Appendix I
Cultural Documentation

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Appendix I1:
Class I Review (Redacted)

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A Class I Review of the Proposed Jamestown to Ellendale Transmission Line Route Corridors

Stutsman, Lamoure, and Dickey Counties, North Dakota

March 2024

FINAL

Public: Report Abbreviated Per State and Federal Regulations

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A Class I Review of the Proposed Jamestown to Ellendale Transmission Line Route Corridors

Stutsman, Lamoure, and Dickey Counties, North Dakota

FINAL

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TYPE OF WORK
Cultural Inventory

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DATE: March 2024

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Abstract

Otter Tail Power Company and Montana-Dakota Utilities Co. contracted HDR Engineering, Inc. (HDR) to conduct a Class I review for the Jamestown to Ellendale (JETx) 345-kilovolt Transmission Line Project preferred route, as well as alternative routes. In addition, HDR was tasked with conducting a review of potential unrecorded resources using the available lidar data. The project is located within Stutsman, Lamoure, and Dickey Counties, North Dakota. The North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office requested the lidar review to supplement the known cultural resource data to help determine what portions of the preferred or alternative project routes require Class III intensive cultural resource inventory. HDR's analysis also included the identification of historical farmsteads within the preferred and alternative routes based on historical aerial imagery and areas recommended for additional Class III intensive cultural resource inventory based on the previously recorded cultural resources as well as the lidar data.

The preferred route for the JETx 345-kilovolt Transmission Line Project consists of a 150-foot-wide right-of-way centered on the preferred route centerline defined as of February 2, 2024. A centerline for the alternative route has not been defined but would be placed within the alternative route corridor that has a varying width between 500 feet and 2,295 feet, defined as of February 2, 2024. These routes are subject to change. The Study Area for this Class I review consists of 26,278 acres within a half-mile wide corridor centered on the preferred route centerline, as well as the 5,785 acres within alternative route corridors. However, 1,100 acres of the preferred route and alternative route overlap each other. In total, the Study Area is comprised of 30,963 acres.

The lidar data and analysis identified 270 lidar anomalies within the Study Area, of which 61 of the anomalies were unidentifiable (54 within the half-mile wide preferred route corridor and seven within the alternative route corridor). Additionally, HDR identified a total of 22 historical farmsteads (19 within the half-mile wide preferred route corridor and three within the alternative route corridor).

HDR recommends that a Class III intensive cultural resource inventory, as defined in the *North Dakota SHPO Guidelines Manual for Cultural Resource Inventory Projects*, be conducted in areas that contain unidentified lidar anomalies in the proposed construction corridor for the JETx project and that have not been disturbed by agricultural development, and the terraces and floodplains at all major drainage crossings (SHSND 2020). Within these Class III inventory areas, the Class III survey will consist of the 150 foot right-of-way, plus a 350 foot buffer (a total of 500 feet, 250 feet either side of centerline). The areas HDR recommends for the Class III intensive cultural resource inventory are included in the maps of Appendix E, and as a layer in the GIS deliverable. Overall, the areas recommended for the Class III intensive cultural resource inventory consist of 51% of the current Study Area.

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

GIS	Geographic Information System
HDR	HDR Engineering, Inc.
ID	Identifier
N	North
NDCRS	North Dakota Cultural Resources Survey
JETx	Jamestown to Ellendale
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
W	West

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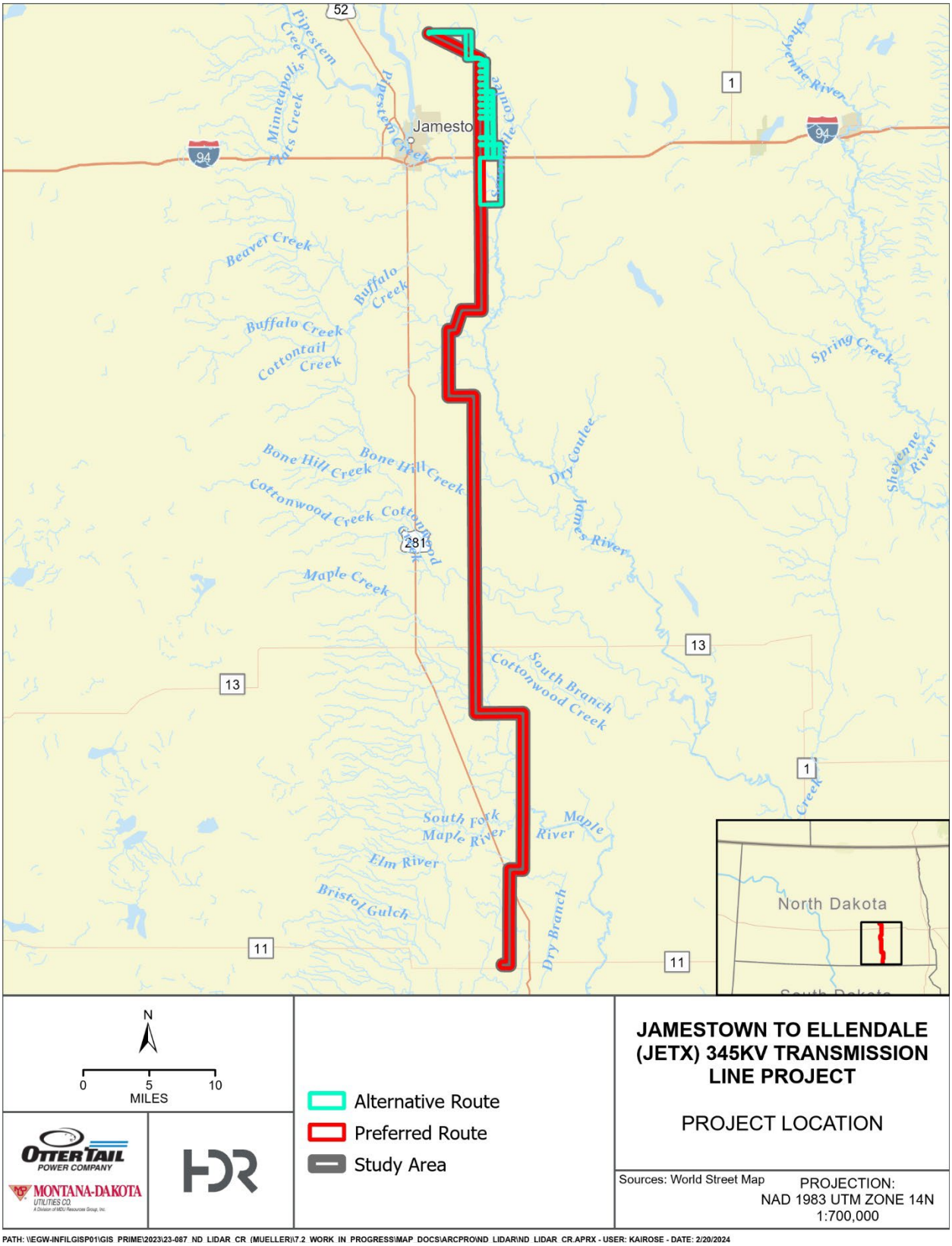
1 Project Description

Otter Tail Power Company and Montana-Dakota Utilities Co. contracted HDR Engineering, Inc. (HDR) to conduct a Class I review of the known cultural resources within the preferred route of the Jamestown to Ellendale (JETx) 345-kilovolt Transmission Line Project, as well as alternative routes. . The project is located within Stutsman, Lamoure, and Dickey Counties, North Dakota. In addition, HDR was tasked with conducting a review for the location of additional previously unrecorded resources using the available lidar data The North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office requested this lidar review to supplement the known cultural resource data to help determine what portions of the proposed project routing require Class III intensive cultural resource inventory. HDR's analysis also included the identification of historical farmsteads within the routing for the preferred and alternative routes based on historical aerial imagery and areas recommended for additional Class III intensive cultural resource inventory based on the previously recorded cultural resources as well as the lidar data

The preferred route for the JETx 345-kilovolt Transmission Line Project consists of a 150-foot-wide right-of-way centered on the preferred route centerline defined as of February 2, 2024. A centerline for the alternative route has not been defined but would be placed within the alternative route corridor which has a varying width between 500 feet and 2,295 feet, defined as of February 2, 2024. These routes are subject to change. The Study Area for this Class I review consists of 26,278 acres within a half-mile wide corridor centered on the preferred transmission line centerline, as well as the 5,785 acres within alternative route corridors. However, 1,100 acres of the preferred route and alternative route overlap each other. In total, the Study Area is comprised of 30,963 acres.

This report discusses known cultural resources, lidar anomalies, and historical farmsteads that were identified within a desktop review of the Study area for the routes and includes recommendations regarding what portions of the routes should be inventoried to further inform consultation with the State Historical Society of North Dakota Class III Intensive Cultural Resource Inventory standards (SHSND 2020).

Figure 1. Project location.



