric artifact scatter | U | |
| AZ U:15:388(ASM) | Kearns et al. (2001), Rally and Yost (2001) | Historic Magma Arizona Railroad | E | C; S; SRR state and private |
| AZ U:16:299(ASM) | Kearns et al. (2001), Rally and Yost (2001) | Historic Southern Pacific Railroad Mesa to Winkelman spur | E | GM; O; RM; C; S; GSB; NRR; RSB; SRR state and private |
| NA16913 | AZSite site card | prehistoric mounds and artifact scatter – tested in 1981 | U | |

¹ Eligibility: E= eligible, NE= not eligible, U=Unevaluated/Unknown, NR=Listed on National Register of Historic Places, DE=determined eligible with SHPO concurrence, Test=Testing required to determine eligibility. Eligibility recommendations by recorder, unless otherwise noted.

² GM=Germann Alignment (Meridian); GSB=Germann Alignment (Signal Butte); RM=Ryan Alignment (Meridian); RSB=Ryan Alignment (Signal Butte); NRR=North-Railroad Alignment; O=Ocotillo Alignment; SRR=South-Railroad Alignment; C=Combs Alignment; S=Skyline Alignment

General Land Office Map Research

General Land Office (“GLO”) maps of the Project area are described in Table E-3. Most mapped improvements were unmarked roads (mainly early 1900s). There were over 18 houses mapped in the Queen Creek area in 1919. Other features from the GLO maps included a barn, reservoir, windmill, various fences, ditch, grove of trees, telegraph line, Phoenix and Eastern Railroad and a post office with store.

| Township | Range | Map No. | Date Filed | Features |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|---|
| 1S | 7E | 1398 | 1870 | none |
| 1S | 7E | 1397 | 1913 | unmarked roads and “Anderson House” |
| 1S | 8E | 1399 | 1916 | none |
| 2S | 6E | 1432 | 1870 | none |
| 2S | 7E | 1433 | 1919 | numerous unmarked roads, Queen Creek Road, unnamed houses, barn, reservoir, windmill, fences, agricultural Field, telegraph line, AZ Eastern R.R., ditch, grove of trees, identified homes by owner: D.S. Hall, McRae, F. Raymond, W.F. Darby, Geo. Taylor, J.L. Loveless, L.B. Ingram, E.W. Robins, J.A. Germann, R.L. Thiebaud, M. D. Thiebaud, Emma Welch, D. Glass, G. C. Clifford, P.F. Germann, W.D. Powell, M.E. Suver, S. E. Hall |
| 2S | 7E | 1434 | 1870 | none |
| 2S | 8E | 1435 | 1916 | numerous unmarked roads, irrigation ditch, fences, AZ Eastern R.R., telegraph line, Road to Queen Creek Post Office and Store, M.E. Suver house and well |
| 3S | 7E | 1482 | 1919 | unmarked road |
| 3S | 8E | 1483 | 1885 | unmarked road, “Florence to Phoenix” Road, Tanks |
| 3S | 9E | 1484 | 1870 | none |
| 4S | 8E | 1545 | 1930 | “Phoenix and Eastern” Railroad |
| 4S | 8E | 1549 | 1876 | none |
| 4S | 8E | 1547 | 1920 | none |
| 4S | 8E | 1548 | 1920 | none |

Important Local Prehistoric and Historic Resources

Previous archaeological investigations along Queen Creek have yielded evidence of a substantial Hohokam occupation, starting with several small Gila Butte phase (Colonial Period) settlements (Weaver 1973; Crown 1984). Formation of settlements in the Queen Creek area coincide with the expansion of irrigation systems and habitation sites across the Phoenix Basin (Howard 1991; Clark 2002b). Many large Hohokam sites were established at this time along Queen Creek. Some large sites known from the Queen Creek area include Sonoqui Pueblo, the Midvale Site, Massera Ruin, and the Germann Site (Turney 1929; Simmons 1936; Schroeder 1940; Teague and Crown 1984; Breternitz et al 2006; Midvale n.d.).

