Exhibit X

2015 Dakota skipper (*Hesperia dakotae*) and Poweshiek skipperling (*Oarisma poweshiek*) Survey Report – A Supplement to the 2013 and 2015 Reports

Montana-Dakota Utilities Co. and Otter Tail Power Company

Big Stone South to Ellendale Project

North Dakota and South Dakota

September 15, 2015

Executive Summary

Montana-Dakota Utilities Co., a division of MDU Resources Group Inc. and Otter Tail Power Company (jointly, the Owners) propose to construct the Big Stone South to Ellendale Project (Project). The Project consists of a 345 kilovolt (kV) transmission line approximately 162 miles long in North Dakota and South Dakota and the Ellendale 345-kV Substation near Ellendale, North Dakota.

HDR Engineering, Inc., (HDR) was retained to evaluate native prairie habitats along the Project for the presence of the Dakota skipper (*Hesperia dakotae*) and the Poweshiek skipperling (*Oarisma poweshiek*). In October 2014, the Dakota skipper was designated as threatened and the Poweshiek skipperling was designated as endangered and both are protected under the Endangered Species Act.

The 2015 survey area included a 250-foot-wide corridor, centered on the centerline of the transmission line route on selected parcels that harbored grassland habitat and where survey permission was granted by private landowners or on publicly owned parcels. The parcels selected for survey harbored native grassland habitat observed during the 2013 Dakota skipper and Poweshiek skipperling surveys and where HDR's native prairie habitat model indicate conditions that are suitable for the presence of these target species.

The survey objective was to determine the presence or absence of these butterflies during the peak flight period on tracts that exhibited characteristics consistent with their habitat requirements during the peak flight period.

Biologists conducted ground surveys between July 11 and July 16, 2015. The survey dates fell between the earliest reports of adult Dakota skipper emergence on July 3, 2015 (Skadsen pers. comm.) and the last reported observation of July 17, 2015.

Dakota skipper and Poweshiek skipperling surveys were conducted in areas that harbor grassland tracts containing an abundance of native plant species within the survey area. Suitable habitat capable of supporting the presence of the Dakota skipper and Poweshiek skipperling include native prairie areas adjacent to wetlands and native prairie remnants on slopes where agricultural conversion was minimized due to topography constraints.

The Project area in North Dakota is entirely in Dickey County and avoids the Dakota skipper strongholds in McHenry and Ransom Counties, North Dakota. The Project route also avoids South Dakota strongholds on tribal lands in Day and Roberts counties. The Project route does however, cross suitable habitat on private lands and publicly owned lands in Day and Grant counties, South Dakota.

No Dakota skippers or Poweshiek skipperlings were observed on lands crossed by the Project during the 2015 surveys. Butterfly numbers were generally low for all butterfly species. HDR evaluated 14 parcels for habitat characteristics that could harbor Dakota skippers or Poweshiek skipperlings (Figures 1-14). Three parcels contained habitat characteristics consistent with the presence of these species. Figures 1, 2, and 3 show the areas surveyed by HDR.

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Introduction

The Owners propose to construct the Big Stone South to Ellendale Project, a new approximately 162-mile transmission line will extend from the new Ellendale 345 kV Substation in Dickey County, North Dakota to the Big Stone South Substation in Grant County, South Dakota.

To address regulatory agency concerns about potential impacts to Dakota skippers (*Hesperia dakotae*) and Poweshiek skipperlings (*Oarisma poweshiek*), HDR Engineering, Inc. (HDR) was retained to conduct presence/absence and habitat surveys for these species. Survey methods were developed with United State Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) oversight to identify the extent of risk posed to these candidate species from the Project. The USFWS listed the Dakota skipper as a threatened species and Poweshiek skipperlings as endangered with regulatory protection afforded under the Endangered Species Act in October 2014. Please reference the 2013 report for an overview of the regulatory framework.

Presence/absence surveys were conducted within the survey area, which is a 250-foot-wide buffer of the route centerline extending from the new Ellendale 345 kV Substation in North Dakota to the Big Stone South Substation in South Dakota. Study sites containing potentially suitable habitat within the survey area were designated as Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA) and were used to identify specific locations evaluated for targeted surveys.