2 File Search Results

HDR acquired data on previously recorded sites/site leads and previous inventories from the North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for an area extending one mile from the Study Area (Table 1). A 1:24,000 scale mapbook of the previously recorded sites/site leads and previous inventories in relationship to the Study Area is in Appendix B. A total of 35 previously recorded sites and site leads were identified during this file search. Of these 35 previously recorded sites, one site (32LM130, Sunshine Highway) and three site leads (32LMx16, 32LMx88, and 32SNx47) lie within the preferred route portion of the Study Area. Site Lead 32LMx88 is a potential precontact mound site, Site Lead 32LMx16 is the Medberry Post Office, and Site Lead 32SNx47 is a potential farmstead. Additionally, one site lead (32SNx145), a potential mound site; one Site Lead (32DIx26), the Duane, Milwaukee Railroad; and one Site Lead (32DIx37), Keystone Post Office border the preferred route.

The alternative route portion of the Study Area contains five sites and five site leads. Two of the Site Leads (32SNx31 and 32SNx32), bordering the preferred route area and lie within the alternative route area, are potential farmsteads based on historical records, though review of lidar and aerial imagery do not show any features within these areas. The remaining sites and site leads are concentrated around the James River valley and consist of three previously recorded, precontact material scatters (32SN105, 32SN132, and 32SN135); segments of the Burlington Northern Railroad (32SN716) and Midland Continental Railroad (32SN60); a site lead for Reeves Station (32SNx20); a site lead for a precontact material scatter (32SNx108); and a site lead for a precontact stone feature (32SNx111).

Table 1. Previously Recorded SHPO site/site leads within one mile of Study Area.

Site number	Type	Name/description	NRHP eligibility	Within preferred route Study Area	Within alternative route Study Area
32DI64	Site	Concrete bridge	Not eligible	No	No
32DIx26	Site lead	Duane, Milwaukee Railroad	Unevaluated	Bordering	No
32DIx37	Site lead	Keystone Post Office	Unevaluated	Bordering	No
32DIx40	Site lead	Boynton Post Office	Unevaluated	No	No
32LM130	Site	Sunshine Highway	Unevaluated	Yes	No
32LM215	Site	Precontact material scatter	Not eligible	No	No
32LM232	Site	Historical farmstead	Unevaluated	No	No
32LM74	Site	Rode Feature Complex (mounds)	Eligible	No	No
32LMx16	Site lead	Medberry Post Office	Unevaluated	Yes	No
32LMx88	Site lead	Precontact mounds	Unevaluated	Yes	No
32LMx93	Site lead	Precontact mounds	Unevaluated	No	No
32LMx100	Site lead	Precontact mounds	Unevaluated	No	No
32LMx101	Site lead	Precontact mounds	Unevaluated	No	No
32SN60	Site	Midland Continental Railroad	Unevaluated	No	In

Table 1. Previously Recorded SHPO site/site leads within one mile of Study Area.

Site number	Type	Name/description	NRHP eligibility	Within preferred route Study Area	Within alternative route Study Area
32SN105	Site	Precontact material scatter	Unevaluated	No	In
32SN132	Site	Precontact material scatter	Unevaluated	No	In
32SN135	Site	Precontact material scatter	Unevaluated	No	In
32SN159	Site	Precontact mound	Eligible	No	No
32SN190	Site	Historical farmstead	Unevaluated	No	No
32SN192	Site	Precontact stone features	Unevaluated	No	No
32SN252	Site	Whitney site (mound)	Unevaluated	No	No
32SN254	Site	Gahner site (precontact stone features)	Unevaluated	No	No
32SN716	Site	Burlington Northern Railroad	Unevaluated	No	In
32SN736	Site	Precontact material scatter	Unevaluated	No	No
32SNx1	Site Lead	Precontact mounds	Unevaluated	No	No
32SNx14	Site Lead	Precontact stone features	Unevaluated	No	No
32SNx20	Site Lead	Reeves Station	Unevaluated	No	In
32SNx31	Site Lead	Potential farmstead	Unevaluated	Bordering	In
32SNx32	Site Lead	Potential farmstead	Unevaluated	Bordering	In
32SNx46	Site Lead	Freid Post Office	Unevaluated	No	No
32SNx47	Site Lead	Potential farmstead	Unevaluated	Yes	No
32SNx108	Site Lead	Precontact material scatter	Unevaluated	No	In
32SNx111	Site Lead	Precontact stone features	Unevaluated	No	In
32SNx145	Site Lead	Precontact mounds	Unevaluated	Bordering	No
32SNx146	Site Lead	Precontact mounds	Unevaluated	No	No

Note: NRHP = National Register of Historic Places

There were 53 previous inventories within one mile of the Study Area, of which 25 overlap with the Study Area (Table 2). Only 8.5% (2,661 acres) of the Study Area has been previously inventoried Surveys over 10 years old generally do not meet current survey standards and require resurvey. Only seven inventories have occurred within the last 10 years, covering less than 1% of the Study Area (299 acres).

Table 2. Previous inventories within one mile of Study Area.

ID	Year	Report Title	Surveyor	Authors
MS 103	1977	Archaeological Investigations in the LaMoure-Oakes and Wild Rice River Project Areas, Sargent Co., LaMoure Co. & Stutsman Co., ND	University of North Dakota	Kent Good, Bruce Benz, Carment Greenshields, and Jeffrey Kinney
MS 107	1974	Archaeological Surveys in the Garrison Diversion Unit, North Dakota	University of North Dakota	Fred Schneider and Rain Vehik
MS 2477	1979	Final Report of an Architectural and Historical Survey on Approximately 121,265 Acres in Central North Dakota, Dickey, Sargent, LaMoure, Stutsman, Eddy, Wells & Sheridan Counties	Bureau of Reclamation	William Reynolds and Dennis Starr
MS 3902	1986	James River Valley Archeological Site Survey, 1985, Dickey, LaMoure, Stutsman Co., ND	University of North Dakota	Michael Gregg, Brian Hoffman, Cynthia Kordecki
MS 4185	1986	Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Western Area Power Administration's Jamestown to Grand Forks 115-kv Transmission Line Right-of-Way Located in Stutsman, Barnes, Griggs, Steele, and Grand Forks Counties, North Dakota.	Not Stated	J. F. Sato
MS 4901	1987	Test Excavations at 15 Archeological Sites Along the James River in Stutsman and LaMoure Counties, North Dakota	University of North Dakota	Michael Gregg, Cherie Haury, Cynthia Kordecki, Paul Picha, Christopher Quinn, Fern Swenson
MS 5496	1991	A Cultural Resources Inventory of WEB(Phase 7) Construction in Dickey Co., North Dakota & South Dakota Vol.1 & 2	Acme Cultural Resources Services	Jeffrey Buechler
MS 5803	1992	Baranko Brothers Borrow Pit Two A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory Stutsman County, North Dakota	Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	Edward Stine
MS 5809	1992	Dakota Central Telecommunications Coop Fiber Optic Cable Route Reconnaissance Survey Stutsman County, North Dakota	Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	Edward Stine
MS 5990	1992	Dakota Central Telecommunications Cooperative Fiber Optics Line: A Cultural Resource Inventory in Stutsman, Eddy & Foster Counties, North Dakota	Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	Edward Stine
MS 5993	1993	Gravel Products Inc. Gravel Pit Expansion: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Stutsman County, North Dakota	Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	Andrea Kulevsky

ID	Year	Report Title	Surveyor	Authors
MS 6222	1994	Flood Damage Assessment Survey of Twenty-Eight Archeological Sites Along the Cannonball, Heart, James, Maple, Red and Sheyenne Rivers, North Dakota: Final Report	Anthropology Research, University of North Dakota	Cynthia Kordecki, Dennis Toom
MS 6449	1995	North Dakota Department of Transportation Safety Project Cultural Resource Review 1992-1994	ND Department of Transportation	Jeani Borchert
MS 6631	1995	Interstate Engineering's Dickey County Rural Water Pipeline Phase 2, Plan B: A Class II & Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Dickey & LaMoure Counties, North Dakota	Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	Andrea Kulevsky
MS 6631	1995	Interstate Engineering's Dickey County Rural Water Pipeline Phase 2, Plan B: A Class II & Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Dickey & LaMoure Counties, North Dakota	Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	Andrea Kulevsky
MS 6817	1996	Addendum to Interstate Engineering's Dickey County Rural Water Pipeline Phase 2, Plan B: A Class II & Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Dickey & LaMoure Counties, North Dakota	Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	Edward Stine
MS 6865	1996	Gravel Pit Cultural Resources Inventories Near Jamestown and Mandan, North Dakota in Foster, Morton, and Stutsman Counties	Anthropology Research, University of North Dakota	Greg Wermers, Duane Klinner
MS 7274	1998	Results of a Class II and Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for NDDOT Project Area NH-2-281(021)006, Dickey and LaMoure Counties, ND	Larson-Tibesar	Thomas Larson
MS 7653	2000	NDDOT Highway 13: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, LaMoure County, North Dakota	Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	William Bluemle
MS 7677	2000	Cultural Resources Inventory of Sioux Falls Tower Specialists Inc's Communication Towers in BA, BI, BL, CS, GV, KD, SK, SN, and MO Co., ND	Quality Cultural Resource Services, Inc.	Lance Rom
MS 8056	2001	NDDOT Project #SS-2-046(017)030, Highway 46-US 281 to ND 1, Class II Cultural Resource Inventory, LaMoure, Stutsman & Barnes Co., ND	ND Department of Transportation	Jeani Borchert
MS 8912	2004	Interstate 94: A Cultural Resource Inventory, Barnes and Stutsman Counties, ND	Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	Amy Bleier

