

APPENDIX C: NATURAL RESOURCE REPORT

NATURAL RESOURCES REPORT

Buddy Domindgo Transmission Line
Williams County, North Dakota
Carlson McCain Project #9716

Prepared for:

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**Buddy Domindgo Transmission Line
Williams County, North Dakota**

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1.0 SCOPE OF WORK

Continental Resources, Inc. (Continental) has proposed to develop the Buddy Domindgo Transmission Line (Project) in Williams County, North Dakota. Carlson McCain was retained by Continental to provide environmental field services which included the identification of waterbody/wetland boundaries, an evaluation of the Project for federally listed species, a noxious weeds inventory, a woody vegetation inventory, and a line-of-sight raptor nest survey. The Project is approximate 3.1 miles in length (Appendix A, Figure1). Table 1 identifies the Public Land Survey System (PLSS) Sections that the Project is located within. The results of this evaluation are discussed in this report.

Table 1. Legal Descriptions

Sections	Township	Range	Project Feature
2	155 North	99 West	Pipeline Centerline
26, 27, 35	156 North	99 West	Pipeline Centerline

Continental considered multiple route alignments to minimize impacts to cultural and natural resources. The natural resources discussed in this report are those within the Survey Corridor of the proposed route as shown on Figures 1 and 2 and does not include those found within other evaluated route corridors. The Survey Corridor was typically 250-feet wide; 125-feet either side of the proposed pipeline centerline. The Survey Corridor of the proposed route contains approximately 95.3 acres. Also, 136.4 acres of Additional Survey Area was assessed for alternate routes. Carlson McCain biologist, Chad Tucker, performed the field surveys on October 25, 2021. Geospatial field data was collected using a Sony Xperia Android Tablet paired with an EOS ARROW Lite global positioning system capable of recording data to sub-meter accuracy.

2.0 PROCEDURES

2.1 Wetland and Waterbody Field Determination

Wetland identification utilized hydrological indicators found on-site such as the presence or absence of hydric vegetation and topographic position. Waterbody boundaries were recorded utilizing the criteria and definitions provided by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Ordinary High Water Mark criteria and definitions provided by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in *Draft Guidance on Identifying Waters Protected by the Clean Water Act*. Wetlands and waterbodies were field classified in accordance with guidelines set forth in the *Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States* by the Federal Geographic Data Committee. The following resources were reviewed prior to the wetland field delineation to aid in identifying potential wetlands within the Project Area: Williams County National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP) aerial photographs; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetland Inventory; U.S. Geological Survey National Hydrography Dataset; and the digital web soil survey. The vegetation within the area surveyed was characterized using the hydrophytic criteria as outlined in the Manual and the *National Wetland Plant List*. No soil data was collected.

2.2 Federally Listed Wildlife Species Evaluation

Assessments for federally listed threatened and endangered species were conducted by evaluating historic accounts and reported occurrences of listed species within the Project Area. A desktop evaluation was conducted which was augmented with a field evaluation to confirm the presence or absence of potentially suitable habitat for federally listed species within the Survey Corridor. Background data was collected for preliminary review and to aid in the field inventory of the biological resources. The data utilized included the USFWS list of federally listed species for North Dakota, USFWS Designated Critical Habitat for Threatened and Endangered Species Geospatial Data, along with known range and habitat requirements for each species. Table 2 identifies the federally listed species with a potential of occurrence within the Survey Corridor.

Table 2. Potential Federally Listed Threatened and Endangered Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
Northern Long-eared Bat	<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Threatened
Whooping Crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	Endangered
Dakota Skipper	<i>Hesperia dacotae</i>	Threatened, Critical Habitat Designated
Piping Plover	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Threatened, Critical Habitat Designated
Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>	Threatened
(USFWS IPaC 2022)		

2.3 Noxious Weed Inventory

North Dakota has 13 state-listed noxious weeds. The Williams County Weed Control District lists one additional species as invasive (NDDA 2021). Table 3 provides a list of noxious and/or invasive weed species listed in Williams County.

Table 3. North Dakota State and Williams County Noxious and Invasive Weeds

North Dakota State Listed Noxious Weeds		Williams County, ND Invasive Weeds	
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Absinth Wormwood	<i>Aremisia absinthium</i>	Narrowleaf Hawksbeard	<i>Crepis tectorum</i>
Canada Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>		
Dalmatian Toadflax	<i>Linaria genistifolia</i>		
Diffuse Knapweed	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>		
Houndstongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>		
Leafy Spurge	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>		
Musk Thistle	<i>Carduus nutans</i>		
Palmer Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>		
Purple Loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>		
Russian Knapweed	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>		
Saltcedar	<i>Tamarix chinensis</i>		
Spotted Knapweed	<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>		
Yellow Toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>		

2.4 Woody Vegetation (Tree and Shrub) Inventory

The tree and shrub inventory utilized a methodology previously approved by the North Dakota Public Service Commission. Trees and shrubs were recorded within the Survey Corridor that could potentially be cleared by the Project, including those that are considered invasive species. The location, number, and species of each tree and shrub were documented for this inventory. The potential impact to trees and shrubs was enumerated by one of two methods: individual count; or by inference utilizing a representative subsample plot, to count and then extrapolate the number of individuals or stems based upon the area within the Survey Corridor.

2.5 Nesting Raptor Survey

A one-half mile line-of-sight survey for nesting raptors was conducted for the Project. Binoculars with 10 power magnification were used to aid in the efforts.

3.0 RESULTS

3.1 Wetlands

Three wetlands were recorded during the field visit to the Survey Corridor. The combined acreage of the three wetlands is approximately 1.84 acres. Two of the wetlands are adjacent to drainage features and one wetland are isolated natural depression. Wetland information is summarized in Table 4 and their locations are identified in Appendix A, Figure 2. Photographs of the Survey Corridor are included in Appendix B.

Table 4. Project Wetlands

Feature	Type	Cowardin Classification	Acres	PLSS Section	Comments	Latitude	Longitude
Wetland 1	Natural	PEMA	0.17	Sec. 35, T156N, R99W	Drainage	48.309463	-103.387734
Wetland 2	Natural	PEMC	0.89	Sec. 35, T156N, R99W	Depression	48.292407	-103.387572
Wetland 3	Natural	PEMC	0.78	Sec. 35, T156N, R99W	Depression	48.280573	-103.386736
Total			1.84				

3.2 Waterbodies

No waterbodies were identified within the Survey Corridor.

3.3 Ephemeral Drains

The field survey identified two ephemeral drains within the Survey Corridor. These features convey upland water during high moisture periods, but the hydrology of these sites is insufficient to support hydric vegetation. The delineated ephemeral drains have a combine acreage of 0.04 acres. Ephemeral drain information is summarized in Table 5 and their locations are identified in Appendix A, Figure 2. Photographs of the Survey Corridor are included in Appendix B.