Hohokam occupation was first documented in the Queen Creek area before World War II, after which the intensification of modern irrigation agriculture and flood control measures in the area began to destroy surface features of Hohokam settlements. Recent subsurface archaeological investigations at the Southwest Germann Site (Bellavia et al 2006; North et al 2006) and Sonoqui Ruin (Peters et al 2007) indicate that, while agriculture and development have impacted surface features and artifacts, cultural features remain intact below the plow zone.

Proposed alignments for the Abel-Moody 230kV transmission line intersect two of the larger sites in the area. Sonoqui Ruin (AZ U:14:49 [ASM]) and the Southwest Germann Site (AZ U:10:2 [ASM]). They are both eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (“NRHP”) and are discussed below.

Sonoqui Ruin/AZ U:14:49 (ASM)

Sonoqui Ruin (AZ U:14:49 [ASM]) represents a relatively recent consolidation of several previously recorded sites into a single site designation (Peters et al 2007). The following sites have been incorporated into AZ U:14:49 (ASM): Sacaton 2:1-2:7 (GP), SRVSS-39, AZ U:14:1 (PG), AZ U:14:24 (ASU), and AZ U:14:48 (ASM).

Sonoqui Ruin is a major Hohokam habitation site that was originally recorded in the late 1920s and early 1930s, prior to the intensification of agriculture and residential development in the area. During the 1920s and 1930s, Frank Midvale and George Dennis of the private archaeological research foundation Gila Pueblo recorded numerous features including a ballcourt, over 30 trash mounds, 11 mescal pits, a walled adobe compound, 9 cremation areas and a potential platform mound. Based on excavations of the walled compound and 59 cremation features, archaeologists surmised that the sites that make up Sonoqui Ruin experienced a continuous occupation during the Colonial, Sedentary, and Classic periods (Weaver 1973; Crown 1984; Peters et al 2007).

Further investigations were conducted in 1939 by the Salt River Valley Stratigraphic Survey (SRVSS), a federally funded research project based out of the Pueblo Grande Museum (PGM) in Phoenix (Bostwick 1993). Surface investigations resulted in the identification of an adobe-walled compound, a house mound, five trash mounds, three cremations, two “slag mounds”, 13 “sherd areas” and six canals. The site was identified as AZ U:14:1 (PG). Ceramics collected from this portion of the Sonoqui Ruin span an occupational period of approximately 1,000 years, from the early Pioneer period to the late Classic Period (Bostwick 1993; Peters et al 2007).

In 1980, local residents Robert and Mina Brooks contacted archaeologists Matthew Thomas and Jeffrey H. King about numerous archaeological features they had discovered in the area. Prior to deep-chisel plowing, the Brooks decided to investigate a trash mound in the area. They discovered several pithouse

floors, 10 ash pits, 15 cremations, and a cache of broken molded clay human figurines. In all, 37 figurines were represented in over 500 fragments, although two figurines were complete. The burned and broken fragments were found in a pit that was covered with numerous broken sherds. Thomas and King photographed and analyzed the figurine collection, which to this day remains one of the most detailed sources of information on Hohokam figurines (Thomas and King 1985). Some of the intact ceramic vessels from the Brooks' investigations are reportedly on display at the San Tan Historical Society museum in Queen Creek (Peters et al 2007). More recently, archaeological excavations have yielded evidence that Hohokam-period features, including pithouses, inhumations and cremations, and numerous thermal and pit features, still exist below the plow zone (Clark 2002b; Peters et al 2007).

In addition, previously conducted archaeological surveys conducted along and near the current Project area resulted in the identification of surface artifacts and artifact concentrations within the Sonoqui Ruin site boundary (Heuett 1996; Lindly and Mitchell 2002a, b; Schmidt et al 2003; Wright 2004).

Southwest Germann Site/AZ U:10:2 (ASM)

Similar to the Sonoqui Ruin, the Southwest Germann site (AZ U:10:2 [ASM]) represents an administrative consolidation of numerous other site numbers, including AZ U:10:7 (PG); AZ U:10:10 (PG); AZ U:10:11 (PG); AZ U:10:18-22 (ASU); AZ U:10:113 (ASM); AZ U:10:128 (ASM); and AZ U:10:129 (ASM) (North et al 2006).

