

## **EXHIBIT E – SCENIC AREAS, HISTORIC SITES AND STRUCTURES, AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES**

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Pursuant to the ACC Rules of Practice and Procedure R14-3-219, applications for CECs shall include information required as exhibits. Exhibit E reads as follows:

*“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.”*

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### **EXHIBIT E-1 SCENIC AREAS**

Exhibit E1 includes summaries of existing scenic resources, as well as the potential impacts the proposed Project may have on each resource.

#### **Introduction**

This section of Exhibit E addresses the inventory and potential impacts on scenic (visual) resources. In the context of CEC regulations regarding “scenic areas”, the following features were identified and inventoried based on public comment as described in the SunZia Southwest Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) (Exhibit B-1), existing resource management plans, agency scoping, field investigations, and previous National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)/siting studies. Scenic areas were characterized and described by assessing scenery and sensitive viewers in context with the construction and operation of the SunZia Southwest Transmission Project. The following are key elements, including inventory methodology, landscape scenery inventory, sensitive viewer inventory, impact methodology, scenery impacts, sensitive viewer impacts, and substations within the visual four-mile-wide study corridor.

#### **Methodology**

The methods used to conduct the visual inventory are consistent with and based on the Bureau of Land Management (BLM)’s Visual Resource Management (VRM) Manual (BLM 1986), the SunZia Southwest Transmission Project EIS, and past visual resource studies conducted for similar projects that have been approved by the state siting committee. The visual assessment study area was focused within a four-mile-wide corridor (two miles on either side of the reference centerline of the transmission line route and boundary of the substation siting area). The visual resources inventory was conducted on all land regardless of jurisdiction, including public, state, and private land that may be affected by the Project within the study area. Visual resource data collected within the Project study area was based on aerial photographs,

topographic maps, planning documents, consultation with participating agencies, and field investigations. This data was reviewed and an inventory was conducted to determine the quality of scenery, sensitive viewers and associated viewing conditions. Following are specific processes used to inventory scenery and sensitive viewers.

## **Landscape Scenery**

In the context of this Project, scenery is a measure of the inherent aesthetic value of the landscape (scenery) based on existing landscape features, including landform, vegetation, water, color, adjacent scenery, scarcity, and cultural modifications (BLM VRM 8400 Series). This definition of scenery was based on, and is consistent with, BLM scenic quality concepts. In determining scenery, discreet landscape units were inventoried by the BLM using GIS within each affected BLM Field Office based on similarities of the landscape features. This data provided adequate coverage within the context of the four-mile-wide Visual Resource study corridor. Generally, landscapes with a greater diversity of landscape features receive a higher rating. Scenic quality rankings for landscape units include three categories: Class A (outstanding), B (above average), and C (common). Please refer to Exhibit A-1, Existing Land Use, for link and milepost references.

## **Sensitive Viewers**

The term *sensitive viewers* refers to specific user groups associated with various land uses that are associated with viewers that have a sensitivity to landscape change and therefore could be affected by the construction and operation of the proposed Project. The sensitivity rating for each sensitive viewer is based on the following five criteria: type of use, volume of use, duration of use, concern for aesthetics, and formal scenic or historic designations. The results of the sensitivity assessment for each identified sensitive viewer can be found in the SunZia FEIS (Exhibit B-1). Sensitive viewers identified within the study area include residences, recreation areas (including trails), and travel routes. Sensitive viewer data was collected within the Project study area based on aerial photographs, planning documents, consultation with participating agencies, and field investigations. Sensitive viewer data was updated for the CEC Application in summer 2015.

High sensitivity viewers (residences, recreation areas, and scenic travel routes) are typically sensitive to changes in the landscape due to longer viewing duration and high expectations for aesthetics. Moderate sensitivity viewers are those that have concern for landscape change but are in transit (e.g. highway and county roads) or the use is not focused on aesthetics (such as off highway vehicle (OHV) users in Hot Well Dunes Recreation Area). Viewing conditions include consideration for distance from a Project, visibility, and viewer elevation.