HDR biologists are experienced in the survey methodology and identification of the Dakota skipper, Poweshiek skipperling and other prairie obligate butterflies. They have conducted surveys in western Minnesota, eastern South Dakota, and North Dakota and have recorded previously undocumented locations for Dakota skippers in 2006 and 2012.

The butterfly surveys focused on grassland habitats that exhibit native plant assemblages used by prairie obligate butterflies such as the Dakota skipper, Poweshiek skipperling, Ottoe skipper (*Hesperia ottoe*), Arogos skipper (*Atrytone arogos iowa*), and regal fritillary (*Speyeria idalia*). Surveys collected information on butterfly communities and habitats within the survey area. The 2015 surveys focused on sites that were inaccessible in 2014 and areas where routing changed from what was proposed in 2014 and had not been evaluated for these butterflies.

Surveyors conducted pedestrian transect surveys where the Project crosses suitable grassland habitat. Surveys were designed to document the occurrence of the Dakota skipper or Poweshiek skipperling and other prairie obligate butterfly occurrences and to evaluate habitat crossed by the Project that may be important to the continued presence of these species. Detailed descriptions of 2015 observations are summarized in this report.

2013 and 2014 Survey Results Summary

In 2013, surveyors evaluated 11 ESAs on federal easements for the presence or absence of Dakota skippers and the Poweshiek skipperlings. Surveys were conducted by HDR and its subcontractor Dr. Gerald Selby between July 9 and July 12, 2013. No Dakota skippers or Poweshiek skipperlings were observed during the 2013 surveys on parcels crossed by the proposed alignment of the Project. Low butterfly numbers across the survey area were noted.

The low numbers were likely due to the limited amount of suitable habitat required by these butterfly species. Of the suitable habitat that was present in the survey area, important nectar sources and forb species were lacking most likely due to broadleaf herbicide application, other selective forb reduction or land management practices. Four other suitable habitat areas that could harbor Dakota skippers and Poweshiek skipperlings were viewed from public rights-of-way in Brown and Day counties because they were inaccessible due to landowner permission.

In 2014, surveyors evaluated 14 ESAs for the presence or absence of Dakota skippers and the Poweshiek skipperlings. Surveys were conducted by HDR between July 11, 2014 and July 17, 2014. No Dakota skippers or Poweshiek skipperlings were observed during the 2014 surveys on parcels crossed by the proposed alignment of the Project. Butterfly numbers across the survey area were similar to those noted in 2013. The low numbers were likely due to the limited amount of suitable habitat and somewhat cooler temperatures. HDR evaluated four privately owned parcels to assess the habitat areas for the presence of Dakota skippers and Poweshiek skipperlings in Brown and Day counties.

Dakota Skipper and Poweshiek Skipperling Status

On October 23, 2014 the USFWS added the Poweshiek skipperling to the list of endangered species and the Dakota skipper as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act. During the summers of 2013 - 2015 the USFWS evaluated federal and state owned lands with recent (2000-2008) records of Poweshiek skipperling occurrence. The results of these surveys indicate that the Poweshiek skipperling populations remain extant in Wisconsin and Michigan despite lower numbers than those noted in 2013 and 2014. No Poweshiek skipperlings were observed by the USFWS, state regulators, or their sub-contractors in Iowa, North Dakota, Minnesota, and South Dakota. The results of these recent monitoring efforts indicate that there are fewer than 500 of these butterflies remaining at sites in Wisconsin, Michigan, and Manitoba and they are likely extirpated from sites with recent records in Iowa, North Dakota, Minnesota, and South Dakota.