The Southwest Germann site is a large, National Register-eligible Colonial-Classic period Hohokam habitation and agricultural site consisting of several occupational loci first recorded in the 1930's by Frank Midvale of Gila Pueblo. Midvale described the site as an adobe ruin surrounded by more than 50 trash mounds within a four-square-mile area (Midvale n.d.). Archaeologists with Gila Pueblo excavated seven cremations in 1930. In 1936, Midvale divided the Germann site into two artifact clusters (northeast and southwest) and "Germann's Bowl," but only mapped the northeast cluster. When recording the southwest cluster, Midvale noted many trash mounds and a "hollow mound." The "hollow mound" was identified in subsequent reports as "Germann's bowl" and because its dimensions were unclear, its function was not positively identified. It is unlikely, however, that the "hollow mound" is "Germann's bowl" since Midvale recorded "Germann's bowl" well outside the designated site boundaries for the southwest cluster. Since much of the site has been altered over time, it is possible that the "hollow mound" has been leveled by land clearing and development activities (AZSite 2008).

One of the first excavations at the site was conducted in 1939 by Audie R. Kelley as part of a Works Project Administration project. This investigation identified one domestic structure with several associated features, including 15 trash mounds, 5 slag mounds, 10 sherd concentrations, and a canal segment, as well as several other features (Bellavia et al 2006). Investigations of trash mounds were done in the 1940s. Other features reported at the site include burials, irrigation canals, a platform mound, a ballcourt or reservoir ("hollow mound"), house areas, etc. (Schroeder 1940).

Despite significant disturbance from agricultural practices, installation of infrastructure and residential and commercial development, numerous recent archaeological investigations have identified ample evidence of artifacts and features associated with the site, including pithouses and other habitations, trash mounds, artifact scatters, various pits, hornos, cemetery areas (cremations and inhumations), midden deposits, animal burials, and canal segments (e.g., Ellis et al 1999, Kearns et al 2001, Lindly and Mitchell 2002a, b, Lindly et al 2002, Ryden and Lundin 2002, Bellavia et al 2006, Hart and Craig 2006, North et al 2006, Howell and Klucas 2007). These archaeological investigations have confirmed that surface and subsurface features still exist even though significant agricultural and development activities have occurred in the area. Several investigators, including Hart and Craig (2006) concluded that the Southwest

Germann site should be viewed not as one site, but as an archaeological district that reflects a settlement system composed of closely related residential areas.

Other Prehistoric Sites

Four other National Register eligible prehistoric villages are located along proposed Project alignments, the Sand Dune South site (AZ U:10:32 [ASM]), Massera Ruin (AZ U:10:22 [ASM]), Rittenhouse Ruin (AZ U:10:116[ASM]) and AZ U:10:129(ASM). Although no significant recent archaeological investigations have been undertaken at these sites, previous recordings suggest that these sites include ballcourts, trash mounds, slag mounds, and artifact scatters.

Southern Pacific Railroad, Phoenix Cutoff

In 1924, the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) announced plans to construct an alternate mainline that passed directly through Phoenix. The new line ran from the original mainline at Picacho, through Phoenix westward to rejoin the original mainline at Wellton. Work from Picacho to a branch line in Chandler (which connected Chandler to Phoenix) began in 1925, and was completed in 1926. The Phoenix Cutoff was officially completed in its totality on October 15, 1926. The Maricopa-Phoenix Railroad (MPRR), which had connected Phoenix to the mainline at Maricopa, was abandoned south of Chandler in 1935. In 1964, a 15-mile long segment of track across GRIC was abandoned in favor of a new segment between Magma and Poston, which connected the line to the Phoenix and Eastern Railroad (“PERR”) (Myrick 1980).