## **Inventory Results**

### **Landscape Character**

The Project is located within the Sonoran Desert subdivisions of the Basin and Range Province (Fenneman 1931). The Sonoran Desert subdivision is characterized by mountain ranges and intervening desert plains; however, the ranges are smaller, rock pediments are much more prevalent, and undrained basins are less general than those typically characterized by the Basin and Range Province, such as in Nevada. Mountain ranges in the Project area include the Tortolita, Rincon, Santa Catalina, Galiuro, and Pinaleño Mountains. Major ecosystems in the Project area include Palo Verde-Mixed Cacti Desertscrub basins, Chihuahuan semidesert grasslands, semi-arid hills, and piñon-juniper woodland foothills and mixed evergreen forests (Brown 1982a).

Regional landscapes have a range of developed and natural landscapes. More intact and natural appearing landscapes occur in the central portion of the Project area. Topography and vegetation associated with the Pinaleño, Galiuro, and the Santa Catalina mountains, and the San Pedro River Valley provide a more diverse landscape than the surrounding valley plains, which are relatively flat and often uniformly covered with creosote or desert grasslands.

Agricultural activities such as irrigated agriculture occur within the valley plain landscapes in northern Cochise County and southern Pinal County in the Project area.

### **Scenery Inventory**

The majority of the project is located in Class B scenery crossing approximately 134 miles with 64 miles crossing Class C landscapes and one mile of Class A associated with the San Pedro River.

Class B scenery was identified along the Proposed Route in the San Simon (links B160c), Pinaleño Foothills (Link C71 and C110) and the San Pedro Valleys (links C201, C441, and C450), and the Tortolita Foothills (Link C680, C818). These landscapes are characterized by moderately to highly dissected bajadas covered with a wide range of vegetation, including desert cacti, piñon-juniper and oak, and riparian species. Cultural modifications that have locally modified landscapes associated with Class B scenery within these landscapes include high voltage transmission lines (HVTL) (500 kV and 115 kV), pipelines, substations, mining operations, major transportation corridors (e.g., SR 77 & SR 79), local transportation routes, and unpaved roads.

Agricultural lands that associated with the Sulphur Springs Valley north of Willcox (Link C110) and north of Eloy near the Pinal Central Substation (links C880 and C880A) are representative of

Class B lands that exhibit a unique agrarian setting in the arid southwest. Cultural modifications that have locally modified these landscapes include HVTLs (500 kV and 345 kV), Pinal Central Substation, local transportation routes, unpaved roads, and development associated with the agriculture processing facilities north of Eloy.

Class C landscapes crossed by the Proposed Route are associated with the San Simon and Sulphur Springs Valleys and plains south of the Galiuro Mountains (links B160b, B170, C110 and C260, respectively), and in the creosote dominated Upland Sonoran Desert north of the Picacho Mountains (links C670 to C830). Cultural modifications that have locally modified landscapes associated with Class C include HVTLs (500 kV and 345 kV), pipelines, and paved and unpaved roads.

A limited area of Class A landscape crossed by the Proposed Route is associated with the San Pedro River (link 201). These landscapes are characterized by the meandering form of the San Pedro River and the diverse riparian vegetation that is adjacent to and interwoven within the river itself. Cultural modifications that have locally modified landscapes associated with Class A scenery include HVTLs (345 kV), local transportation routes, and unpaved roads.

### **Sensitive Viewer Inventory**

Visual Sensitivity reflects the degree of concern for change in the scenic quality of the natural landscape or existing conditions from a sensitive viewpoint in the study area. Sensitive viewers identified within the study area include residential, recreation, and travel route viewers as described below.

#### Residential

Concentrations of residential viewers, which are associated with a high sensitivity level, are located north of Wilcox in the San Manuel and Oracle area (including Saddlebrooke Ranch), and north Eloy along links C110, C450, C670, C680, and C880a. In these locations, there are residences that occur in close proximity to existing HVTL corridors. Smaller residential concentrations are located in Cascabel along links C261 and C201, Redington (Link C441) and west of Oracle (Link C680). Dispersed low-density rural residences are located in proximity to the aforementioned towns.