The results of surveys for the Dakota skipper by these same agencies found that the species remains extant at sites in Manitoba, Canada, North Dakota and South Dakota and one location in Minnesota. Sites where the Dakota skipper remains in South Dakota are predominantly on lands managed by the Sisseton Wahpeton Oyate. These tribal lands are managed as hay lands that are cut after a dominant grass (*Hesperostipa spartea*) seed is set, usually during the fall. The parcels managed as tribal hay lands have been managed in this manner for many years. This land practice (fall haying) has distinctive characteristics that include a dominance of mid-height native grasses such as *Stipa sativa*, *Bouteloua curtipendula*, or *Schizachyrium scoparium*, with non-native co-dominants such as *Poa pratensis, Phleum pratense* or *Bromus inermis*. Native forbs dominate the understory of these grasslands and include healthy blooming populations of *Echinacea angustifolia*, *Amorpha canescens*, *Rudbeckia hirta*, *Pediomelum argophyllum*, *Achillea millefolium*, and *Lilim philadelphicum* on higher elevations (Photo 1) and *Heliopsis helianthoides*, *Lobelia spicata*, *Zigadenus elegans*, and *Rudbeckia hirta* in areas transitional to wetlands. Many of the areas managed as tribal hay lands are designated as Critical Habitat for the Dakota skipper under the Endangered Species Act. Dakota skipper populations at these sites maintain reproducing populations during 2012 through 2015.

Photo 1: Photograph showing vegetative structure and composition on tribal hay lands.

Methods

The methods discussed in this section are outlined in *Dakota Skipper Guidance for Interagency Cooperation under Section 7 (a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act Version 1.0 USFWS, Regions 3 and 6,* February 2015.

Survey Timing and Location

Royer and Marrone, 1992, and Dana, 1991 indicate that the flight period for adult Dakota skippers occurs between mid-June and early July. HDR coordinated survey timing with USFWS personnel, communicated with other biologists conducting surveys for these species, and used plant phenology to predict when Dakota skippers and Poweshiek skipperlings would emerge from pupae and begin the adult flights. Royer and Marrone (1992) noted that the following plants are almost always present and blooming during the Dakota skipper flight period: wood lily, harebell (*Campanula rotundifolia*), camas (*Zigadenus elegans*), purple coneflower, and blanket flower (*Gaillardia aristata*).

HDR selected Dakota skipper and Poweshiek skipperling ESAs by identifying lands affected by the Project with GIS shapefiles and reviewing reflectance using infrared photographs for signatures consistent with native prairie vegetation then evaluating these parcels from public roads during the 2013 butterfly survey. Sites exhibiting heavy anthropogenic disturbance such as grazing, wetland drainage, haying, fire suppression, moderate herbicide exposure, siltation,

invasive species dominance, a lack of native forbs, or tree planting were eliminated from further review.

Grassland sites exhibiting minimum characteristic including the following three field conditions were flagged for further review during the 2015 Dakota skipper and Poweshiek skipperling surveys:

1. Sites dominated by native graminoids or co-dominant with shrubs, throughout unshaded portions of the site, but overall plant species diversity is low because of the loss of sensitive species.

2. Sites where invasive species were moderately abundant, including *Bromus inermis*, *Poa pratensis*, *P.compressa*, *Phleum pretense*, *Medicago lupulina, Trifolium repens*, or *Agrostis stolonifera*, but the site was still recognizable as harboring native graminoids and forbs as dominant species.

3. On sites grazed by cattle, the ground surface may have undergone moderate compaction and have terraced slopes, but native graminoids and forbs are present as dominant species.

Three (3) sites exhibiting this minimum level of site alteration or that exhibited a plant community characteristics indicative of native prairie were walked using Transect Survey methods described in the following section.

Figures 1 through 3 provide an overview of the ESAs surveyed in 2015.

Transect Surveys

HDR used habitat-centered Pollard-style random walks according to the following parameters:

- The sampling day began after 9:00 am and ended after butterfly activity was visibly diminished (usually after 5:00 pm).
- Only individual Dakota skippers identified within an estimated 5.0 meters on either side of the surveyor, within 5.0 meters of the ground, or 5.0 meters to the front were considered an “encounter”.
- Identification was initially made with binoculars and confirmed by close-up observation and photographic documentation.