Table 5. Project Ephemeral Drains

Feature	Type	Cowardin Classification	Acres	PLSS Section	Latitude	Longitude
Ephemeral Drain 1	Upland Drainage	R6-Ephemeral Riverine	<0.01	Sec. 27, T156N, R99W	48.312199	-103.394845
Ephemeral Drain 2	Upland Drainage	R6-Ephemeral Riverine	0.03	Sec. 21, T155N, R99W	48.276264	-103.385649
Total			0.04			

3.4 Threatened and Endangered Species Habitat Assessment

Threatened and endangered species that have been documented and/or have the potential to occur within the Survey Corridor are listed in Table 2 along with designated critical habitat (USFWS 2021.) A review of USFWS species information datasets along with habitat data gathered from the on-site field surveys was conducted for the proposed Project. Threatened and endangered species information gathered from the review is documented below in the species discussions.

During the field surveys, no federally listed species were observed. Four trees with the potential to provide summer roosting habitat for the northern long-eared bat were documented in Section 25, T156N, R99W. No other habitat for federally listed species was observed.

3.4.1 Northern Long-eared bat

The northern long-eared bat is a forest dwelling mammal. The home range of the northern long-eared bat is approximately 150 acres (60.7 ha) including a summer and winter habitat. In the summer, northern long-eared bats roost under bark or in crevices of trees, preferring to roost in tall trees with greater than 3" diameter at breast height (DBH), and under the exfoliating bark of dead or dying trees. In the winter, northern long-eared bats hibernate in caves and mines. The northern long-eared bat prefers foraging in edge habitats and forests comprised of trees with a diversity of life stages (USFWS 2014).

Occurrences of the northern long-eared bat are uncertain in North Dakota. White-nose syndrome (WNS) is the predominant threat to the northern long-eared bat currently. North Dakota is included in the current extent of WNS zone per the Final 4(d) Rule. The USFWS final 4(d) ruling prohibits incidental take from areas affected by WNS if take occurs within a hibernaculum or take occurs as the result of tree removal within 0.25 miles of a hibernaculum. The ruling also prohibits incidental take by cutting trees within a 150-foot radius from a maternity roost tree during the pup season from June 1 through July 31 (FR. 2016).

No potential summer (trees) or winter hibernacula were observed within the Survey Corridor and there are no known bat hibernacula in Williams County (NDGFD 2021). It is reasonable to expect the Project **will have no effect** on the northern long-eared bat.

3.4.2 Whooping Crane

The primary nesting area for the whooping crane is in Canada's Wood Buffalo National Park. Aransas National Wildlife Refuge in Texas is the primary wintering area for whooping cranes. In the spring and fall, the cranes migrate primarily along the Central Flyway. During the migration, cranes make numerous stops, roosting in large shallow marshes and feeding and loafing in harvested grain fields. The primary threats to whooping cranes are power lines, illegal hunting, and habitat loss (Texas Parks and Wildlife 2006).

The whooping crane is federally listed in all counties of North Dakota. Land use within the Project is a mixture of cropland and rangeland, and oil/gas development. The USFWS Database (USFWS 2018) shows Williams County has had 28 verified whooping crane sightings. The closest confirmed sighting to the Project was of two adults and one juvenile whooping crane in 2004, approximately 9.3 miles northeast of the Project in Section 20, T157N, R97W. The sighting locations are depicted in Appendix A, Figure 3.

Noise and vehicle activity during construction activities may cause migratory cranes to divert from the area but would be unlikely to contribute to any indirect or direct effect that would result in an increase of fatalities and, therefore, would be considered insignificant. If a crane is sighted within one mile of the project area, construction activities utilizing heavy equipment would be suspended, and the sighting would be promptly reported to the USFWS. In coordination with the USFWS, suspended activities would resume once the bird(s) have left the area. Following these guidelines, it is reasonable to expect that the Project **may affect** but is **not likely to adversely affect** whooping cranes.

3.4.3 Pallid Sturgeon

Pallid sturgeon are found in the Mississippi, Missouri, and Yellowstone River systems and are adapted for living close to the bottom of large, shallow rivers with sand and gravel bars. Pallid sturgeon populations in North Dakota have decreased since the 1960s (Grondahl and Martin, no

date). Weighing up to 85 pounds, pallid sturgeons are long lived with individuals possibly reaching 50 or more years of age.

A known pallid sturgeon population occurs from the Missouri River below Fort Peck Dam to the headwaters of Lake Sakakawea and the Lower Yellowstone River up the confluence of the Tongue River, Montana (USFWS 2007). Factors leading to the decline of the pallid sturgeon and a listing as an endangered species by the USFWS in 1990 include the alteration of habitat through river channelization; creation of impoundments; and alteration of water flow regimes (USFWS 1990). The effect from these alterations within the Missouri River have reduced food sources by lowering productivity, destroying spawning habitat, altered flow conditions which can delay spawning cues, and blocked movements to spawning, feeding, and rearing areas (USFWS 2007).

The Project is approximately twelve miles from the Lake Sakakawea/Missouri River System. Due to the nature of the Project, no impacts to Lake Sakakawea are anticipated during construction and/or operation. The Project is expected to have **no effect** on the pallid sturgeon.

3.4.4 Dakota Skipper

The Dakota skipper, a prairie obligate species, requires nectar producing native flowers and native grasses. Historically, Dakota skippers have been associated with low, wet, prairie dominated high quality tall grass prairie habitat (Type A habitat). Researchers have found that Dakota skippers also use upland mixed grass prairie that is relatively dry and includes ridges and hillsides (Type B habitat). These often have small inclusions of areas with species more commonly typified with tall grass prairie. Larvae require grass components of mixed-grass prairie that include bluestem grasses and needlegrasses, while adults require nectar sources; therefore, suitable prairie must include nectar-producing forbs. These may include purple coneflower, blue bells (*Campanula rotundifolia*), blanket flower (*Gaillardia aristata*), wood lily (*Lilium philadelphicum*), or other species that are in bloom during the adult life cycle of the Dakota skipper (Dana 1991). The nearest U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Designated Critical Habitat for the Dakota skipper is located 20 miles southeast of the Project (Figure 3).

Habitat within the Survey Corridor was assessed and divided into habitat grades. Areas that had been previously disturbed were graded as “no habitat.” Areas that were dominated by woody vegetation or non-native species were graded as “poor habitat.” Habitat areas that were dominated by native grassland species but lacked adequate numbers of requisite cover and/or nectar species required by the Dakota skipper were graded as “moderate habitat.” The moderate habitat areas may provide a source of nectar for adult Dakota skippers but are unlikely to provide larval habitat. Habitat areas that were dominated by requisite grass species and contained requisite nectar species were graded as “good habitat.” The good habitat areas would provide dense, moist habitat for larval production and nectar species for adults.

