

**Brady II Wind Energy Center:
Class III Historic Architectural Resources Survey –
Management Summary
Hettinger, Slope, and Stark Counties,
North Dakota**

Prepared for



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Prepared by



**1000 The American Road
Morris Plains, NJ 07950**

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Brady Wind II, LLC (Brady Wind II), a wholly-owned, indirect subsidiary of NextEra Energy Resources, LLC (NEER), is proposing to construct the Brady II Wind Energy Center (the Project). All Project facilities except some collection lines are proposed to be located exclusively in Hettinger County, North Dakota. Some of the collection lines will also be located in southern Stark County (Figure 1). The proposed Project will have a nameplate capacity of approximately 150 megawatts (MW), consisting of up to 72 wind turbines using both General Electric (GE) 2.1 MW and GE 1.79 MW Xle wind turbine generators. Additional facilities include access roads, electrical collection systems and cabling, and meteorological towers (four temporary and one permanent).

The Project will require a Certificate of Site Compatibility from the North Dakota Public Service Commission (Case No.: PU-16-042); therefore, the Project is subject to review by the State Historical Society of North Dakota (SHSND) under North Dakota Century Code (NDCC) **49-22 – North Dakota Energy Conversion and Transmission Facility Siting Act**. The purpose of this investigation is to provide the necessary information for the SHSND review by documenting above ground historic buildings and structures within the Survey Area defined for this Project.

Based on consultation with SHSND, the Survey Area was defined as all areas within 2 miles of the nearest turbine, based on the turbine layout dated March 17, 2016.¹ All accessible public rights-of-way within this area were traveled during the survey described in this report. Where Tetra Tech received permission, private property was entered so that buildings could be more closely examined and documented.

Tetra Tech's literature review identified 13 Cultural Resource projects that had previously been undertaken within the Survey Area. In addition, 13 previously documented properties were also located in the Survey Area (along with one property which ultimately fell outside the Survey Area after it was redefined based on the March 17, 2016 turbine layout).

During the field survey, Tetra Tech investigated 51 properties. These properties included a mix of modern farmsteads, historic but still active farmsteads, abandoned farmsteads, isolated houses, isolated farm buildings, and a single bridge. During the field work, 24 of these properties were eliminated from consideration because they were less than fifty years old or lacked historical or architectural integrity or significance.

The remaining 27 properties were documented with North Dakota Cultural Resources Survey Architectural Site Forms. New Site forms were created for the 14 newly-identified properties. Updated site forms were created for four sites that had been initially documented in the past. Nine

¹ Tetra Tech used a conservative approach in the definition of the Survey Area, investigating a larger layout than is currently being proposed. Since the March 17 layout a new layout has been proposed which drops two turbines from the array. Two alternative locations, which were used in the creation of the Survey Area, have also been activated since March 17.

sites had been documented by Tetra Tech within the past year. The SHSND stated that updated forms were not required for these sites as the properties had been recently documented.

The fourteen properties documented on site forms were next evaluated for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Based on the National Park Service's four Criteria for Evaluation and the seven aspects of integrity, Tetra Tech recommends seven of the documented properties as potentially eligible to the NRHP based on their historical significance and/or their architectural integrity. Four of these properties had been previously recommended as potentially eligible to the NRHP. All of these properties are farmsteads or individual farm buildings related to the Eastern European immigrants who helped to settle the area in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Tetra Tech assessed the effect of the Project on the seven sites recommended as potentially eligible to the NRHP. As the Project has been designed to avoid all direct effects on the properties, only indirect visual effects were considered. Based on guidance from SHSND, Tetra Tech focused on the views of both the Project and the property from each site's main access point (Quinnell 2015). Two ethnic farmstead-related properties, 32SK157 and 32SK1179, are situated relative to the Project in such a way that a view of both the property and the Project will not be likely from the main access point. Tetra Tech recommends that per NDCC 49-22, the Project will not affect these Properties. The other five properties (all ethnic farmstead-related) – Sites 32SK1174, 32HT204, 32HT211, 32HT220, and 32HT221 – are situated relative to the Project in such a way that a view of both the property and the Project will likely be possible from the main access point to the property. Tetra Tech recommends the Project may result in an indirect visual Adverse Effect to these properties.