Dakota skipper observations were recorded using a hand-held GPS when confirmed to species level. HDR used the Pollard style random walk on ESAs with characteristics described in the Survey Timing and Location section of this report. Transects were oriented along the centerline of lands affected by the Project and 125 feet to each side of and parallel to the feature centerline. Biologists focused on suitable habitat where native grasses and an abundance of nectar sources including purple coneflower occurred and on sites where other butterflies were observed; more time was allotted to higher quality habitats than on areas degraded by plowing, overgrazing or where non-native grasses, trees or shrubs dominated the landscape.

Results

Transect Surveys

Surveys for Dakota skipper and Poweshiek skipperling were conducted between June 26, 2015 and July 14, 2015. Weather during surveys for the Dakota skipper was generally seasonal to cool with some surveys being conducted overcast or cool periods. Generally, the temperatures did not appear to affect butterfly activity in the afternoon, but morning activity was slow. Dakota skippers were observed beginning June 29, 2015, until July 13, 2015, at sites in Grant County, South Dakota, by HDR staff. The presence of Dakota skippers at sites evaluated by others conducting surveys for the same species indicate that surveys conducted by HDR fell within suitable detection limits for the Dakota skipper in 2015.

HDR conducted surveys at 3 ESAs (Figures 1-3) in 2015. No Dakota skippers or Poweshiek skipperlings were documented during the 2015 surveys. Prairie obligate butterfly observations included 22 records of regal fritillary (*Speyeria idalia*) at all three ESA's during three visits to each site. All of these ESAs exhibit an abundance of native grasses and abundant forbs that could be used by larvae and adult Dakota skippers and Poweshiek skipperling. Nectar species observed on these parcels included purple coneflower, *Pediomelum argophyllum*, wood lily, *Heliopsis helianthoides*, and blanket flower. Other blooming forbs noted during the survey period on each of the sites included wood lily and camas. HDR biologists observed native forbs in some road ditches and on adjacent pastures where Project features are proposed. Observations of tawny-edged skippers (*Polites themistocles*), long-dash (*P. mystic*), and were all associated with ESA's 15-1, 15-2, and 15-3 and where forbs were available as a nectar source adjacent to the Project.

ESA 15-1 (see Figure 1) – Day County, South Dakota

Date	Surveyor	Time	Weather	
Survey 1				
June 26, 2015	Scott Krych	12:10 p.m. –1:12 p.m. 1 hr 2 min	12:10 p. m. Temp. 85°F Wind = 2 SW %Clear = 20	1:12 p.m. Temp. 85°F Wind = 3 SW %Clear = 20
Survey 2				
July 2, 2015	Scott Krych	2:40 p.m. –3:42 p.m. 1 hr 0 min	2:40 p.m. Temp. 75°F Wind = 4 SE %Clear = 90	3:42 p.m. Temp. 75°F Wind = 4 SE %Clear = 90
Survey 3				
July 13, 2015	Scott Krych	10:15 a.m. –11:05 p.m. 0 hr 50 min	10:15 a.m. Temp. 71°F Wind = 1 SW %Clear = 0	11:05 a.m. Temp. 71°F Wind = 1 SW %Clear = 0

Primary Target Species Observed: None, No Dakota skippers or Poweshiek skipperlings

Survey Comments: Surveys evaluated lands to the east of the proposed transmission line where slopes are pastured. This area is contiguous dissected slopes with abundant native grasses and forbs. These areas encompass parcels covering the NE and SE quarters of Section 12, but are owned by two different landowners, so they were evaluated as two subparts to the ESA during the survey period. The structure of the grasslands on these slopes were similar to tribal haylands but there were no forbs. (Photo 2). Hill tops and ravine bottoms were dominated by non-native grasses or wetland species tolerant of grazing but slope faces exhibited abundant native grasses such as *Schizachyrium scoparium, Hesperostipa spartea*, and *Bouteloua curtipendula* .

During the first survey, butterfly activity was slow. During the second survey, butterfly activity was high and most observations occurred on slopes with abundant forbs and lowland areas where isolated patches of nectar sources occur. The third survey was overcast and butterfly activity was limited. Wood nymphs (*Cercyonis pegala*) were the dominant butterfly at the site.