ID	Year	Report Title	Surveyor	Authors
MS 9197	2005	2005 State Wide Tree Mitigation Sites in Burleigh, McLean, Pembina, Ransom, Stark, and Stutsman Counties, ND: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory	Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	Amy Bleier
MS 9198	2005	Northern Plains Electric Cooperative 2004 Cultural Resources Inventory of Specific Projects in Benson, Foster, Kidder, Pierce, Rolette, Stutsman, Towner, and Wells Co., ND	University of North Dakota	Cynthia Kordecki
MS 9309	2005	An Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Communications Tower Site in the Township of Ellendale, Dickey Co., ND	Archaeological Consulting Services, Ltd.	Philip Salkin
MS 9333	2005	Nine Power Structures For Minnkota Power: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Burleigh, Cass, and Stutsman Counties, ND	Earthworks Archaeology & Environmental Investigative Services	John Morrison
MS 9563	2006	STATEOP-0443 and STATEOP-0444 Class III Inventory Report, LaMoure Co., ND	ND Department of Transportation	Greg Wermers
MS 9681	2006	Ypsilanti Survey of County Road 38: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Stutsman Co., ND	Beaver Creek Archaeology, Inc.	Christina Burns
MS 9888	2006	Living Snow Fence Projects: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Adams, Benson, Bottineau, Emmons, Griggs, McLean, Mountrail and Stutsman Counties, ND	Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	Edward Stine
MS 10106	2007	Material Source Area: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Stutsman Co., ND	Beaver Creek Archaeology, Inc.	Christina Burns
MS 10258	2007	North Dakota Forest Service 2008 Living Snow Fence Proposed Planting Areas in Adams, Burleigh, Dickey, Foster, Griggs, Kidder, Pierce, Stutsman, Wells and Williams Counties: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory	Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	Damita Hiemstra
MS 10341	2007	The Bone Hill Creek Survey, LaMoure County: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory	Beaver Creek Archaeology, Inc.	Wade Burns
MS 10850	2009	A Class II Cultural Resource Inventory for the Proposed Jamestown-Grand Forks 230-kV Transmission Line Rebuild in East Central, ND, Barnes, Griggs, Steele, Stutsman, Grand Forks Counties	Western Area Power Administration	David Kluth

ID	Year	Report Title	Surveyor	Authors
MS 12296	2011	Dakota Central Telecommunication's Ypsilanti Exchange: A Class II and Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for Proposed Fiber Optics Line in Barnes, LaMoure and Stutsman Co., ND.	Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	Matthew Kinsey, Elizabeth France
MS 12310	2011	Class III Archaeological Resource Inventory for a 230 kV Transmission Line from the Merricourt Wind Farm to the Ellendale Junction Substation, Dickey and McIntosh Counties, ND.	HDR Engineering, Inc. - Minneapolis	Dylan Eigenberger, Steven Sabatke, Megan Mueller
MS 12950	2011	Stutsman Rural Water District Phase II Water Supply Expansion Project: Class II and Class III Cultural Resource Inventories, Stutsman, Foster, and Griggs Counties, North Dakota	Juniper, LLC	John Morrison, Tim Goggin Elizabeth Anderson,
MS 14109	2013	Stutsman Rural Water District Phase 3 Expansion - South Stutsman Service Area: Class II and III Cultural Resource Inventory, Barnes, Kidder, LaMoure, Logan, and Stutsman Counties, ND	Juniper, LLC	John Morrison, Tim Goggin,
MS 14158	2013	Two Livestock Water Pipelines in Stutsman County: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory.	Robert C. Christensen	Robert Christensen
MS 15044	2014	Phase 1 & 2 Water Supply Pipeline to Spiritwood Industrial Park: Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Stutsman County, North Dakota	Juniper, LLC	Jonathan Brewster
MS 15256	2014	Results of a Class I and Class III Archaeological and Cultural Resources Investigation: Proposed Cellular Telecommunications Tower Location, ND042 Ypsilanti, Rural 43rd Street Southeast, Stutsman County, North Dakota	Phase One Archaeological Services, Inc.	John Hodgson
MS 15749	2015	North Dakota Highway 20, 2-020(016)001, PCN 18853: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Stutsman County, North Dakota	Kadrmas, Lee, and Jackson, Inc.	Duane Klinner
MS 15864	2015	Class III Intensive Cultural Resources Inventory: Historic Structures Inventory and Evaluation, Big Stone South to Ellendale 345 kV Transmission Line Project, Dickey County, North Dakota to the South Dakota Border	HDR Engineering, Inc. - Minneapolis	Kevin Palmer

ID	Year	Report Title	Surveyor	Authors
MS 15892	2015	Dakota Central Telecommunications Jamestown South Fiber Optic Exchange: A class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Stutsman County, North Dakota	Kadrmas, Lee, and Jackson, Inc.	Robin Park, Jennifer Allen,
MS 17090	2016	Inventory and Eligibility Evaluation Naval Radio Transmission Facility LaMoure, LaMoure, North Dakota	Naval Facilities Engineering Command	Russell Sackett
MS 17127	2013	Schlosser-Legge and Jasmann Material Source Areas: Class III Intensive Cultural Resource Inventories in Stutsman County, North Dakota	Beaver Creek Archaeology, Inc.	Brittany Brooks
MS 17321	2017	A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of the Jamestown Solid Waste Landfill in Stutsman County, North Dakota	Beaver Creek Archaeology, Inc.	Brittany Brooks
MS 17325	2017	Three Jamestown-Area Electric Line Installation Projects 2017 Class III Cultural Resources Inventory, Northern Plains Electric Cooperative, Stutsman County, North Dakota: CWP Projects 246, 384, and 392.54.	Agassiz Archaeology	Michael Jackson
MS 18708	2019	Construction Work Plan Code 1600: A 2019 Class III Cultural Resources Inventory for the Dakota Valley Electric Cooperative, Dickey and Sargent Counties, North Dakota	Agassiz Archaeology	Michael Jackson
MS 18932	2020	BRR-0023(027), PCN 22776, Structures 23-119-07.0, 23-120-20.0, and 23-124-16.0, Replacement and Incidentals: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in LaMoure County, North Dakota	KLJ Engineering LLC	William Norman
MS 19262	2021	Five Construction Work Plan Projects: A 2021 Class III Cultural Reseources Inventory fort he Dakota Valley Electric Cooperative Dickey, Lamoure, McIntosh, Richland, and Sargent Counties, North Dakota	Agassiz Archaeology	Michael Jackson
MS 19554	2021	BRO-0011(021), PCN 23275, Structure 11-123-08.0 Replacement and Incidentals: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Dickey County, North Dakota	KLJ Engineering LLC	Charlie Peliska, Brenna Moloney

ID	Year	Report Title	Surveyor	Authors
MS 19622	2022	Construction Work Plan 2022-2025 Projects: A 2021 Class III Cultural Resources Inventory for the Dakota Valley Electric Cooperative in Dickey, LaMoure, Ransom, Richland, Sargent, and Stutsman Counties, North Dakota	Agassiz Archaeology	Michael Jackson
MS 19928	2022	Class III Cultural Resource Assessment of the Proposed US-ND-5055 Jamestown 20 Telecommunications Facility in Jamestown Stutsman County, North Dakota	Subterranean Consultants	Bill McCarley

Note: * = Overlaps Study Area

3 Lidar Analysis Methods

HDR downloaded approximately 180 LAZ files (raw, compressed lidar LAS dataset files) from the North Dakota Department of Water Resources website (https://lidar.dwr.nd.gov/) and, if necessary to fill in gaps, the U.S. Geological Survey Earth Explorer data portal (https://earthexplorer.usgs.gov/). HDR extracted and merged the LAZ files into a single LAS dataset. Analysts applied a ground filter to remove buildings, modern features, and tree cover. HDR then exported the resulting filtered dataset as a 50-centimeter-resolution raster, high enough of a resolution to catch potential anomalies, but not too high as to create false artifacts in the data. Analysts converted the resulting raster to a hillshade for initial desktop review while the modeling was prepared.

HDR attempted to use a model described in "LiDAR Predictive Modeling of Pacific Northwest Mound Sites: a Study of Willamette Valley Kalapuya Mounds, Oregon (USA)" (Cody and Anderson 2021). In their article, Cody and Anderson (2021) claim a 100% success rate in identifying previously recorded precontact mounds that have since been destroyed. However, HDR analysts determined the Oregon-based hydrology model would not work for the North Dakota landscape. Mound signatures were already eroded beyond what an inverted raster could detect as sinks. All potential "mounds" were associated with pixels, missing data in the raster (water or developed areas). Therefore, HDR terminated this modelling strategy.

Due to the inability of the model to identify potential precontact mound features within the area, three HDR archaeologists, all of whom meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for archaeology, reviewed the lidar data manually within ArcMap. When anomalies were identified within the Study Area, they were cross referenced with aerial imagery in an attempt to identify which of the anomalies were created due to modern activities.