Field surveys confirmed the absence of “good habitat.” The field survey recorded approximately 77.8 acres (82%) of “no habitat” within the Survey Corridor due to previous disturbance. Approximately 1.8 acres, or 2%, of the Survey Corridor was characterized as “poor habitat” due to non-native grassland vegetation and heavy livestock grazing. Approximately 15.7 acres (16%) of moderate habitat was documented primarily in the NW1/4 of Section 2, T155N, R99W. Appendix A, Figure 2 depicts the locations of the habitat grades. The Project is on the extreme western edge of the Dakota skipper’s known range and the available habitat surrounding the Project is heavily fragmented and not of high

quality, it is reasonable to expect that the Project **may affect** but is **not likely to adversely affect** the Dakota skipper or its designated critical habitat.

3.4.5 Piping Plover

The piping plover is a migratory shorebird that breeds in North Dakota. Suitable nesting habitat for piping plovers includes alkaline wetlands and the shoreline of the Missouri River system; this habitat has been characterized as sparsely vegetated channel sandbars, sand and gravel beaches on islands, temporary pools on sandbars and islands, and island margins that interface with the river channel. The piping plover feeds on worms, insects, and mollusk. The decline of piping plover populations is due to the loss of habitat from river impoundment(s) as well as the degradation of habitat related to the channelization river systems, nest predation, and human disturbance.

Critical habitat for the Northern Great Plains piping plover has been designated on alkali lakes and wetlands, the Yellowstone River, and Missouri River in North Dakota. The physical and biological features that are essential to the conservation of the species, referred to as the primary constituent elements, require special consideration for protection. These include sparsely vegetated alkaline wetlands, sand and gravel beaches on islands, temporary pools on sandbars and islands, and island margins that interface with the river channel, all protected from disturbance. This Project is approximately twelve miles north of the nearest critical habitat, which is the Lake Sakakawea/Missouri River System. (Appendix A, Figure 3) (USFWS 2021).

The Survey Corridor is predominantly cropland and contains wetlands and waterbodies that are well vegetated and do not provide bare ground suitable for nesting habitat. The Project is expected to have **no effect** on the Piping Plover or its designated critical habitat.

3.4.6 Rufa Red Knot

The red knot is a shorebird breeds in the central Canadian Arctic, with primary breeding grounds in Nunavut Territory, but some potential breeding habitat extending into the Northwest Territories (FR 2013a). The rufa red knot winters along the Atlantic coasts of Argentina and Chile (particularly the island of Tierra del Fuego), the north coast of Brazil, and further north into Mexico and the southeast United States (USFWS 2014b). During migration, the rufa red knot primarily follows the Atlantic coastline to and from breeding and wintering grounds. However, geolocator results from red knots wintering in Texas showed that a small population of birds migrate using a central flyway across the Midwestern U.S. and may have a northern Great Plains stopover (FR 2013). Rufa red knots spend two to three months annually on their breeding grounds located in northern Canada.

Red knots are specialized molluscivores, feeding primarily on hard-shelled mollusks in soft wet sand/sediment (USFWS 2014b). In addition to mollusks, red knots may feed upon shrimp, crabs, marine worms, and horseshoe crab eggs and other similar invertebrates. On the breeding ground, rufa red knots feed mostly on terrestrial invertebrates and grass shoots/seeds (FR 2013).

The shoreline of the Missouri River provides stopover habitat for red knots that utilize a midcontinental migratory route during annual migrations. However, the species is rare and is not reported in North Dakota in every year. Reported historical sightings since 1900 (Igl 2015), are primarily comprised of single individuals or small flocks; however, on rare occasions, larger flocks have been reported. Many of these sightings have been made in the prairie pothole region during the spring migration in late April through May. An increase in future sightings may result from an increase in public awareness.

The red knot migrates twice annually from its breeding grounds in the Arctic to wintering habitat in southern climates. It does not nest in North Dakota but may use areas along the Missouri River as stopover habitat. The Project is located approximately twelve miles north of the Lake Sakakawea/Missouri River System and the Survey Corridor does not have suitable shoreline stopover habitat for the red knot. The Project is expected to have **no effect** on the rufa red knot.

3.5 Noxious Weed Inventory

A pedestrian survey of the Survey Corridor was conducted for state and county listed noxious weeds. Noxious weeds were identified in nine locations. Table 6 lists the attributes of the noxious weed polygons.

Table 6. Noxious Weed Polygons

Feature	Species	Acres	Latitude	Longitude	PLSS
Weed Poly 1	Leafy Spurge	0.01	48.313449	-103.394643	Sec. 27, T156N, R99W
Weed Poly 2	Leafy Spurge	0.19	48.313101	-103.394814	Sec. 27, T156N, R99W
Weed Poly 3	Canada Thistle	0.12	48.312737	-103.377566	Sec. 26, T156N, R99W
Weed Poly 4	Canada Thistle	1.36	48.293477	-103.387779	Sec. 35, T156N, R99W
Weed Poly 5	Canada Thistle	0.98	48.290366	-103.387089	Sec. 35, T156N, R99W

3.6 Woody Vegetation (Tree and Shrub) Inventory

The woody vegetation inventory documented one native, natural growth shrub patch located in Section 35, T156N, R99W and contained 15 chokecherry (*Prunus virginiana*) stems. Appendix A, Figure 2 depicts the locations of the inventoried woody vegetation. Table 7 contains the attributes from the woody vegetation inventory.

Table 7. Shrubs Locations (Polygons)

Feature	Species	Count	Growth	Latitude	Longitude	PLSS
Shrub Poly 1	Chokecherry	15	Natural	48.28972	-103.386975	Sec. 35, T156N, R99W

3.7 Raptor Nest Survey

A one-half mile line-of-sight survey from the Project's Survey Corridor was performed to determine the presence/absence of nesting raptors. One raptor nest was located during the field survey. Table 8 contains the attributes for the raptor nest location.