Species Observed	Numbers observed Survey 1	Numbers observed Survey 2	Numbers observed Survey 3
Danause plexippus	6		2
Polites mystic	2	3	
Polites themistocles		4	1
Colias sp.	9	9	6
Vanesa sp.	1		
Phycoides sp.	4		
Boloria bellona		1	1
Speyeria sp.	1		
Speyeria idalia	2	2	3
Cercyonis pegala	0	12	7
Total Count:	25	31	20
Total Species	7	6	5
Total Hours	1.02	1.02	0.83
Observations/Hour	24.3	30.1	24.1

Photo 2: Photograph of habitat on ESA 15-1, showing abundant native grasses and grass structure similar to tribal hay lands but few forbs present on these parcels.

ESA 15-2 (See Figure 2) – Day County, South Dakota

Date	Surveyor	Time	Weather	
Survey 1				
June 26, 2015	Scott Krych	1:20 p.m. –2:25 p.m. 0 hr 45 min	1:20 p. m. Temp. 85°F Wind = 2 SW %Clear = 20	2:25 p.m. Temp. 85°F Wind = 3 SW %Clear = 20
Survey 2				
July 2, 2015	Scott Krych, Monica Peterson	2:40 p.m. –3:42 p.m. 1 hr 0 min	2:40 p.m Temp. 75°F Wind = 4 SE %Clear = 0	3:42 p.m. Temp. 75°F Wind = 4 SE %Clear = 0
Survey 3				
July 14, 2015	Scott Krych	10:15 a.m. –11:05 p.m 0 hr 50 min	8:25 a.m. Temp. 71°F Wind = 1 SW %Clear = 0	8:56 p.m Temp. 71°F Wind = 1 SW %Clear = 0

Primary Target Species Observed: None, No Dakota skippers or Poweshiek skipperlings

Survey Comments: A survey of hay slopes adjacent to the proposed transmission line found the slopes were very similar in structure and composition to tribal hay lands where Dakota skippers persisted in 2015 (Photo 3). This parcel is managed in the same manner as tribal hay lands with fall mowing. Grass species composition was made up of porcupine grass, little bluestem, Kentucky bluestem, and smooth brome. Forb composition was also similar to tribal hay lands and harbored an abundance of *Echinacea angustifolia, Gaillardia aristata, Oxytrorpis lambertii, and Zigadenus elegans*. Weed species such as Melilotus and Medicago were more abundant than on tribal lands and areas other than slope faces were dominated by non-native grasses.

Wood nymphs (*Cercyonis pegala*) were abundant during the relatively short survey of these parcels and non-target skippers (*Polites themistocles*, and *P. mystic*) were observed during the reviews. Butterfly activity was low due to cloud cover and most observations occurred on slopes with abundant forbs and lowland areas where isolated patches of nectar sources occur. Wood nymphs were the dominant butterfly at the site.

Species Observed	**Numbers observed Survey 1**	**Numbers observed Survey 2**	**Numbers observed Survey 3**
Danause plexippus	3		2
Polites mystic	9		2
Polites themistocles	2		
Colias sp.	5	1	
Vanesa atalanta		1	
Phycoides sp.	2		
Speyeria idalia			1
Cercyonis pegala		7	9
Total Count:	21	9	14
Total Species	5	3	4
Total Hours	0.75	1	0.83
Observations/Hour	28	9	16.9

Photo 3: Photograph of ESA 15-2 showing abundant native forbs and similar structure to tribal hay lands in Day and Grant counties, South Dakota