Prior to using this manual identification method within the Study Area, HDR tested this method on known sites where precontact mounds have already been recorded to determine if this method could identify intact precontact mounds. One of these known sites was the Rode Feature Complex (32LM74) that is located 0.8 miles east of the Study Area. Site 32LM74 is one of the many precontact mound sites identified by Theodore H. Lewis in 1890 and then later recorded on a North Dakota Cultural Resources Survey (NDCRS) site form in 1986 (Greg 1986). The 1986 sketch map depicts an earthen mound measuring 15 meters in diameter and one meter in height in the northern portion of the site (Figure 2). When overlaying the site boundary on the lidar data and aerial imagery, the mound is easily visible on the lidar but is indistinguishable from the surrounding topography on aerial imagery (Figure 3). This mound would have been recorded as an "unidentified anomaly" during HDR's lidar analysis, given no modern activities produced this earthen rise based on aerial imagery, and the area recommended for a Class III intensive cultural resource survey.

Figure 2. Site 32LM74 sketch map depicting earthen mound

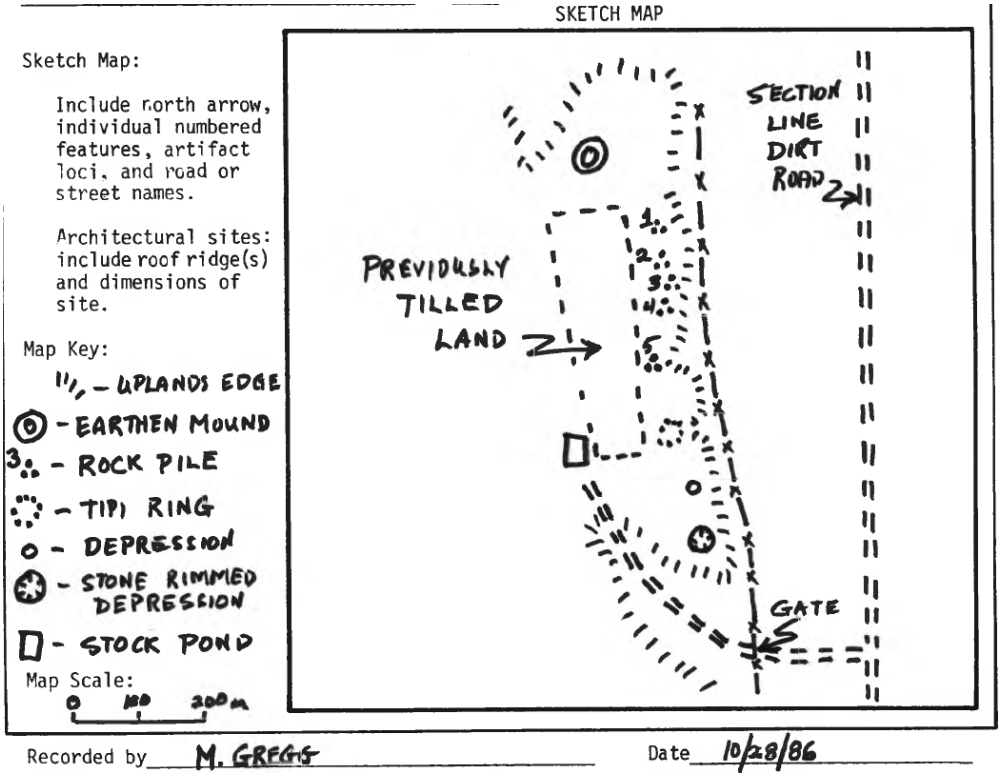
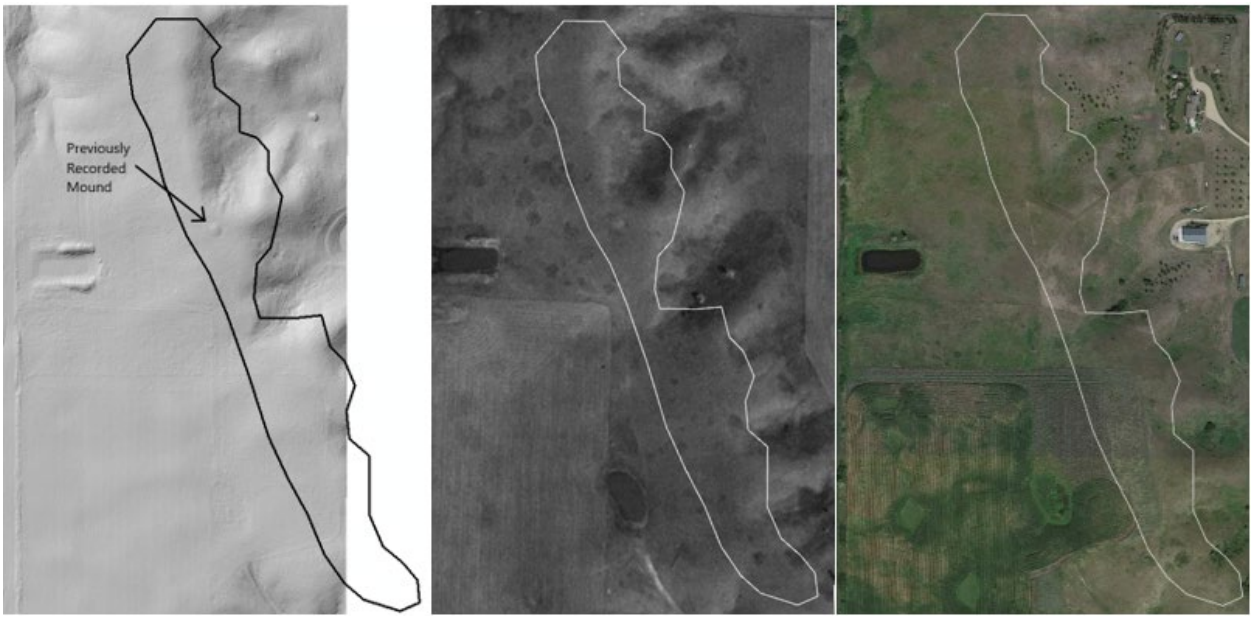
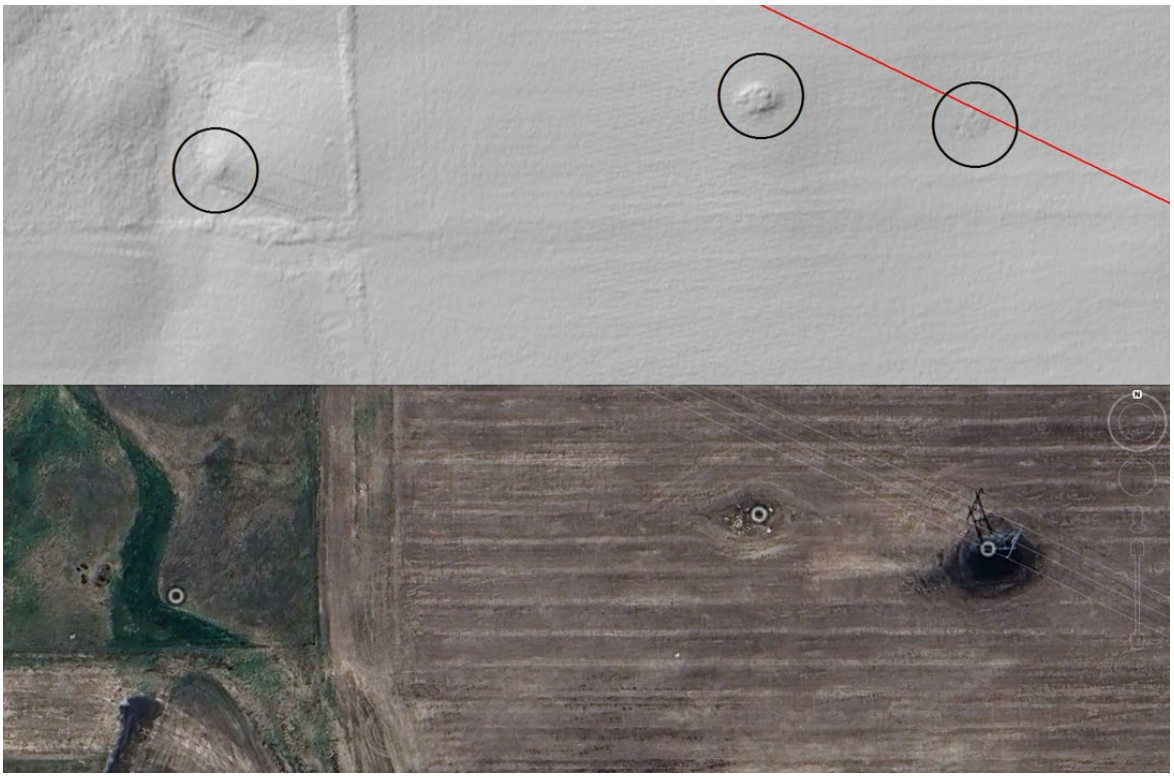


Figure 3. Site 32LM74 lidar and aerial imagery (left: 1997, right: 2022) overview



After reviewing the lidar data over known sites in the region, HDR conducted this manual identification method within the Study Area. **Error! Reference source not found.** Figure 4 shows an example of lidar anomalies within the Study Area and how they were identified and then cross referenced using aerial imagery. This example shows an unidentified anomaly (left circle), a field-clearing rock pile (middle circle), and a modern transmission line (right circle). The analysis identified many lidar anomalies, discussed in Section 4.