#### Recreation

Sensitive recreation viewers associated with the Project include Wilderness Areas, Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC), National Forest Lands, state park, trails, golf courses, OHV areas, and dispersed recreation. High sensitivity level recreation viewers include portions

of the Peloncillo Mountains Wilderness (including Peloncillo Mountains Wilderness Study Area [WSA] (Link B160b), the Hot Wells Dune OHV area (Link B160b), the Rincon Mountains Wilderness (Links C201 and C441), Oracle State Park (including Bellota Trail Loop, Granite Overlook Trail Loop, Manzanita Trail, Mariposa Trail, Nature Trail Loop, Wildlife Corridor Trail, and the Historic Kannally Ranch House) (Link C670), and the Arizona Trail Trailhead (Tiger Mine) and associated trail (Link C661). Moderate sensitivity level recreation viewers include the Northern Peloncillo Mountains ACEC (Link B160b), portions of the Coronado National Forest (Link C441), A7 Ranch (C441), San Manuel Golf Club, Saddlebrooke Ranch Golf Club, and Pinal County Fairgrounds near links C441, C450, C680, and C880a, respectively.

### Travel Routes

Travel routes with associated scenic, historic, and/or auto tour route designations include Redington Road (Link C441), Control Road (Mount Lemmon Highway FR 38) (Link C661), SR 77, and SR 79 (Pinal Pioneer Parkway). Moderate sensitivity level travel routes include portions of I-10 and US Routes 191 and 287, Fort Grant Road, Three Links Road, Cascabel Road (Link 261), Ocotillo Road, and SR 76 (San Pedro River Road) (Link C441). Moderate sensitivity level recreation access/four-wheel drive roads include Muleshoe Ranch Road (link C260), Black Hills Mine Road/Catalina Ridge (Link C450), and Buehman Canyon Trail.

### **Impact Methodology**

The purpose of the visual impact assessment was to identify and characterize the level of visual change to the landscape and views from sensitive viewers that would result from the construction and operation of the Proposed Route. The following text describes the process used to measure visual contrast and associated visual impacts in context with landscape scenery and sensitive viewers.

Impacts to scenery were assessed based on the scenic quality of the landscape in conjunction with the proposed project's anticipated visual contrast. Visual contrast is defined as the degree of perceived change that would occur in the landscape as a result of the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Proposed Route. In the context of the Project, visual contrast was assessed considering (1) landscape contrast – removal of vegetation (i.e., agricultural crops, orchards, and riparian) in order to prepare the right-of-way for Project access, and to construct and maintain Project facilities, and (2) structure contrast – the introduction of aboveground facilities into the landscape.

Impacts to sensitive viewers were assessed based upon (1) level of visual contrast as previously described (i.e., new line, co-located, or parallel existing linear features), (2) distance from the Project, (3) viewing condition, (4) visibility (screened or backdropped views), and (5) viewer

sensitivity (high or moderate). Generally, for sensitive viewers, as distance from the Project increases, the perception of visual contrast decreases. For this study, Project-specific distance zones were established based on visibility thresholds specific to 500 kV transmission line facilities. Visibility is the perception of form, line, color, texture, and other visual elements in the landscape. These elements become less detailed and obvious as distance from a viewpoint increases.

Impacts are anticipated to be highest where new structures are introduced into the landscape for residential viewers with unobstructed views of the Project within the immediate foreground distance zone. Residences with similar viewing conditions would have reduced impacts where the Project would be co-located with or parallel existing transmission lines, because structure contrast is reduced.

## **Impact Results**

### **Scenery Impacts**

Scenery impacts for the Proposed Route are predominantly Moderate to Moderate-High for Class B landscapes, Low for Class C, and Moderate-High for approximately one mile of Class A landscape associated with the San Pedro River crossing.