ESA 15-3 (See Figure 3) – Grant County, South Dakota

Date	Surveyor	Time	Weather	
Survey 1				
June 27, 2015	Scott Krych	2:55 p.m. –4:12 p.m. 1 hr 17 min	2:55 p. m. Temp. 85°F Wind = 3 SW %Clear = 20	4:12 p.m Temp. 85°F Wind = 4 SW %Clear = 20
Survey 2				
July 1, 2015	Scott Krych, Monica Peterson	1:00 p.m. –4:10 p.m 3 hr 10 min	1:00 p.m Temp. 75°F Wind = 4 SE %Clear = 0	4:10 p.m. Temp. 67°F Wind = 5 SE %Clear = 0
Survey 3				
July 13, 2015	Scott Krych	9:24 a.m. –10:32 p.m. 1 hr 8 min	9:24 a.m. Temp. 76°F Wind = 1 N %Clear = 90	10:32 a.m. Temp. 77°F Wind = 1 N %Clear = 90

Primary Target Species Observed: None, No Dakota skippers or Poweshiek skipperlings

Survey Comments: A survey of pastures on both sides of the proposed transmission line included slopes populated with abundant native nectar sources and abundant native grasses such as little bluestem and porcupine grass. These areas are hayed at the north end of the

route where it turns from a north/south orientation to an east/west orientation along 149th Street. South of the private drive the grasslands are grazed, but much of this parcel has good vegetative structure and native community composition.

Butterfly activity was low except for the 3rd survey day due to overcast skies and cooler temperatures. Conditions for the third survey were calm with sunny skies and warm conditions and butterfly activity was higher but skipper activity was lower. The unidentified skippers observed during the 1st and 2nd surveys were likely long-dash or Peck's skippers based on the habitat and the brief looks that were obtained during the survey. Long dash skippers were the most often observed butterfly during the three visits to the site

Species Observed	**Numbers observed Survey 1**	**Numbers observed Survey 2**	**Numbers observed Survey 3**
Monarch *(Danause plexippus)*	2	3	2
Long dash Skipper *(Polites mystic)*	3	28	5
Peck's Skipper *(Polites peckius)*		6	5
Tawny-edged Skipper *(Polites Themistocles)*	2	4	3
Unidentified Skipper	2	5	
American or Painted Lady *(Vanessa sp.)*	1	3	3
Red Admiral *(Vanessa atalanta)*			
Coral Hairstreak *(Satyrium titus)*		1	2
Sulphur *(Colias sp.)*	5		10
Melissa Blue *(Lycaeides Melissa)*		5	1
Crescent *(Phycoides sp.)*	2	4	4
Aphrodite Fritillary *(Speyeria aphrodite)*			2
Regal Fritillary *(Speyeria idalia)*		2	12
Meadow Fritillary *(Clossiana bellona)*			1
Eyed Brown *(Satyrodes eurydice)*		2	
Wood Nymph *(Cercyonis pegala)*			32
Inornate Ringlet *(Coenonympha inornata)*	2	1	
Total Count:	19	77	79
Total Species	8	14	13
Total Hours	1.25	3.17	1.18
Observations/Hour	15.2	24.3	69.9

Photo 4: Photo showing vegetation characteristics of the hayed slopes at the north end of the proposed route.

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Brown, J. A., & Boyce, M. S. (1998). Line transect sampling of Karner blue butterflies (*Lycaeides melissa samuelis*). Environmental and Ecological Statistics, 81-91.

Dana, R.P. 1991. Conservation Management of the Prairie Skippers Hesperia dacotae and *Hesperia ottoe*: basic biology and threat of mortality during prescribed burning in spring. Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 594-1991 (AD-SB-5511-S). University of Minnesota, St. Paul. 63pp.

Marone, Gary M. 2002. Field Guide to Butterflies of South Dakota. South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks. pp 396-398.

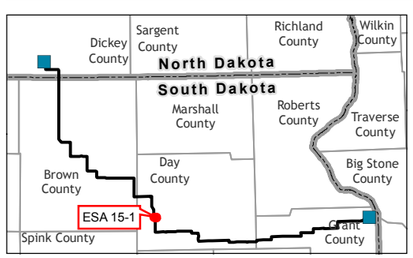
Royer, R. A., Marrone, G.M. 1992. Conservation Status of the Dakota Skipper (*Hesperia dacotae*) in North and South Dakota. A Report to the United States Department of the Interior Fish and Wildlife Service. Denver, Colorado. 44pp.