Figure 4. Lidar identification example.



4 Lidar Analysis Results

To provide structure to the analysis, this report discusses the results of the lidar analysis by township and range (see Sections 4.1 and 4.2). Agricultural activities have heavily disturbed most of the preferred route portion of the Study Area, with almost 80 percent of the preferred route portion of the Study Area consisting of agricultural fields (Table 3, Table 4). Additionally, HDR identified a total of 19 historical farmsteads within the preferred route portion of the Study Area. Within the alternative route portion of the Study Area, approximately 48 percent of the area consists of agricultural fields. Additionally, HDR identified three historical farmsteads within the alternative route portion of the Study Area.

Sections 4.1 and 4.2 provide descriptions of findings by township and range. These sections include a summary of lidar anomalies, historical farmsteads, and previously identified cultural resources within the preferred (Section 4.1) and alternative (Section 4.2) route portions of the Study Area.

Table 3. Study Area and agricultural field acreage by township and range within the preferred route portion of the Study Area.

Township	Range	Study Area acreage	Agricultural field acreage	Percent plowed
141N	63W/64W	1,903	1,729	91
140N	63W	1,932	1,621	84
139N	63W	1,927	1,412	73
138N	63W	2,397	1,890	79
137N	63W	2,381	1,801	76
136N	63W	2,216	1,819	82
135N	63W	1,922	1,211	63
134N	63W	1,920	1,689	88
133N	63W	2,496	1,947	78
132N	63W	2,412	1,559	65
131N	63W	2,068	1,852	90
130N	63W	2,070	1,764	85
129N	63W	598	494	82
Total		**26,242**	**20,788**	**79[a]**

Notes: N = North; W = West

Table 4. Study Area and agricultural field acreage by township and range within the alternative route portion of the Study Area.

Township	Range	Study Area acreage	Agricultural field acreage	Percent plowed
141N	63W/64W	703	553	79
140N	63W	1,475	936	63.5
139N	63W	3,606	1,297	36
Total		**5,784**	**2,786**	**48[a]**

Notes: N = North; W = West

4.1 Lidar Analysis of Preferred Route Portion of the Study Area

The Study Area of the preferred route corridor encompasses 26,278 acres within Townships 141 through Township 129 of Range 63 and Township 141 of Range 64W. Below is a summary of the findings within the preferred route corridor of the Study Area.

4.1.1 Township 141N, Ranges 63W and 64W

The Study Area within Township 141 North (N), Ranges 63 and 64 West (W) totals 1,903 acres, of which 1,729 acres (91 percent) consists of agricultural fields. HDR identified a total of 37 lidar anomalies and 14 agricultural fields within the Study Area. The anomalies consist of 2 farmsteads, the bases of 20 transmission line towers, 13 field-clearing rock piles, and 2 unidentified features (Table 5). The first unidentified anomaly (Identifier [ID] 1) is a gentle rise of approximately 10 by 5 meters within an agricultural field. Review of aerial imagery did not allow for a more detailed identification. The second unidentified anomaly (ID 22) is a circular formation approximately 6 meters in diameter near the head of a shallowly incised intermittent tributary of Seven Mile Coulee. Aerial imagery did not reveal anything obvious at the location, and it is likely a natural feature or possibly a stone circle.

Table 5. Unidentified anomalies within Township 141N, Ranges 63W and 64W.

Anomaly ID	Description
1	Small rise within an agricultural field, approximately 10 by 5 meters
22	Circular formation (approximately 6 meters in diameter) near the head of a tributary of Seven Mile Coulee, probably natural

Two historical farmsteads are within the Study Area in this township. The farmsteads are within the southwestern quarter of the southwestern quarter of Section 24, and the northwestern quarter of the northwestern quarter of Section 25. Both farmsteads predate 1948 based on the earliest available aerial imagery.

The file search indicated that site lead 32SNx47 partially overlaps the Study Area. This site lead is a potential homestead site based on land records, but a review of lidar and aerial imagery display no evidence of structures or features at the location.

4.1.2 Township 140N, Range 63W

The Study Area within Township 140N, Range 63W totals 1,932 acres, of which 1,621 acres (86 percent) consists of agricultural fields. HDR identified a total of 15 lidar anomalies and 11 agricultural fields within the Study Area. The anomalies consist of 4 farmsteads, 3 stock ponds, 5 field-clearing rock piles, and 3 unidentified features (Table 6). The first unidentified anomaly (ID 35) is a low rise approximately 12 meters in diameter within an agricultural field. Review of aerial imagery did not show an obvious feature at this location. The second unidentified anomaly (ID 36) is a linear rise within the same agricultural field that is 9 by 18 meters. Review of aerial imagery did not show an obvious feature at this location. The third unidentified anomaly (ID 37) is a small rise approximately 11 meters in diameter within an agricultural field. Review of aerial imagery did not show an obvious feature at this location.

Table 6. Unidentified anomalies within Township 140N, Range 63W.

Anomaly ID	Description
35	Small rise within an agricultural field, approximately 12 meters in diameter
36	Small rise within an agricultural field, 9 by 18 meters
37	Small rise within an agricultural field, approximately 11 meters in diameter

Four historical homesteads are within the Study Area in this township. The farmsteads are in the northeastern quarter of the southeastern quarter of Section 14, the southeastern quarter of the southwestern quarter of Section 14, the southwestern quarter of the southeastern quarter of Section 26, and the northwestern quarter of the northeastern quarter of Section 35. All of these farmsteads predate 1948 based on the earliest available aerial imagery.

The file search did not show any previously identified cultural resources within the Study Area in this section; however, site leads 32SNx31 and 32SNx32 abut the eastern side of the Study Area. Both are potential homesteads based on land records, but review of lidar and aerial imagery show no evidence of structures or features at these locations.

4.1.3 Township 139N, Range 63W

The Study Area within Township 139N, Range 63W totals 1,927 acres, of which 1,412 acres (73 percent) consists of agricultural fields. HDR identified a total of 33 lidar anomalies and 14 agricultural fields within the Study Area. The anomalies consist of 4 farmsteads, 1 modern gravel pit, 19 field clearing rock piles, 4 transmission line tower bases, and 5 unidentified features (Table 7). Three of the unidentified anomalies (IDs 43 through 45) are a cluster of anomalous pits (9-meter diameter, 6-meter diameter, and 6-meter diameter, respectively) uphill from a modern, disturbed area and may be related to previous gravel mining. One unidentified anomaly (ID 61) is a small rise 7.5 meters in diameter within an agricultural field. Review of aerial imagery did not show an obvious feature at this location. The remaining unidentified anomaly (ID 62) is a small rise approximately 7.5 meters in diameter at the transition between an agricultural field and a wetland. It is possible this is a field-clearing rock pile, but review of aerial imagery did not show an obvious feature at the location.

Table 7. Unidentified anomalies within Township 139N, Range 63W.

Anomaly ID	Description
43	Anomalous pit 9 meters in diameter, possible gravel extraction
44	Anomalous pit 6 meters in diameter, possible gravel extraction
45	Anomalous pit 6 meters in diameter, possible gravel extraction
61	Small rise within an agricultural field, 7.5 meters in diameter
62	Small rise within an agricultural field, 7.5 meter in diameter

Four historical homesteads are within the Study Area in this township. The farmsteads are within the northwestern quarter of the northeastern quarter of Section 3, the northwestern quarter of the northeastern quarter of Section 14, the northwestern quarter of the northeastern quarter of Section 23, and the northeastern quarter of the southwestern quarter of Section 26. All of these farmsteads predate 1948 based on the earliest available aerial imagery.

The file search did not identify any previously recorded cultural resources within the Study Area in this township.

4.1.4 Township 138N, Range 63W

The Study Area within Township 138N, Range 63W totals 2,397 acres, of which 1,890 acres (79 percent) consists of agricultural fields. HDR identified a total of 56 lidar anomalies and 8 agricultural fields within the Study Area. The anomalies consist of 6 farmsteads, 1 borrow pit, 45 field-clearing rock piles, 2 stock ponds, 1 potential historical archaeology site, and 1 unidentified anomaly (Table 8). The potential historical archaeology site (ID 270) appears to consist of a foundation, a dugout, and a possible field or corral on the northern side of Beaver Creek. The unidentified anomaly (ID 75) is a linear mound that is approximately 21 by 10 meters within an agricultural field in Section 14. Review of aerial imagery did not show an obvious feature at this location.

Table 8. Unidentified anomalies within Township 138N, Range 63W.

Anomaly ID	Description
75	Small rise within an agricultural field, approximately 10 by 21 meters
270	Potential historical site/farmstead

Six historical homesteads are within the Study Area in this township. The farmsteads are within the southeastern quarter of the southwestern quarter of Section 2, the northeastern quarter of the northwestern quarter of Section 11, the northeastern quarter of the northwestern quarter of Section 14, the northeastern quarter of the northwestern quarter of Section 26, the southeastern quarter of the northeastern quarter of Section 34, and the northeastern quarter of the southwestern quarter of Section 35. All of these farmsteads predate 1948 based on the earliest available aerial imagery.