Table 8. Raptor Nest Location

Feature	Species	Latitude	Longitude	PLSS
Raptor Nest 1	Unknown	48.285077	-103.383981	Sec. 35, T156N, R99W

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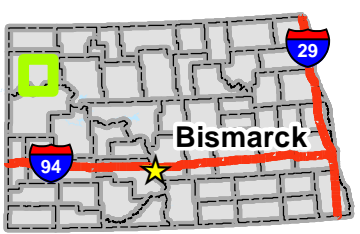
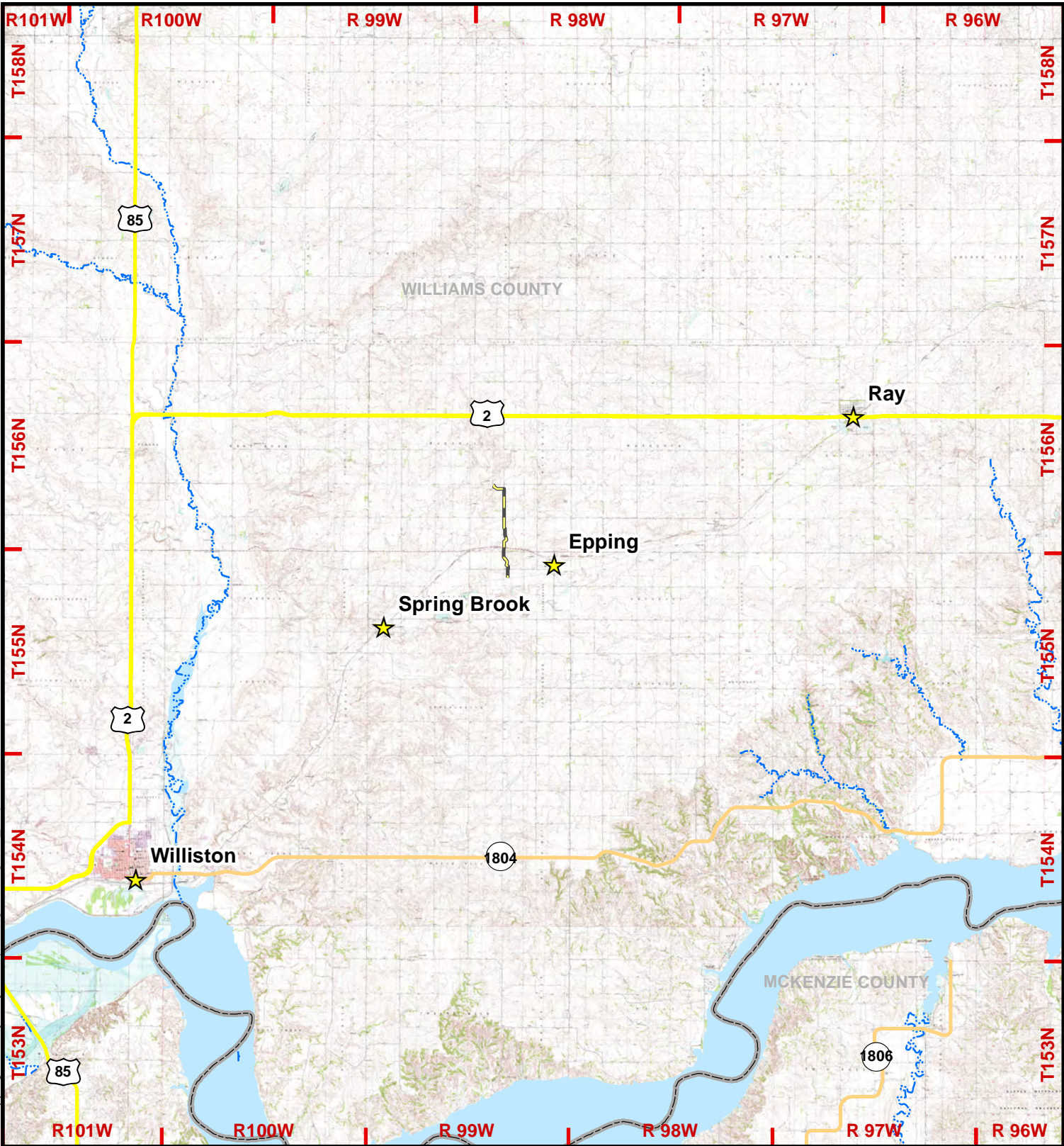
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Appendix A

Figures

R:\projects\8500-9000-8666-Epping Delivery Project\Report\Figures\Figure1_Project Location
January 2022



North Dakota

Legend








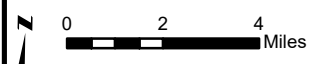
-  City
-  Proposed Project Centerline
-  State Highway
-  U.S. Highway
-  Perennial Stream
-  County Boundary
-  Missouri River / Lake Sakakawea

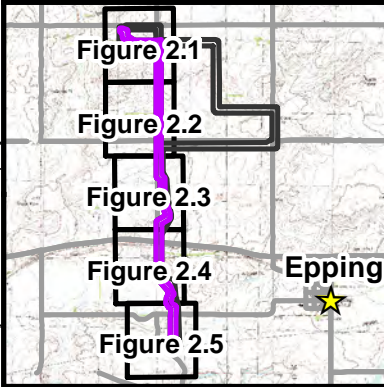
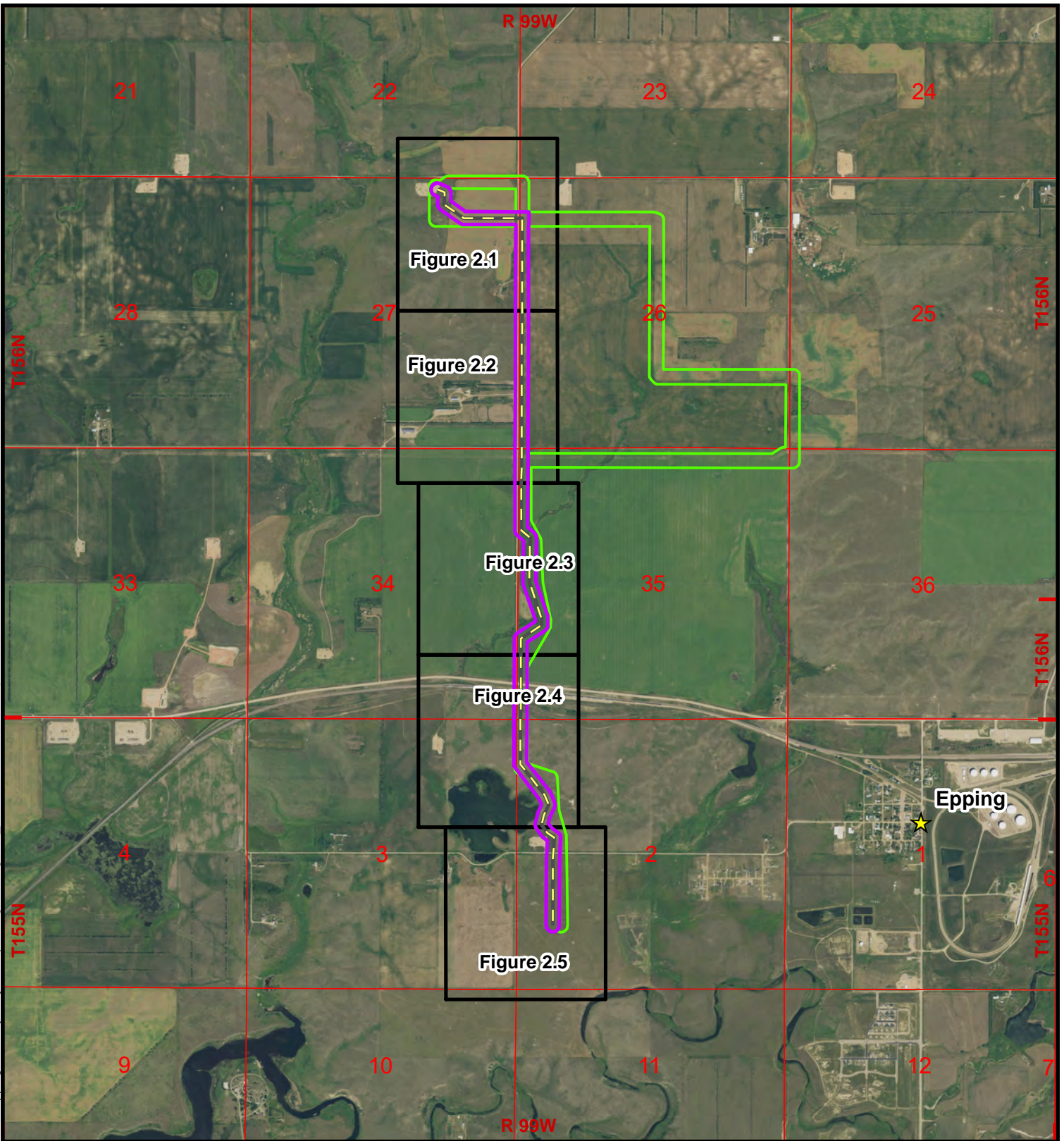
Figure 1
Project Location
Buddy Domindgo Transmission Line