Exhibit X

Appendix A: Figures

Date: 9/10/2015

Exhibit X



Site Surveyed

Project Centerline

Parcel

USFWS Easement

Grassland or Grassland/Wetland

Wetland

Figure 1
2015 Skipper Survey
Big Stone South to Ellendale
345 kV Transmission Line Project

N

0 470 940 1,410 Feet

Date: 9/10/2015

BSS+E Big Stone South to Ellendale

Scale 1:5,710

Path: \\mspe-gis-file\GISProjLarge\MDU_OTP\186675\map_docs\FieldWork\Biological\SkipperSurvey2015\BSSE_11X17L_August2015_Results_SitesFig1.mxd

Date: 9/10/2015

Exhibit X

121-59-36-A
SCHAEFFER,
RUSSELL J

121-59-36-C
ZIMMERMAN REAL ESTATE
LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

Sec 36

T121N
R59W

121-59-36-B
ROSETH,
ALGER O

T121N
R58W

Sec 31

ESA 15-2

120-58-06-D
HERR LIVING TRUST,
LARRY & JUDY

120-59-01-D
ROSETH,
ALGER O

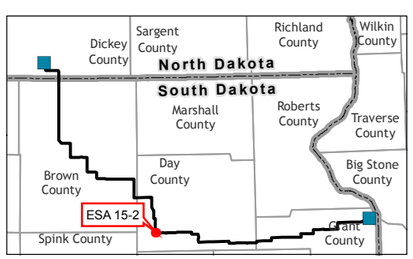
Sec 1

T120N
R59W

120-59-01-A
LARRY & JUDY HERR
LIVING TRUST

Sec 6

T120N
R58W



Site Surveyed

Project Centerline

Parcel

USFWS Easement

Grassland or Grassland/Wetland

Wetland

Figure 2
2015 Skipper Survey
Big Stone South to Ellendale
345 kV Transmission Line Project

N

0 280 560 840 Feet

Date: 9/10/2015

BSS+E Big Stone South to Ellendale

Scale 1:3,380

Path: \\mspe-gis-file\GISProjLarge\MDU_OTP\186675\map_docs\FieldWork\Biological\SkipperSurvey2015\BSSE_11X17L_August2015_Results_SitesFig1.mxd

Date: 9/10/2015

Exhibit X

Sec 5
Sec 4
Sec 3
Sec 2
Sec 8
Sec 9
T120N
R51W
Sec 10
Sec 11
Sec 17
Sec 16
Sec 15
Sec 14

120-51-10-A
KLEIN LAND
& CATTLE II,
LLC, WILLIAM
J & GAYLE V

120-51-11-D
SCHMIDT, MARLIN
F & SHIRLEY I

120-51-10-C
KLEIN, WILLIAM
J & GAYLE V

ESA 15-3

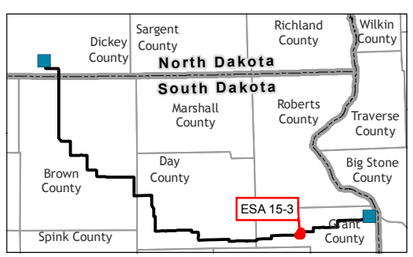
120-51-16-D
TAECKER,
MARLYN O

120-51-16-A
TAECKER,
MARLYN O

120-51-17-D
RIVERVIEW EST
LIMITED PRTSHP

120-51-17-A
HUPPLER,
RICHARD E

120-51-15-D
KLEIN, WILLIAM
J & GAYLE V



Site Surveyed

Project Centerline

Parcel

USFWS Easement

Grassland or Grassland/Wetland

Wetland

Figure 3
2015 Skipper Survey
Big Stone South to Ellendale
345 kV Transmission Line Project

N

Feet
0 1,000 2,000 3,000

Date: 9/10/2015

BSS+E
Big Stone South to Ellendale

Scale 1:12,210

Path: \\mspe-gis-file\GISProjLarge\MDU_OTP\186675\map_docs\FieldWork\Biological\SkipperSurvey2015\BSSE_11X17L_August2015_Results_SitesFig1.mxd