Moderate to Moderate-High impacts for Class B landscape were identified in the San Simon (links B160c), the San Pedro Valleys (links C201, C441, and C450), and the Tortolita Foothills (Link C680, C818). These impacts are anticipated to occur within the bajada landscapes where the terrain is moderately dissected and does not parallel existing transmission lines.

Low-moderate impacts are anticipated to occur within Class B scenery where the Project parallels existing transmission lines (Links C71, C110, C212, C260, C680, and C880a). Low-moderate to Low impacts would also occur within Class C scenery associated with valley plains (Links B160b, C110, C260, and C860). Low impacts to Class C scenery are anticipated where the Project would parallel existing transmission lines or pipeline facilities.

### **Residential**

The majority of impacts for residential viewers range from Moderate to Low where the Project is located adjacent to existing transmission lines. In these locations, contrast would be reduced because existing access roads would be used for construction. These residences are located north of Willcox, in the San Manuel and Oracle area, including Saddlebrooke Ranch (refer to simulation Figures G-4-3 and G-4-6 in Exhibit G), and north of Eloy along links C110, C450, C670, C680, and C880a. Moderate to Low impacts were also identified for the smaller

residential concentrations associated with Cascabel and Redington (along links C261 and C201 and Link C441, respectively) and west of Oracle (Link C680). In these locations, the Proposed Project is located over two miles away with partially screened views.

Moderate impacts are anticipated for dispersed residences south of San Manuel (Link C450 and C441). These impacts are based primarily on distance from the Project to the viewer in context with rolling hills which would partially screen the Project. Moderate-High to Moderate impacts are anticipated in limited areas where residences are within 0.5 miles of the Project with partial screening based on topography and vegetation (Rosendo Road residence).

Dispersed residences in agricultural lands north of Willcox and Eloy would have level foreground views of the Project (links C110 and C880a, respectively). However, the Project would be seen in context with existing transmission lines, resulting in Moderate impacts. Moderate-High impacts would occur in limited situations where residences are located between the Proposed Route and existing facilities.

#### Future Residences

The Saddlebrooke Ranch subdivision is expected to expand with an ultimate build-out north of the Proposed Route. Effects are anticipated to be Moderate for high-sensitivity viewers in the future expansion.

#### Recreation

High impacts are anticipated for users of the Arizona National Scenic Trail near the Tiger Mine Trailhead northeast of Oracle (refer to simulation Figure G-4-5 in Exhibit G, Link C670). The Project would cross the trail in rolling terrain with unobstructed views of the Proposed Project. Moderate-high to moderate impacts are anticipated for recreation viewers using Buehman Canyon Trail (Link 441) and nearby A7 Ranch. In this location, the Project would be visible within one mile of the trail in a landscape with few modifications. High to Moderate impacts are also anticipated for recreation access and dispersed users of the Hot Wells Dune OHV Recreation Area, respectively (Link B160b). Impacts are anticipated to range from Low-moderate to low for dispersed recreation users associated with portions of the Peloncillo Mountains Wilderness (including Peloncillo Mountains WSA (Link B160b), the Rincon Mountains Wilderness (Links C201 and C441) and Coronado National Forest (and associated trails/trailheads) (Link C450). For this region of the Project, views would occur in the background (beyond two miles) and would be screened and backdropped by local topography and vegetation, further reducing visibility. Low-moderate to low impacts are anticipated for high sensitivity viewers at Oracle State Park (and associated trails/visitor areas) and Saddlebrooke Ranch Golf Club (refer to simulation Figure G-4-3 in Exhibit G). For these locations (links C661

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Highway 191 are anticipated to be Low-moderate due to the distance from the road, vegetation screening, and the travel speed for viewers.

#### DC Converter Station (option)

The DC converter station would be located on up to 45 acres east and within one mile of the existing Pinal Substation, if one of the lines is constructed as a DC line. The Converter Station could be sited on agricultural lands or vacant lands classified as Class B lands. Impacts to scenery are anticipated to be low for the converter station because the existing substation and transmission lines are similar in scale and character. Impacts to dispersed residences would range from Moderate to Low based on the final location and proximity to residences and existing substation and transmission lines.