The file search did not identify any previously recorded cultural resources within the Study Area in this township; however, site lead 32SNx145 (a potential mound site) abuts the eastern edge of the Study Area in Section 11. Review of lidar data for the site lead area revealed one clear anomaly similar in size and shape to the unidentified anomaly in Section 14 (ID 75). Additionally, site lead 32SNx14 (potential stone circles) is located approximately 0.25 mile east of the Study Area immediately southeast of site lead 32SNx145, which indicates significant precontact occupation of the area.

4.1.5 Township 137N, Range 63W

The Study Area within Township 137N, Range 63W totals 2,381 acres, of which 1,801 acres (76 percent) consists of agricultural fields. HDR identified a total of 47 lidar anomalies and 27 agricultural fields within the Study Area. The anomalies consist of 2 farmsteads, 36 field-clearing rock piles, and 9 unidentified anomalies (Table 9). All the anomalies are small mounds within agricultural fields that are 6 to 12 meters in diameter. Review of aerial imagery shows no obvious features at the locations of the unidentified anomalies.

Table 9. Unidentified anomalies within Township 137N, Range 63W.

Anomaly ID	Description
120	Low rise within an agricultural field, 6 meters in diameter
121	Low rise within an agricultural field, 6 by 12 meters
122	Low rise within an agricultural field, 6 meters in diameter
123	Low rise within an agricultural field, 12 by 15 meters
131	Low rise within an agricultural field, 9 meters in diameter
133	Low rise within an agricultural field, 9 by 15 meters
136	Low rise within an agricultural field, 6 by 9 meters
158	Low rise within an agricultural field, 11 meters in diameter
162	Low rise within an agricultural field, 12 meters in diameter

No historical farmsteads are within the Study Area in this township.

The file search did not identify any previously recorded cultural resources within the Study Area in this township.

4.1.6 Township 136N, Range 63W

The Study Area within Township 136N, Range 63W totals 2,216 acres, of which 1,819 acres (82 percent) consists of agricultural fields. HDR identified a total 10 lidar anomalies and 5 agricultural fields within the Study Area. The anomalies consist of 6 field-clearing rock piles and 4 unidentified anomalies. The unidentified anomalies consist of three unidentified circular anomalies (IDs 167, 170, and 173) that are 5 to 15 meters in diameter and one unidentified rectangular anomaly (ID 172) that is 5 by 20 meters (Table 10). Review of aerial imagery shows no obvious features at the locations of the unidentified anomalies.

Table 10. Unidentified anomalies within Township 136N, Range 63W.

Anomaly ID	Description
167	Cluster of three circular anomalies, each 5 meters in diameter
170	Circular anomaly, 10 meters in diameter
172	Rectangular anomaly, 5 by 20 meters
173	Circular anomaly, 15 meters in diameter

One historical farmstead is within the Study Area in this township. The farmstead is within the southeastern quarter of the southeastern quarter of Section 16. The farmstead predates 1957 based on the earliest available aerial imagery.

The file search did not identify any previously recorded cultural resources within the Study Area in this township.

4.1.7 Township 135N, Range 63W

The Study Area within Township 135N, Range 63W totals 1,922 acres, of which 1,211 acres (63 percent) consists of agricultural fields. HDR identified a total of 7 anomalies and 11 agricultural fields within the Study Area. The anomalies consist of three field-clearing rock piles and six unidentified anomalies (Table 11). Of the unidentified anomalies (IDs 175, 176, 177, and 180), one (ID 175) is 18 by 65 meters and the remainder are circular (5 to 35 meters in diameter) and are along Bone Hill Creek and could be precontact earthworks. Review of aerial imagery shows no obvious features at the locations of these unidentified anomalies.

Table 11. Unidentified anomalies within Township 135N, Range 63W.

Anomaly ID	Description
175	Rectangular anomaly, 18 by 65 meters
176	Circular anomaly, 35 meters in diameter
177	Circular anomaly, 10 meters in diameter
180	Two circular anomalies, each 5 meters in diameter

No historical farmsteads are within the Study Area in this township.

The file search did not identify any previously recorded cultural resources within the Study Area in this township.

4.1.8 Township 134N, Range 63W

The Study Area within Township 134N, Range 63W totals 1,920 acres, of which 1,689 acres (88 percent) consists of agricultural fields. HDR identified a total of 8 anomalies and 10 agricultural fields within the Study Area. The anomalies consist of five field-clearing rock piles, and three unidentified anomalies (Table 12). One of the unidentified anomalies (ID 181) is located along Cottonwood Creek and has the potential to be a precontact mound. The other two anomalies are two rectangular areas (ID 183) that are 20 by 25 meters and a linear anomaly that is 35 meters long (ID 188). Review of aerial imagery indicates no obvious features at the locations of these unidentified anomalies.

Table 12. Unidentified anomalies within Township 134N, Range 63W.

Anomaly ID	Description
181	Oval mound, 5 by 18 meters
183	Two rectangular areas, 20 by 25 meters
188	One linear anomaly, 35 meters long

One historical farmstead is within the Study Area in this township. The farmstead is within the northwestern quarter of the southwestern quarter of Section 21. This farmstead predates 1957 based on the earliest available aerial imagery.

The file search indicates that site lead 32LMx16, Medberry Post Office, partially overlaps the Study Area. Based on review of lidar and aerial imagery, it does not appear that the site lead is located within the Study Area.

4.1.9 Township 133N, Range 63W

The Study Area within Township 133N, Range 63W totals 2,496 acres, of which 1,947 acres (78 percent) consists of agricultural fields. HDR identified a total of 12 anomalies and 19 agricultural fields within the Study Area. The anomalies consist of 8 field-clearing rock piles, 1 rectangular anomaly that is 8 by 15 meters and may be a historical foundation, 1 stock pond, and 7 unidentified anomalies (Table 13). Four of the unidentified anomalies (IDs 190, 191, 195, and 199) along Maple River and Maple Creek may be precontact mounds. One unidentified anomaly (ID 189) is rectangular (5 by 18 meters), one (ID 198) is a possible historical foundation that is 8 by 15 meters, and one (ID 197) is a cluster of circular anomalies that are smaller than 4 meters in diameter.

Table 13. Unidentified anomalies within Township 133N, Range 63W.

Anomaly ID	Description
189	Rectangular anomaly, 5 by 18 meters
190	Circular anomaly, 15 meters in diameter, possible precontact mound
191	Cluster of four circular anomalies, 10 meters in diameter, possible precontact mounds
195	Circular anomaly along Maple River, 9 meters in diameter, possible precontact mound
197	Cluster of 20 small circular anomalies, less than 4 meters in diameter
198	Possible historic foundation, 8 by 15 meters
199	Circular anomaly, 15 meters in diameter, possible precontact mound

Two historical farmsteads are within the Study Area in this township. These farmsteads are within the southeastern quarter of the northwestern quarter of Section 4 and the northwestern quarter of the southeastern quarter of Section 21. Both farmsteads predate 1957 based on the earliest aerial imagery.

The file search did not identify any previously recorded cultural resources within the Study Area in this township.

4.1.10 Township 132N, Range 63W

The Study Area within Township 132N, Range 63W totals 2,412 acres, of which 1,559 acres (65 percent) consists of agricultural fields. HDR identified a total of 12 lidar anomalies and 27 agricultural fields within the Study Area in this township. The anomalies consist of four stock ponds, two anomalous depressions, one rock pile, and four unidentified anomalies (Table 14). Three of the anomalies (IDs 201, 206, and 209) are low, oval rises in agricultural fields that are 11 to 36 meters long, and one is a circular anomaly 4 meters in diameter (ID 207). Review of aerial imagery shows no obvious features at these locations.

Table 14. Unidentified anomalies within Township 132N, Range 63W.

Anomaly ID	Description
201	Unidentified oval anomaly, 11 meters long
206	Unidentified oval anomaly, 36 meters long
207	Unidentified circular anomaly, 4 meters in diameter
209	Unidentified oval anomaly, 17 meters long

One historical farmstead is located within the Study Area in this township. This farmstead is within the southwestern quarter of the southeastern quarter of Section 14. The homestead predates 1957 based on the earliest available aerial imagery.

The file search did not identify any previously recorded cultural resources within the Study Area in this township.

4.1.11 Township 131N, Range 63W

The Study Area within Township 131N, Range 63W totals 2,068 acres, of which 1,852 acres (90 percent) consists of agricultural fields. HDR identified a total of 10 lidar anomalies and 19 agricultural fields within the Study Area in this township. The anomalies consist of three stock ponds, one field-clearing rock pile, and four unidentified anomalies (Table 15). The unidentified anomalies are low mounds in agricultural fields, with one linear anomaly (ID 212) that is 13 meters long and three circular anomalies (ID 213, 214, and 215) ranging from 8 to 20 meters in diameter. Review of aerial imagery shows no obvious features at these locations.

Table 15. Unidentified anomalies within Township 131N, Range 63W.