Magma Railroad

The Magma Railroad (“MRR”) was constructed to more easily ship copper and other mined ores from the mountains located to the east and northeast of Florence. This region had opened to miners in the late 1800s, and its mineral richness soon became widely known. The railroad line was a spur running from the PERR (by then operated by the Arizona Eastern Railroad) near Florence to the mining districts around Superior. The connection was made at a place called Webster, known now as Magma. The company had difficulty in deciding whether to use narrow or standard gauge track. Due to financial and other concerns, a narrow gauge track was constructed. Clearing and grading for the line began November 27, 1914, nine days after the construction contract had been awarded. On April 29, 1915, the final spike was driven to complete the line between Webster and Superior.

The narrow gauge line worked well, but by the 1920s the line was unable to keep up with the increasing demands of expanding mining operations. On April 20, 1922, the construction of a new standard gauge railroad was approved by the MRR. For most of its length, the standard gauge line was within 20 feet of the narrow gauge line. However, as the line proceeded eastward to the mountains, the distance between the two grew to 3/8 of a mile near Hewitt, and approximately one mile as the line neared Superior. The old narrow gauge equipment had been taken out of service or sold by mid October 1924. The MRR was the last industrial short line in the United States to use steam power, doing so until 1971. In 1996, the MRR was purchased by BHP and subsequently sold to Resolution Copper, a subsidiary of the Rio Tinto Group (Gordon 1973, Myrick 1980).

Phoenix and Eastern Railroad/Copper Basin Railroad

The PERR was to link Phoenix, Tempe, and Mesa, and then continue on to Benson, a total length of 185 miles. The line was shortened to 95 miles, and ended at Winkelman instead of extending to Benson, due to various legal challenges by other railroad companies, politics, and the complicated nature of railroad

construction and operation. On January 8, 1904, the tracks were finished from Phoenix to Florence. The first 20 miles of track were built under the name of PERR, but after August 31, 1903, work was carried out under the name of the SPRR, which served as agent. The railroad was operated by the SPRR until March 14, 1907, when the PERR took over operation of its own railroad. The railroad changed hands numerous times between 1907 and 2006, when ASARCO Copper Corporation purchased the entire railroad (Myrick 1980, Robertson 1986, Stindt 1996).

Roosevelt Water Conservation District Canal

On October 9, 1924, the 339 individual landowners in the Auxiliary Eastern Canal Irrigation District reorganized as the RWCD. RWCD planned to build a pumping plant and canal, and pay the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association \$789,000 for the cost of lining the South, Eastern, and Consolidated canals. The Association agreed to divert floodwaters to the RWCD's pumping plant, and to store water saved by the canal lining project behind Roosevelt Dam until needed by RWCD farmers. RWCD board of directors entered into a contract with the Jasper-Stacy Construction Company of San Francisco for construction of the project on April 19, 1924.

Construction of the RWCD irrigation works officially began on December 24, 1924. The pumping plant was completed on June 1, ready to deliver water at half capacity, but it was not used until February 1926, due to the delay in canal lining and the low water supply behind Roosevelt Dam. The Main Canal was completed on June 12, 1925, ending the first construction period. The project was substantially complete by March 1926. On June 25, 1928, the RWCD submitted a Notice of Completion of Work and Proof of Application of Water to Beneficial Use (RWCD 2008).

Central Arizona Project

During the early 1900s, the seven states of the Colorado River Basin: Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Wyoming, Colorado, and Utah negotiated for shares of Colorado River water. In 1922, representatives from the seven states and the United States government created the Colorado River Compact, which divided the states into lower and upper basins and gave each basin 7.5 million acre-feet of water to apportion. Arizona, California, and Nevada were sectioned into the lower basin, and were instructed to divide their 7.5 million acre-foot allotment among themselves. Today in the Lower Basin, Arizona has rights to 2.8 million acre feet of Colorado River water per year.

In 1946, the Central Arizona Project (CAP) Association was formed to educate Arizonans about the need for CAP and to lobby Congress to authorize its construction. It took the next 22 years to do so, and in 1968, President Lyndon B. Johnson signed a bill approving construction of CAP. The bill provided for the Bureau of Reclamation to fund and construct CAP and for another entity to repay the federal government for certain costs of construction when the system was complete.