### **References**

BLM. Visual Resource Management Manual 8410, 8431. U.S. Department of the Interior, BLM. Available at <http://blm.gov/nstc/VRM/vrmsys.html>.

D.E. Brown, Ed. Biotic communities of the American southwest-United States and Mexico. Desert Plants Vol. 4 Nos 1-4.

Fenneman, Nevin M. 1931. Physiography of Western United States. New York and London 1931.

## **EXHIBIT E-2 HISTORIC SITES AND STRUCTURES AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES**

### **Overview**

This portion of Exhibit E describes historic sites, structures, and archaeological sites in the vicinity of the proposed facilities as well as potential effects to those sites and structures.

To identify historic sites, structures, and archaeological sites, a review of existing historic and archaeological records was performed for all areas within 1,250 feet of the proposed centerline, for a total width of 2,500 feet. Records at the following agencies and research institutions were reviewed:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Arizona State Museum (ASM) AZSITE Database

- Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Tucson and Safford Field Offices
- National Register of Historic Places.

**Description of Historic Sites, Structures, and Archaeological Sites**

Based on the records review, approximately 16 percent of the 2,500 foot review area has been previously surveyed for historic or archaeological sites and structures. The records review identified a total of 113 known historic or archaeological sites or structures: 63 prehistoric archaeological sites, 28 historic sites or structures, five multicomponent (historic and prehistoric) sites or structures, and 17 sites or structures of unstated age.

The majority of the prehistoric archaeological sites consist of Native American sites with stone features and/or artifacts. Four of the archaeological sites are Native American village/habitations, and two are Native American rock art sites. The historic sites and structures consist of trash scatters and infrastructure such as roads, canals, transmission lines, trails, and a railroad. The Butterfield Stage Route and the Southern Pacific Mail and Stage Line intersect the project. In addition, one of the historic sites is a Native American (Tohono O’odham) habitation site.

A list of known historic sites and structures and archaeological sites identified in the records review is provided in Table E-2-1.

<b>Table E-2-1. Known Historic Sites, Structures, and Archaeological Sites</b>			
<b>No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Identifier</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Archaeological and historic site</b>	<b>Native American artifacts; Historic channel and artifact scatter</b>	<b>AZ AA:3:308(ASM)</b>
2	Archaeological and historic site	Native American cooking/heating feature and artifacts; Historic habitation	AZ CC:8:7(ASM)
<b>3</b>	<b>Archaeological site</b>	<b>Native American artifacts</b>	<b>AZ AA:3:116(ASM)</b>
4	Archaeological site	Native American artifacts	AZ AA:3:128(ASM)
5	Archaeological site	Native American artifacts	AZ AA:3:129(ASM)
6	Archaeological site	Native American artifacts	AZ AA:3:131(ASM)
<b>7</b>	<b>Archaeological site</b>	<b>Native American artifacts</b>	<b>AZ AA:3:137(ASM)</b>
8	Archaeological site	Native American artifacts	AZ AA:3:139(ASM)