1:253,440

Basemap: Williams County Topographic Image






Legend

- ★ City
- Proposed Project Centerline
- ▭ Proposed Survey Corridor (250-ft / 95.3 Acres)
- ▭ Additional Survey Area (136.4 Acres)
- ▭ Data Driven Page
- ▭ PLSS Section

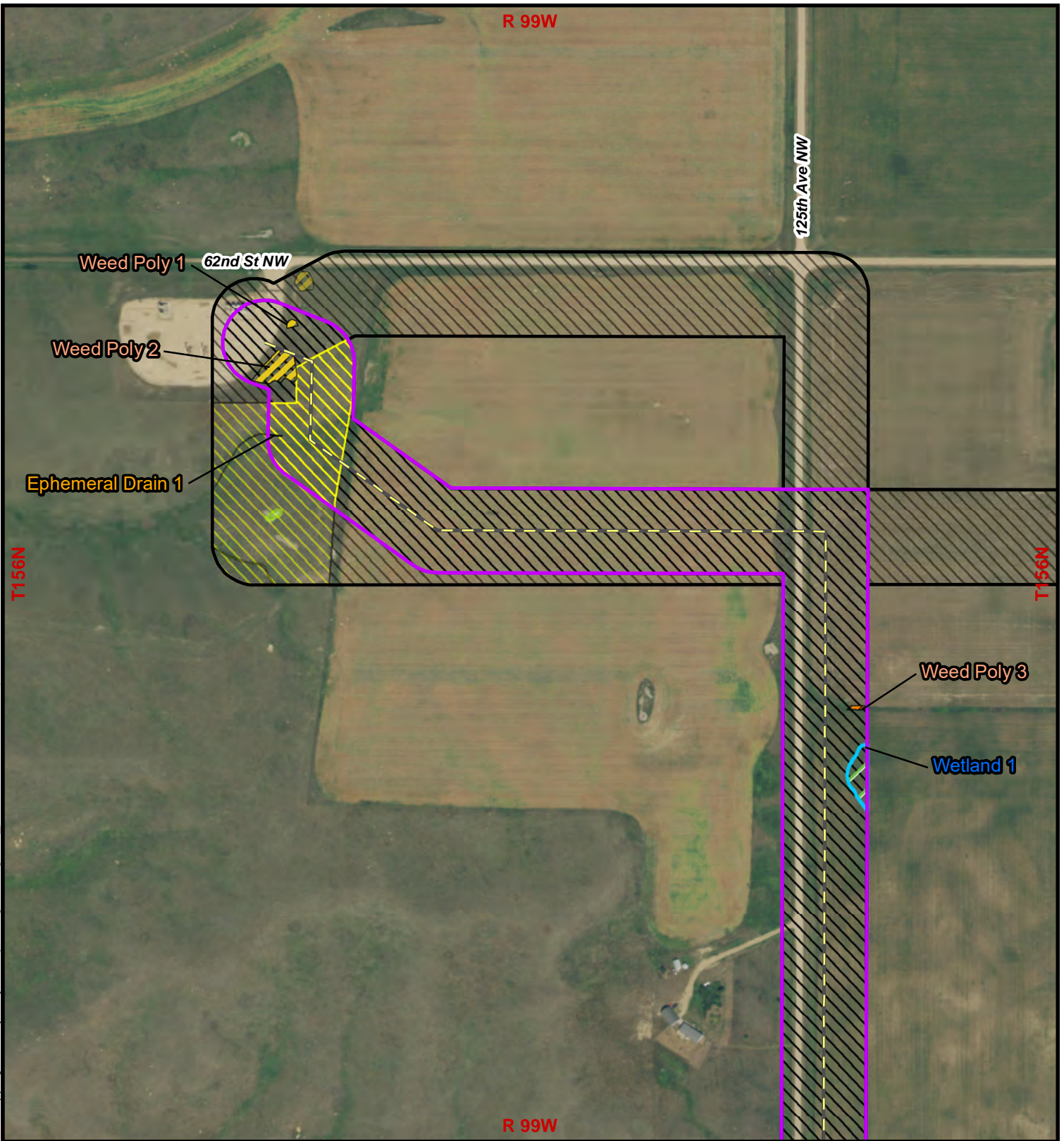
Figure 2
Natural Resource Survey
Buddy Domindgo Transmission Line

0 0.25 0.5
Miles

1:31,680


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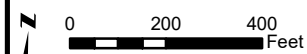
Basemap: ND GIS Hub 2020 Imagery



Legend

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| Proposed Project Centerline | Noxious Weeds |
| Proposed Survey Corridor
(250-ft / 95.3 Acres) | Canada Thistle |
| Additional Survey Area
(136.4 Acres) | Leafy Spurge |
| Ephemeral Drain | DASK Habitat Grade |
| Wetland | No Habitat |
| Shrub Polygon | Poor Habitat |
| Raptor Nest | Moderate Habitat |