In 1971, the Central Arizona Water Conservation District was created to provide a means for Arizona to repay the federal government for the reimbursable costs of construction and to manage and operate CAP. Construction began at Lake Havasu in 1973 and was completed twenty years later south of Tucson. The entire project cost over \$4 billion to construct (Central Arizona Project 2008).

Town of Queen Creek

Queen Creek's name originated with the Silver Queen mine in Superior. At the base of the Silver Queen mine there was a creek known as Picket Post Creek. When the Silver Queen Mine opened, the creek was renamed Queen Creek. Before the scattered farm community was called Queen Creek, it was known as

Rittenhouse because of the railroad spur located near Rittenhouse and Ellsworth roads. As the community grew, and the use of the railroad stop diminished, the community changed its name to Queen Creek.

The valley north of the Santan Mountains offered fertile lands for settlers who farmed and ranched along Queen Creek. Crops such as citrus, cotton, pecans, and vegetables are still grown. By the time Arizona became a state in 1912, a true community had been formed in Queen Creek. In the 1920s, Queen Creek experienced an influx of Mexican immigrants. They separated the local cotton crop by hand until the cotton gin came to Queen Creek soon after. In the 1940s, German POWs from the camp in Queen Creek, and Philippine immigrants, joined farm laborers in local fields (Town of Queen Creek 2004). More information regarding the Town of Queen Creek and its numerous historic period structures, farms, ranches, military installations and history can be accessed through the Town of Queen Creek website.

POTENTIAL EFFECTS

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

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

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

CONCLUSION

A records review shows that there are six sites located within 500 feet of the proposed alignments that have high potential to contain subsurface cultural remains. These sites are the Southwest Germann site (AZ U:10:2[ASM]), Massera Ruin (AZ U:10:22[ASM]), Sand Dune South site (AZ U:10:32[ASM]), Pozos de Sonoqui site (AZ U:14:49[ASM]), Rittenhouse Ruin site (AZ U:10:116[ASM]), and AZ U:10:129(ASM). All six of these sites are prehistoric habitation sites with subsurface features. Some of these sites have the potential for human burials or cremations to be present.

The Germann and Ryan alignments using the Signal Butte sub-alternative cross within 500 feet of two of these sites. The Germann and Ryan (using the Meridian sub-alternative) and North-Railroad alignments cross within 500 feet of three of these sites, while the Ocotillo Alignment, crosses within 500 feet of one of these sites. The Ocotillo Alignment, if using the Higley and Power Road sub-alternatives, does not cross within 500 feet of any previously recorded cultural resources. All of the proposed alignments north of RS-24 cross within 500 feet of at least one site that has been recommended eligible for the NRHP. However, most of the eligible sites are surface artifact scatters or historic railroads that can be avoided easily during construction. Likewise, all but two of the sub-alternatives cross within 500 feet of a site that has been recommended eligible for the NRHP. All of the alternative alignments and all but two of the sub-alternatives cross other cultural resource sites with unknown NRHP eligibility or that are recommended as ineligible.

For the proposed alignments south of RS-24, no prehistoric sites have been identified with 500 feet of the alignments. Two historic railroads would be potentially affected by construction of the South-Railroad, Combs, or Skyline alignments.

Transcon recommends that the Germann, and Ryan alignments using the Meridian sub-alternative, and North-Railroad alignment be considered the most sensitive alignments for potential to impact cultural resources because of their close proximity to the greatest number of large prehistoric habitation sites. The Germann and Ryan alignments using the Signal Butte sub-alternative and the Ocotillo alignment have the potential to affect fewer large prehistoric sites. The nature of these cultural sites suggests that although the area may be developed and thus void of any indication of cultural remains on the surface, it is still possible that extensive subsurface remains exist. Also, current site boundaries are derived from previous cultural resource studies and can change as new studies are completed. This is especially true for the large habitation sites such as the Southwest Germann and Pozos de Sonoqui sites.

Other than the six prehistoric habitation sites, the other sites recommended eligible for the NRHP that are in close proximity to the proposed alignments are historical railroads or artifact scatters that will probably require minimal mitigation prior to construction and may possibly be avoided.

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