**Table E-2-1. Known Historic Sites, Structures, and Archaeological Sites**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Identifier</b>
9	Archaeological site	Native American artifacts	AZ AA:3:28(ASM)
10	Archaeological site	Native American artifacts	AZ AA:3:289(ASM)
11	Archaeological site	Native American artifacts	AZ AA:3:290(ASM)
12	Archaeological site	Native American artifacts	AZ AA:3:295(ASM)
13	Archaeological site	Native American artifacts	AZ AA:3:296(ASM)
14	Archaeological site	Native American artifacts	AZ AA:3:302(ASM)
15	Archaeological site	Native American artifacts	AZ AA:3:303(ASM)
<b>16</b>	<b>Archaeological site</b>	<b>Native American artifacts</b>	<b>AZ AA:3:304(ASM)</b>
<b>17</b>	<b>Archaeological site</b>	<b>Native American artifacts</b>	<b>AZ AA:3:305(ASM)</b>
<b>18</b>	<b>Archaeological site</b>	<b>Native American artifacts</b>	<b>AZ AA:3:306(ASM)</b>
<b>19</b>	<b>Archaeological site</b>	<b>Native American artifacts</b>	<b>AZ AA:3:310(ASM)</b>
<b>20</b>	<b>Archaeological site</b>	<b>Native American artifacts</b>	<b>AZ AA:3:311(ASM)</b>
21	Archaeological site	Native American artifacts	AZ AA:3:312(ASM)
22	Archaeological site	Native American artifacts	AZ AA:3:9(ASM)
23	Archaeological site	Native American artifacts	AZ AA:7:270(ASM)
24	Archaeological site	Native American artifacts	AZ AA:7:491(ASM)
25	Archaeological site	Native American artifacts	AZ AA:7:657(ASM)
26	Archaeological site	Native American artifacts	AZ AA:8:330(ASM)
27	Archaeological site	Native American artifacts	AZ AA:8:332(ASM)
28	Archaeological site	Native American artifacts	AZ BB:5:49(ASM)
29	Archaeological site	Native American artifacts	AZ CC:10:3(ASM)
<b>30</b>	<b>Archaeological site</b>	<b>Native American artifacts</b>	<b>AZ CC:11:17(BLM)</b>
<b>31</b>	<b>Archaeological site</b>	<b>Native American artifacts</b>	<b>AZ AA:3:293(ASM)</b>
32	Archaeological site	Native American artifacts	AZ AA:8:324(ASM)

**Table E-2-1. Known Historic Sites, Structures, and Archaeological Sites**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Identifier</b>
33	Archaeological site	Native American artifacts	AZ CC:9:17(ASM)
<b>34</b>	<b>Archaeological site</b>	<b>Native American artifacts</b>	<b>AZ CC:9:52(ASM)</b>
35	Archaeological site	Native American artifacts and historic trash	AZ AA:3:288(ASM)
<b>36</b>	<b>Archaeological site</b>	<b>Native American artifacts and historic trash</b>	<b>AZ AA:3:317(ASM)</b>
<b>37</b>	<b>Archaeological site</b>	<b>Native American cooking feature and artifacts</b>	<b>AZ AA:7:439(ASM)</b>
38	Archaeological site	Native American cooking/heating feature	AZ AA:3:297(ASM)
39	Archaeological site	Native American cooking/heating features and artifacts	AZ AA:3:115(ASM)
40	Archaeological site	Native American hearth and artifacts	AZ AA:3:48(ASM)
41	Archaeological site	Native American petroglyphs and ceramic artifacts	AZ AA:8:4(ASM)
<b>42</b>	<b>Archaeological site</b>	<b>Native American pictographs and artifacts</b>	<b>AZ CC:9:15(ASM)</b>
43	Archaeological site	Native American rock feature and artifact scatter	AZ CC:10:97(ASM)
<b>44</b>	<b>Archaeological site</b>	<b>Native American rock features and artifact scatter</b>	<b>AZ BB:16:45(ASM)</b>
45	Archaeological site	Native American rock pile	AZ AA:7:441(ASM)
46	Archaeological site	Native American rock shelter and artifacts	AZ AA:8:325(ASM)
47	Archaeological site	Native American rock shelter and artifacts	AZ AA:8:328(ASM)
48	Archaeological site	Native American rock shelter and artifacts	AZ AA:8:329(ASM)
49	Archaeological site	Native American rock shelter and artifacts	AZ AA:8:331(ASM)
<b>50</b>	<b>Archaeological site</b>	<b>Native American stone feature(s) and artifacts</b>	<b>AZ AA:3:134(ASM)</b>
51	Archaeological site	Native American stone feature(s) and artifacts	AZ AA:3:135(ASM)
52	Archaeological site	Native American stone feature(s) and artifacts	AZ AA:3:291(ASM)
53	Archaeological site	Native American stone feature(s) and artifacts	AZ AA:3:301(ASM)
<b>54</b>	<b>Archaeological site</b>	<b>Native American stone feature(s) and artifacts</b>	<b>AZ AA:3:138(ASM)</b>
55	Archaeological site	Native American stone feature(s) and artifacts	AZ AA:3:141(ASM)