Figure Figure 2.1
Natural Resource Survey
Buddy Domindgo Transmission Line



1:4,800

Basemap: ND GIS Hub 2020 Imagery





Legend













- | | |
|--|--|
|  Proposed Project Centerline | Noxious Weeds |
|  Proposed Survey Corridor (250-ft / 95.3 Acres) |  Canada Thistle |
|  Additional Survey Area (136.4 Acres) |  Leafy Spurge |
|  Ephemeral Drain | DASK Habitat Grade |
|  Wetland |  No Habitat |
|  Shrub Polygon |  Poor Habitat |
|  Raptor Nest |  Moderate Habitat |

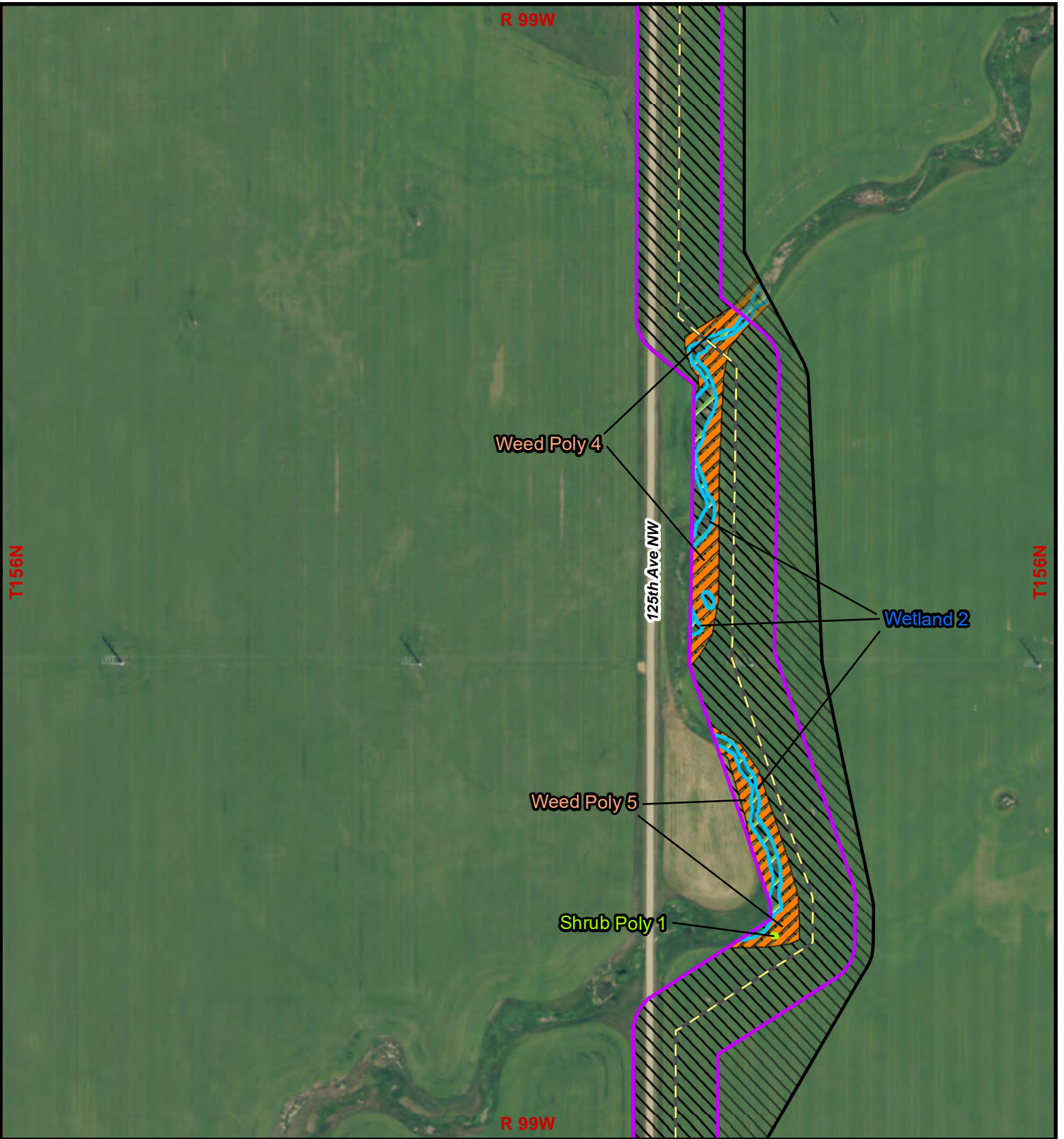
Figure Figure 2.2
Natural Resource Survey
Buddy Domindgo Transmission Line



1:4,800

Basemap: ND GIS Hub 2020 Imagery





Legend

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| Proposed Project Centerline | Noxious Weeds |
| Proposed Survey Corridor (250-ft / 95.3 Acres) | Canada Thistle |
| Additional Survey Area (136.4 Acres) | Leafy Spurge |
| Ephemeral Drain | DASK Habitat Grade |
| Wetland | No Habitat |
| Shrub Polygon | Poor Habitat |
| Raptor Nest | Moderate Habitat |