Anomaly ID	Description
212	Unidentified linear anomaly, 13 meters long
213	Unidentified circular anomaly, 14 meters in diameter
214	Unidentified circular anomaly, 20 meters in diameter
215	Unidentified circular anomaly, 8 meters in diameter

No historical farmsteads are within the Study Area in this township.

The file search did not identify any previously recorded cultural resources within the Study Area in this township.

4.1.12 Township 130N, Range 63W

The Study Area within Township 130N, Range 63W totals 2,070 acres, of which 1,754 acres (85 percent) consists of agricultural fields. HDR identified a total of 15 lidar anomalies and 25 agricultural fields within the Study Area in this township. The anomalies consist of nine stock ponds, three field-clearing rock piles, one road berm, and one unidentified anomaly (Table 16). The unidentified anomaly (ID 229) is a small mound within an agricultural field approximately 15 meters in diameter. Review of aerial imagery did not show an obvious feature at this location.

Table 16. Unidentified anomalies within Township 130N, Range 63W.

Anomaly ID	Description
229	Unidentified circular anomaly, approximately 15 meters in diameter

No historical farmsteads are within the Study Area in this township.

The file search did not identify any previously recorded cultural resources within the Study Area in this township.

4.1.13 Township 129N, Range 63W

The Study Area within Township 129N, Range 63W totals 598 acres, of which 494 acres (82 percent) consists of agricultural fields. HDR identified a total of one lidar anomaly and 6 agricultural fields within the Study Area in this township. The anomaly is a field-clearing rock pile.

No historical farmsteads are within the Study Area in this township.

The file search did not identify any previously recorded cultural resources within the Study Area in this township.

4.2 Lidar Analysis of Alternative Route Portion of the Study Area

The Study Area of alternative route corridors encompasses 5,785 acres within Townships 141, 140, and 139 of Range 63, of which 1,100 acres has already been reviewed because it overlaps with the preferred route half-mile wide corridor. Below is a summary of the findings for the remaining 4,685 acres of the proposed alternative route.

4.2.1 Township 141N, Range 63W

Review of lidar and aerial imagery within the Study Area of Township 141N, Range 63W identified three field-clearing rock piles. No unidentified anomalies, farmsteads, nor previously identified cultural resources are present within the Study Area in this township.

4.2.2 Township 140N, Range 63W

Review of lidar and aerial imagery within the Study Area of Township 140N, Range 63W identified three field-clearing rock piles and three stock ponds. No unidentified lidar anomalies are present within the Study Area in this township.

One historical farmstead is within the Study Area in this township. This farmstead is within the northwestern quarter of the northeastern quarter of Section 11. This farmstead predates 1948 based on the earliest available aerial imagery.

The file search identified one site lead (23SNx31) within the Study Area This site lead is a potential farmstead based on land records, but review of lidar and aerial imagery show no evidence of structures or features at this location.

4.2.3 Township 139N, Range 63W

The Study Area in Township 139N, Range 63W totals 2,897 acres, of which 1,099 acres (38 percent) consists of agricultural fields. HDR identified a total of 23 lidar anomalies and 20 agricultural fields within the Study Area. The anomalies consist of six transmission line poles, six stock ponds, three field-clearing rock piles, one gravel pit, and seven unidentified features (Table 17). The unidentified anomalies consist of two rectangular anomalies (IDs 249 and 255) along the James River that may be precontact mounds, four circular features (IDs 250 through 253) approximately 12 meters in diameter along the James River that have the potential to be precontact mounds, and one cluster of rectangular anomalies (ID 254) that may be a historical farmstead. Review of aerial imagery does not show obvious features at these locations.

Table 17. Unidentified anomalies within Township 139N, Range 63W.

Anomaly ID	Description
249	Rectangular anomaly, 12 by 20 meters, along James River; possible precontact mound
250	Circular anomaly, 12 meters in diameter, along James River; possible precontact mound
251	Circular anomaly, 12 meters in diameter, along James River; possible precontact mound
252	Circular anomaly, 12 meters in diameter, along James River; possible precontact mound
253	Circular anomaly, 12 meters in diameter, along James River; possible precontact mound
254	Multiple rectangular anomalies, possible historic farmstead
255	Rectangular anomaly, 10 by 30 meters, along James River; possible precontact mound

Two historical farmsteads are within the Study Area in this township. The farmsteads are within the southwestern quarter of the northwestern quarter of Section 13 and the northeastern quarter of the northwestern quarter of Section 36. Both farmsteads predate 1948 based on the earliest available aerial imagery.

The alternative routes are within and adjacent to the James River valley, and the density of previously identified cultural resources is higher than within other areas. Previously recorded sites within the Study Area in this township are three precontact material scatters (32SN105, 32SN132, and 32SN135), a segment of the Burlington Northern Railroad (32SN716), a site lead for Reeves Station (32SNx20), a site lead for precontact stone features (32SNx111), and a site lead for a precontact material scatter (32SNx108).

Site leads 32SNx31 and 32SNx32 abut the eastern side of the Study Area. Both are potential homesteads based on land records, but review of lidar and aerial imagery show no evidence of structures or features at these locations.

5 Summary of Results and Recommendations for Inventory

The analysis identified 270 lidar anomalies in the Study Area, of which 61 of the anomalies were unidentifiable (54 within the half-mile wide preferred route corridor and seven within the alternative route corridor). The unidentified anomalies are located throughout the Study Area, but notable concentrations occur near permanent waterways. It is unlikely that all the unidentified anomalies are precontact mounds, and the majority are likely the result of various modern disturbances that could not be identified during cross-referencing with aerial imagery. Additionally, some anomalies may be artifacts from the translation of the LAZ files to DEM (Digital elevation models) that do not actually exist on the ground.

Most of the Study Area has been disturbed by decades of agricultural activity that has likely diminished the visibility of any precontact mounds within the area. The unidentified anomalies found during the lidar analysis are generally small elevation changes that appear similar to the ubiquitous field-clearing piles found throughout this part of the state, but no stones or boulders were visible on aerial imagery of the locations.

A review of the previously recorded cultural resources in the area suggests that the areas along the larger drainages will have the highest potential for previously unrecorded cultural resources.

HDR recommends that a Class III intensive cultural resource inventory, as defined in the *North Dakota SHPO Guidelines Manual for Cultural Resource Inventory Projects*, be conducted in areas that contain unidentified lidar anomalies in the proposed construction corridor for the JETx project and that have not been disturbed by agricultural development, and the terraces and floodplains at all major drainage crossings (SHSND 2020). Within these Class III inventory areas, the Class III survey will consist of the 150 foot right-of-way, plus a 350 foot buffer (a total of 500 feet, 250 feet either side of centerline). The areas HDR recommends for the Class III intensive cultural resource inventory are included in the maps of Appendix E, and as a layer in the GIS deliverable. Overall, the areas recommended for the Class III intensive cultural resource inventory consist of 51% of the current Study Area.

6 References Cited

Cody, Tia, and Shelby Anderson. 2021. LiDAR Predictive Modeling of Pacific Northwest Mound Sites: A Study of Willamette Valley Kalapuya Mounds, Oregon (USA). *Journal of Archaeological Science* 38(103008).

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SHSND (State Historical Society of North Dakota). 2020. *North Dakota SHPO Guidelines Manual for Cultural Resource Inventory Projects*. Electronic document, https://www.history.nd.gov/hp/PDFinfo/North-Dakota-SHPO-Guidelines-Manual-for-Cultural-Resource-Inventory-Projects.pdf, accessed February 16, 2024.

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Appendix A.
List of Lidar Anomalies

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Table A-1. Lidar anomalies in the mapbook.

Anomaly ID	Mapbook Label
1	Unidentified anomaly
2	Modern anomaly
3	Modern anomaly
4	Field clearing pile
5	Modern anomaly
6	Modern anomaly
7	Modern anomaly
8	Modern anomaly
9	Modern anomaly
10	Modern anomaly
11	Modern anomaly
12	Modern anomaly
13	Modern anomaly
14	Field clearing pile
15	Field clearing pile
16	Modern anomaly
17	Field clearing pile
18	Modern anomaly
19	Modern anomaly
20	Field clearing pile
21	Modern anomaly
22	Probable natural feature
23	Field clearing pile
24	Field clearing pile
25	Modern anomaly
26	Field clearing pile
27	Field clearing pile
28	Modern anomaly
29	Modern anomaly
30	Modern anomaly
31	Field clearing pile
32	Modern anomaly
33	Field clearing pile
34	Field clearing pile
35	Unidentified anomaly
36	Unidentified anomaly
37	Unidentified anomaly
38	Field clearing pile
39	Field clearing pile
40	Field clearing pile
41	Field clearing pile
42	Field clearing pile
43	Unidentified anomaly
44	Unidentified anomaly

Table A-1. Lidar anomalies in the mapbook.