**Table E-2-1. Known Historic Sites, Structures, and Archaeological Sites**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Identifier</b>
56	Archaeological site	Native American stone feature(s) and artifacts	AZ AA:3:294(ASM)
57	Archaeological site	Native American stone feature(s) and artifacts	AZ AA:3:298(ASM)
58	Archaeological site	Native American stone feature(s) and artifacts	AZ AA:3:299(ASM)
59	Archaeological site	Native American stone feature(s) and artifacts	AZ AA:3:300(ASM)
60	Archaeological site	Native American stone feature(s) and artifacts	AZ AA:3:307(ASM)
61	Archaeological site	Native American stone feature(s) and artifacts	AZ AA:3:309(ASM)
62	Archaeological site	Native American stone feature(s) and artifacts	AZ AA:3:47(ASM)
<b>63</b>	<b>Archaeological site</b>	<b>Native American stone feature(s) and artifacts</b>	<b>AZ BB:15:87(ASM)</b>
64	Archaeological site	Native American stone feature(s) and artifacts	AZ BB:15:89(ASM)
<b>65</b>	<b>Archaeological site</b>	<b>Native American stone feature(s) and artifacts</b>	<b>AZ AA:7:440(ASM)</b>
<b>66</b>	<b>Archaeological site</b>	<b>Native American stone feature(s) and artifacts</b>	<b>AZ AA:8:326(ASM)</b>
<b>67</b>	<b>Archaeological site</b>	<b>Native American trash mounds</b>	<b>AZ AA:3:316(ASM)</b>
<b>68</b>	<b>Archaeological site</b>	<b>Native American village/habitation</b>	<b>AZ AA:3:136(ASM)</b>
69	Archaeological site	Native American village/habitation	AZ CC:11:52(ASM)
<b>70</b>	<b>Archaeological site</b>	<b>Native American village/habitation</b>	<b>AZ BB:15:86(ASM)</b>
<b>71</b>	<b>Archaeological site</b>	<b>Native American village/habitation</b>	<b>AZ BB:15:88(ASM)</b>
<b>72</b>	<b>Historic site</b>	<b>Historic artifact scatter</b>	<b>AZ AA:2:356(ASM)</b>
<b>73</b>	<b>Historic site</b>	<b>Historic artifact scatter</b>	<b>AZ AA:3:314(ASM)</b>
74	Historic site	Historic artifact scatter	AZ CC:11:65(ASM)
<b>75</b>	<b>Historic site</b>	<b>Historic dump</b>	<b>AZ AA:3:315(ASM)</b>
76	Historic site	Native American (Tohono O'odham) habitation	AZ AA:8:6(ASM)
<b>77</b>	<b>Historic site</b>	<b>Trail and historic trash</b>	<b>AZ AA:3:318(ASM)</b>
<b>78</b>	<b>Historic structure</b>	<b>Butterfield Stage Route</b>	<b>AZ T:14:61(ASM)</b>
<b>79</b>	<b>Historic structure</b>	<b>Canada del Oro/Camp Grant Wagon Road</b>	<b>AZ BB:9:41(ASM)</b>