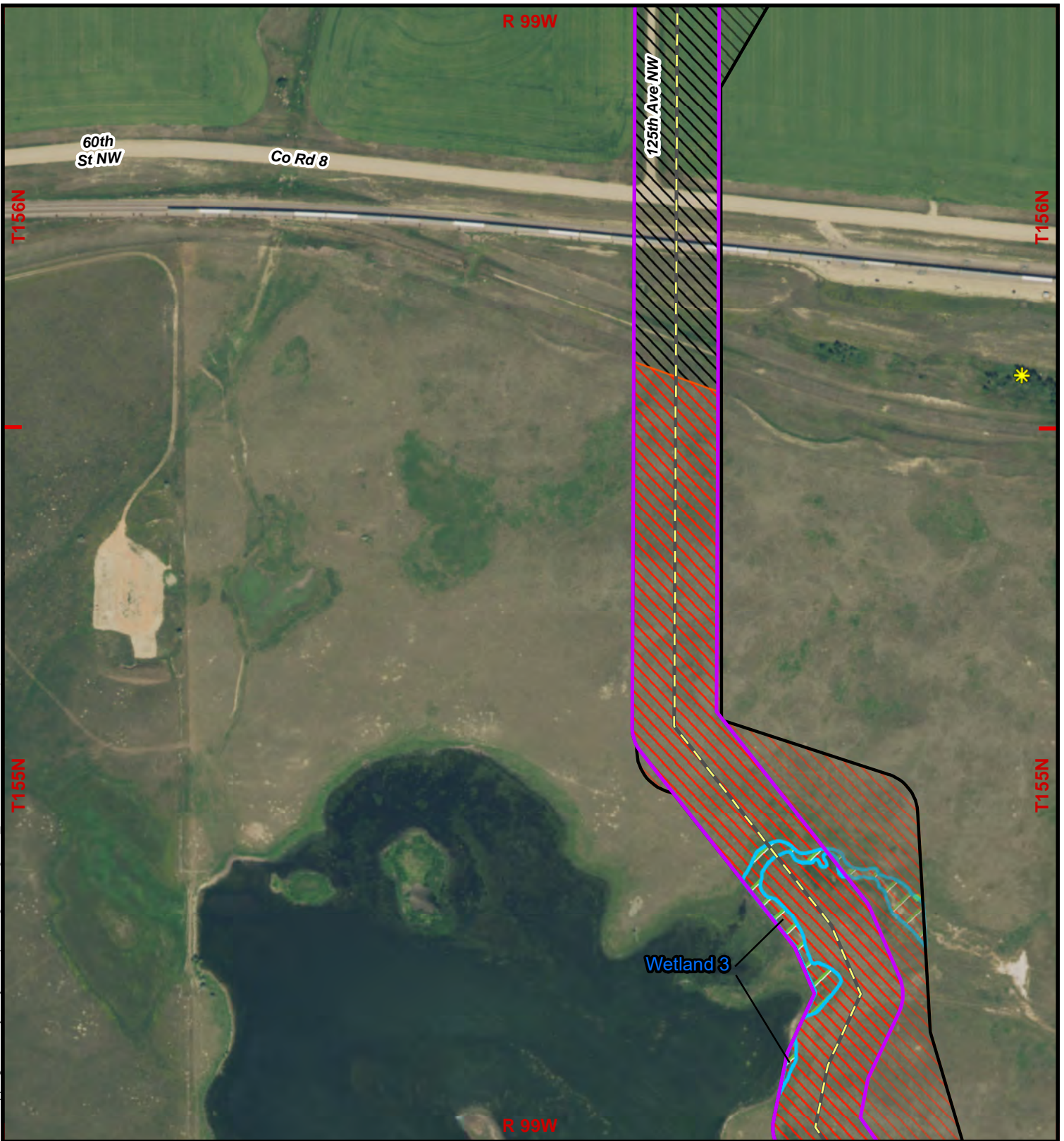
Figure Figure 2.3 Natural Resource Survey Buddy Domindgo Transmission Line



1:4,800

Basemap: ND GIS Hub 2020 Imagery





Legend

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| Proposed Project Centerline | Noxious Weeds |
| Proposed Survey Corridor (250-ft / 95.3 Acres) | Canada Thistle |
| Additional Survey Area (136.4 Acres) | Leafy Spurge |
| Ephemeral Drain | DASK Habitat Grade |
| Wetland | No Habitat |
| Shrub Polygon | Poor Habitat |
| Raptor Nest | Moderate Habitat |

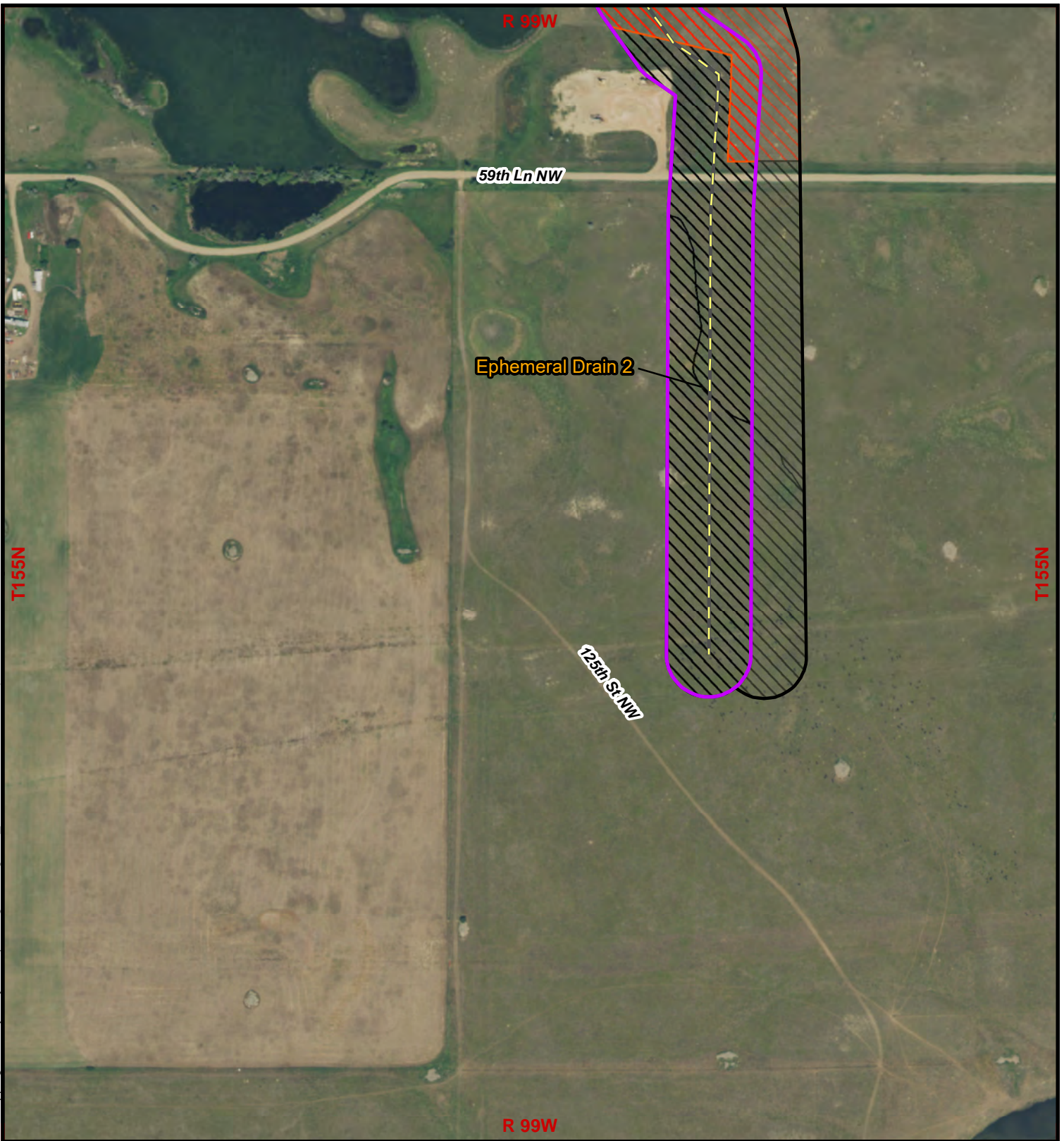
**Figure Figure 2.4
 Natural Resource Survey
 Buddy Domindgo Transmission Line**