**Table E-2-1. Known Historic Sites, Structures, and Archaeological Sites**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Identifier</b>
80	Historic structure	Casa Grande Canal	AZ AA:3:209(ASM)
81	Historic structure	Coolidge to Oracle 115 kV Transmission Line	AZ BB:5:134(ASM)
82	Historic structure	Florence Canal	AZ AA:3:211(ASM)
83	Historic structure	Florence-Casa Grande Canal	AZ AA:3:215(ASM)
84	Historic structure	Historic road	AZ AA:2:132(ASM)
85	Historic structure	Historic road	AZ AA:3:292(ASM)
86	Historic structure	Mammoth Mine to Oracle 12kV Transmission Line	AZ BB:6:223(ASM)
87	Historic structure	Oracle to Holbrook Highway	AZ BB:2:78(ASM)
88	Historic structure	Phoenix to Tucson Highway	AZ AA:8:360(ASM)
89	Historic structure	Saguaro to Oracle 115kV Transmission Line	AZ AA:8:366(ASM)
90	Historic structure	San Manuel Railroad	AZ BB:6:227(ASM)
91	Historic structure	Southern Pacific Mail and Stage Line	Not assigned
92	Historic structure	Southern Pacific Railroad, Wellton to Phoenix to Eloy spur	AZ T:10:84(ASM)
93	Historic structure	State Route 80	AZ FF:9:17(ASM)
94	Historic structure	State Route 87	AZ AA:6:63(ASM)
95	Historic structure	Sunshine Road	AZ AA:2:176(ASM)
96	Historic structure	Tiger Mine Road	AZ BB:6:243(ASM)
97	Historic structure	US Highway 191	AZ FF:1:33(ASM)
98	Not stated in records	Unknown	4(BLM)
99	Not stated in records	Unknown	89-3(NMSN)
100	Not stated in records	Unknown	89-4(NMSN)
101	Not stated in records	New site not completely entered into database.	AZ AA:2:305(ASM)
102	Not stated in records	New site not completely entered into database.	AZ AA:3:313(ASM)
103	Not stated in records	New site not completely entered into database.	AZ AA:3:321(ASM)

<b>Table E-2-1. Known Historic Sites, Structures, and Archaeological Sites</b>			
<b>No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Identifier</b>
104	Not stated in records	New site not completely entered into database.	AZ AA:7:654(ASM)
105	Not stated in records	New site not completely entered into database.	AZ AA:7:655(ASM)
106	Not stated in records	New site not completely entered into database.	AZ AA:7:656(ASM)
<b>107</b>	<b>Not stated in records</b>	<b>New site not completely entered into database.</b>	<b>AZ BB:5:1(MNA)</b>
108	Not stated in records	New site not completely entered into database.	AZ CC:10:127(ASM)
109	Not stated in records	New site not completely entered into database.	AZ CC:9:55(ASM)
110	Not stated in records	New site not completely entered into database.	AZ CC:9:56(ASM)
111	Not stated in records	New site not completely entered into database.	AZ CC:9:57(ASM)
<b>112</b>	<b>Not stated in records</b>	<b>New site not completely entered into database.</b>	<b>AZ CC:9:58(ASM)</b>
113	Not stated in records	Unknown	IHCRS 83-9 214
Bold items are located in 400-foot-wide ROW.			

### **Potential Impacts to Historic Sites, Structures, and Archaeological Sites**

Forty-six sites are known to occur to occur within the 400-foot ROW. Three Native American sites, AZ AA:3:136(ASM), AZ AA:3:316(ASM), and AZ BB:15:88(ASM), could be located directly under the proposed transmission line. Sites AZ AA:3:136(ASM) and AZ BB:15:88(ASM) are large habitation sites or villages, while AZ AA:3:316(ASM) consists of four refuse mounds. The known sites within the 400-foot ROW are small enough that they can be avoided by careful placement of transmission line poles. However, since only 16 percent of the review area has been surveyed for cultural resources, it is likely that a complete inventory would identify many additional historic sites, structures, and archaeological sites.

The BLM has prepared a Programmatic Agreement (PA) for the project to address any potential impacts to cultural resources, including historic sites, structures, and archaeological sites. A copy of the PA is provided in Exhibit B-1. The PA was prepared with extensive consultation and input from state and federal agencies, Native American tribes, and other interested parties. In accordance with that PA, the proponent will pay for a complete inventory of the project footprint including a buffer zone, will perform an extensive records review to identify potential visual effects, and will be required to avoid and or mitigate any potential impacts to cultural resource sites. Also in accordance with the PA, consulting parties and signatories to the PA will be

provided the opportunity for ongoing input during implementation of cultural site avoidance and mitigation.

Through implementation of the stipulations in the PA prepared for the project, impacts to historic sites, structures, and archaeological sites would be avoided and/or mitigated.