1:4,800

Basemap: ND GIS Hub 2020 Imagery





Legend

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| Proposed Project Centerline | Noxious Weeds |
| Proposed Survey Corridor
(250-ft / 95.3 Acres) | Canada Thistle |
| Additional Survey Area
(136.4 Acres) | Leafy Spurge |
| Ephemeral Drain | DASK Habitat Grade |
| Wetland | No Habitat |
| Shrub Polygon | Poor Habitat |
| Raptor Nest | Moderate Habitat |

Figure Figure 2.5
Natural Resource Survey
Buddy Domindgo Transmission Line



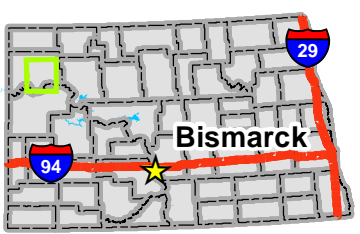
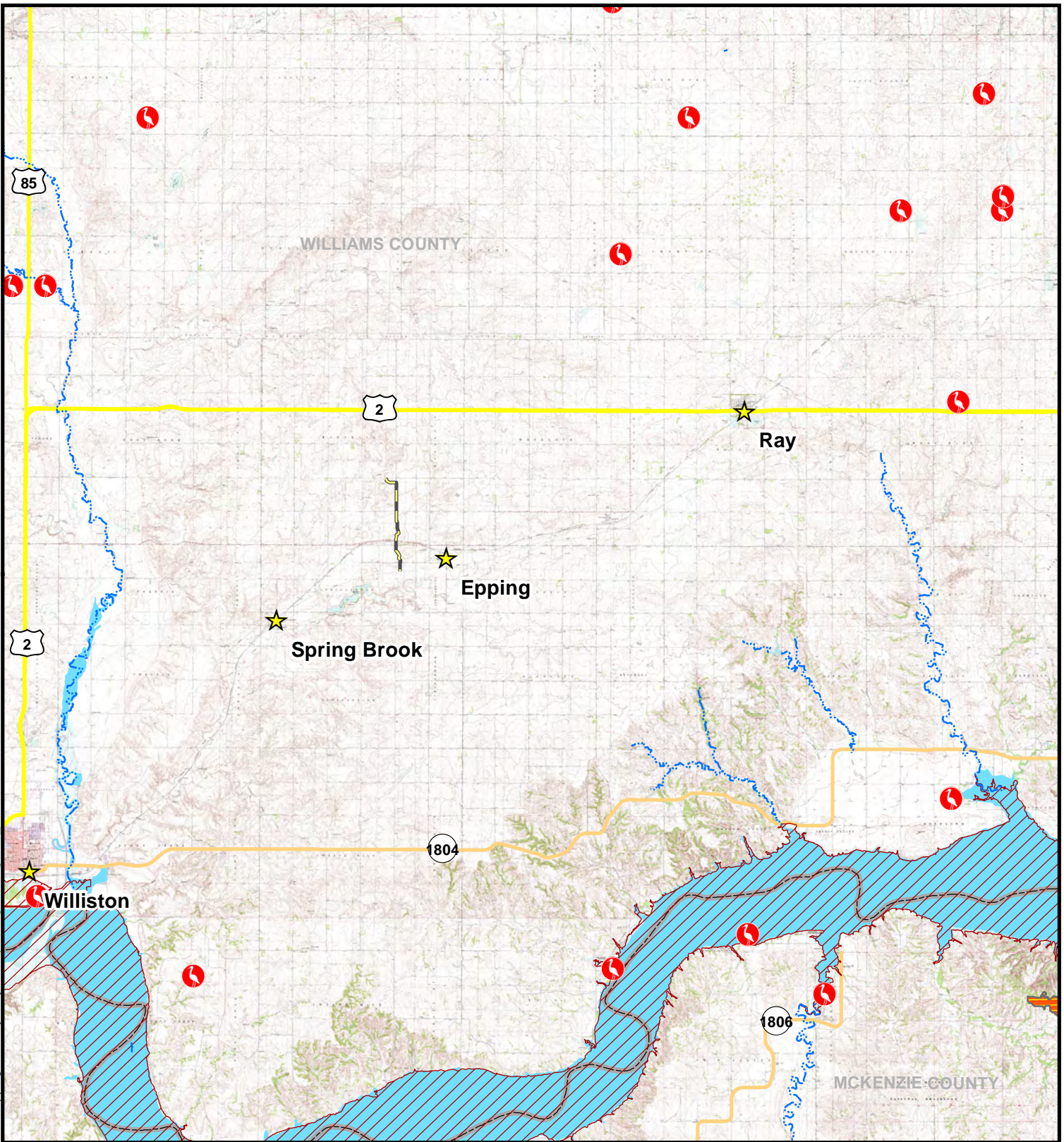
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Basemap: ND GIS Hub 2020 Imagery



R:\projects\8500-9000-8666-Epping Delivery Project\Report\Figures\Figure3_T/E Species Observations and Critical Habitat
February 2022

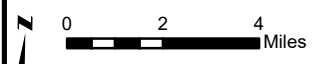


North Dakota

Legend

- ★ City
- State Highway
- U.S. Highway
- Proposed Project Centerline
- Perennial Stream
- Missouri River / Lake Sakakawea
- ⚡ Whooping Crane Sighting (Thru Spring 2018)
- ▭ County Boundary
- ▨ Dakota Skipper Critical Habitat
- ▨ Piping Plover Critical Habitat

Figure 3
T/E Species Observations and Critical Habitat
Buddy Domindgo Transmission Line



1:253,440

Basemap: ND GIS Hub Topomap Shaded Relief 100k



Appendix B

Project Photographs

Project Photographs
Buddy Domindgo Transmission Line



Photograph 1. View looking east at Ephemeral Drain 1. This feature is in the NE1/4 of Section 27, T156N, R99W.



Photograph 2. View of Canada thistle in Weed Polygon 3 located in the N1/2 of Section 26, T156N, R99W.

Project Photographs
Buddy Domindgo Transmission Line



Photograph 3. View looking northeast at Wetland 4 located in the NW1/4 of Section 35, T156N, R99W.



Photograph 4. View looking southwest at Wetland 1 in the NW1/4 of Section 26, T156N, R99W. The is an isolated depression with a PEMA classification.



Photograph 5. View of Shrub Poly 1, consisting of 15 chokecherry stems in the SW1/4 of Section 35, T156N, R99W.



Photograph 6. View looking north at Wetland 3, a PEMC classified wetland, in the NW1/4 of Section 2, T155N, R99W.