Anomaly ID	Mapbook Label
45	Unidentified anomaly
46	Field clearing pile
47	Field clearing pile
48	Field clearing pile
49	Field clearing pile
50	Field clearing pile
51	Field clearing pile
52	Field clearing pile
53	Modern anomaly
54	Modern anomaly
55	Modern anomaly
56	Field clearing pile
57	Field clearing pile
58	Field clearing pile
59	Field clearing pile
60	Field clearing pile
61	Unidentified anomaly
62	Unidentified anomaly
63	Field clearing pile
64	Modern anomaly
65	Field clearing pile
66	Field clearing pile
67	Field clearing pile
68	Field clearing pile
69	Field clearing pile
70	Field clearing pile
71	Stock pond
72	Field clearing pile
73	Stock pond
74	Field clearing pile
75	Unidentified anomaly
76	Field clearing pile
77	Field clearing pile
78	Field clearing pile
79	Field clearing pile
80	Field clearing pile
81	Field clearing pile
82	Field clearing pile
83	Field clearing pile
84	Field clearing pile
85	Field clearing pile
86	Field clearing pile
87	Field clearing pile
88	Field clearing pile

Table A-1. Lidar anomalies in the mapbook.

Anomaly ID	Mapbook Label
89	Field clearing pile
90	Field clearing pile
91	Field clearing pile
92	Field clearing pile
93	Field clearing pile
94	Field clearing pile
95	Field clearing pile
96	Field clearing pile
97	Field clearing pile
98	Field clearing pile
99	Field clearing pile
100	Field clearing pile
101	Field clearing pile
102	Field clearing pile
103	Field clearing pile
104	Field clearing pile
105	Field clearing pile
106	Field clearing pile
107	Field clearing pile
108	Field clearing pile
109	Field clearing pile
110	Field clearing pile
111	Field clearing pile
112	Field clearing pile
113	Field clearing pile
114	Field clearing pile
115	Field clearing pile
116	Field clearing pile
117	Field clearing pile
118	Field clearing pile
119	Field clearing pile
120	Unidentified anomaly
121	Unidentified anomaly
122	Unidentified anomaly
123	Unidentified anomaly
124	Field clearing pile
125	Field clearing pile
126	Field clearing pile
127	Field clearing pile
128	Field clearing pile
129	Field clearing pile
130	Field clearing pile
131	Unidentified anomaly
132	Field clearing pile

Table A-1. Lidar anomalies in the mapbook.

Anomaly ID	Mapbook Label
133	Unidentified anomaly
134	Field clearing pile
135	Field clearing pile
136	Unidentified anomaly
137	Field clearing pile
138	Field clearing pile
139	Field clearing pile
140	Field clearing pile
141	Field clearing pile
142	Field clearing pile
143	Field clearing pile
144	Field clearing pile
145	Field clearing pile
146	Field clearing pile
147	Field clearing pile
148	Field clearing pile
149	Field clearing pile
150	Field clearing pile
151	Field clearing pile
152	Field clearing pile
153	Field clearing pile
154	Field clearing pile
155	Field clearing pile
156	Field clearing pile
157	Field clearing pile
158	Unidentified anomaly
159	Field clearing pile
160	Field clearing pile
161	Field clearing pile
162	Unidentified anomaly
163	Field clearing pile
164	Field clearing pile
165	Field clearing pile
166	Field clearing pile
167	Unidentified anomaly
168	Field clearing pile
169	Field clearing pile
170	Unidentified anomaly
171	Field clearing pile
172	Unidentified anomaly
173	Unidentified anomaly
174	Field clearing pile
175	Unidentified anomaly
176	Unidentified anomaly

Table A-1. Lidar anomalies in the mapbook.

Anomaly ID	Mapbook Label
177	Unidentified anomaly
178	Field clearing pile
179	Field clearing pile
180	Unidentified anomaly
181	Unidentified anomaly
182	Field clearing pile
183	Unidentified anomaly
184	Field clearing pile
185	Field clearing pile
186	Field clearing pile
187	Field clearing pile
188	Unidentified anomaly
189	Unidentified anomaly
190	Unidentified anomaly
191	Unidentified anomaly
192	Field clearing pile
193	Field clearing pile
194	Field clearing pile
195	Unidentified anomaly
196	Field clearing pile
197	Unidentified anomaly
198	Historical site
199	Unidentified anomaly
200	Depression
201	Unidentified anomaly
202	Stock pond
203	Field clearing pile
204	Possible data error
205	Stock pond
206	Unidentified anomaly
207	Unidentified anomaly
208	Depression
209	Unidentified anomaly
210	Stock pond
211	Unidentified anomaly
212	Unidentified anomaly
213	Unidentified anomaly
214	Unidentified anomaly
215	Unidentified anomaly
216	Field clearing pile
217	Stock pond
218	Field clearing pile
219	Stock pond
220	Stock pond

Table A-1. Lidar anomalies in the mapbook.

Anomaly ID	Mapbook Label
221	Field clearing pile
222	Field clearing pile
223	Stock pond
224	Stock pond
225	Stock pond
226	Stock pond
227	Field clearing pile
228	Field clearing pile
229	Unidentified anomaly
230	Stock pond
231	Stock pond
232	Stock pond
233	Stock pond
234	Stock pond
235	Field clearing pile
236	Field clearing pile
237	Field clearing pile
238	Field clearing pile
239	Field clearing pile
240	Field clearing pile
241	Field clearing pile
242	Field clearing pile
243	Stock pond
244	Stock pond
245	Stock pond
246	Field clearing pile
247	Stock pond
248	Stock pond
249	Unidentified anomaly
250	Unidentified anomaly
251	Unidentified anomaly
252	Unidentified anomaly
253	Unidentified anomaly
254	Historical site
255	Unidentified anomaly
256	Gravel pit
257	Stock pond
258	Stock pond
259	Field clearing pile
260	Modern anomaly
261	Modern anomaly
262	Modern anomaly
263	Field clearing pile
264	Field clearing pile

Table A-1. Lidar anomalies in the mapbook.

Anomaly ID	Mapbook Label
265	Modern anomaly
266	Modern anomaly
267	Modern anomaly
268	Stock pond
269	Stock pond
270	Historical site

Note: ID = Identifier

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All maps included in the appendices of this report have been removed as confidential privileged information (pages B-13 through B-44).

Appendix B. Previously recorded sites/site leads and inventories 1:24K Mapbook

Privileged/Confidential: Not to Be Released to the Public, Not for Distribution

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All maps included in the appendices of this report have been removed as confidential privileged information (pages C-3 through C-34).

Appendix C. 1:24K Anomaly Mapbook

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All maps included in the appendices of this report have been removed as confidential privileged information (pages D-3 through D-34).

Appendix D. Farmsteads and Agricultural Fields 1:24K Mapbook

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All maps included in the appendices of this report have been removed as confidential privileged information (pages E-3 through E-35).

Appendix E. Proposed Class III Inventory 1:24K Mapbook

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Appendix I2:
Class I SHPO Response

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March 28, 2024

Andrew Mueller
HDR, Inc.
369 Inverness Parkway, Suite 325
Englewood, CO 80112

ND SHPO Ref.: 23-5567 Jamestown to Ellendale Transmission Lines (JETx) in portions of Dickey, LaMoure, and Stutsman Counties, North Dakota

Dear Andrew,

We reviewed the Class I information submitted for ND SHPO Ref.: 23-5567 Jamestown to Ellendale Transmission Lines (JETx) in portions of Dickey, LaMoure, and Stutsman Counties, North Dakota**.**

We recommend a Class III for the areas of project recommended by the Class I Review report from HDR by Andrew Mueller et al., to include:

1. Areas that contain unidentified lidar anomalies.
2. Areas that have not been disturbed by agricultural development.
3. Areas of terraces and floodplains at all major drainage crossings.

The Class III should provide interpretations for all the unidentified anomalies within the Class III survey areas. Any anomalies that are non-sites (as defined on ND SHPO Guidelines page 20) do not need to be recorded but should be referenced in the report with photos. A table summarizing the lidar interpretations and field results should also be included.

The Class III should also include the completion of site leads for the historical farmsteads (over 50 years of age as identified by aerial photographs) identified during the Class I Review that fall outside the Class III survey areas (please note a historic age farmstead in T130N R63W Section 22 that was inadvertently not included). Any historical farmsteads that are within the Class III survey area should be fully recorded. If the project changes to cross any of the historical farmstead site leads, additional fieldwork may be needed.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact our office, we would be happy to discuss this project with you.

23-5567

Thank you for the opportunity to review this project and we look forward to reading the report. Please include the ND SHPO Reference number listed above in any future correspondence for this project. If you have any questions please contact Margie Patton, Research Archaeologist at (701) 328-3576 or mmpatton@nd.gov.

Sincerely,

for William D. Peterson PhD
State Historic Preservation Officer
(North Dakota)

23-5567

Appendix I3:
Unanticipated Discoveries Plan

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Unanticipated Discoveries Plan

Jamestown to Ellendale 345-kV Transmission Line Project

Stutsman, LaMoure, and Dickey Counties, North Dakota

HDR Project No. 10362433

PREPARED BY

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February 21, 2025

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1 Introduction

Otter Tail Power Company (OTP) and Montana-Dakota Utilities Co. (Montana-Dakota) are proposing to jointly construct, own, and operate a 345 kilovolt (kV) transmission line from OTP's existing Jamestown 345-kV Substation in Stutsman County to Montana-Dakota's existing Ellendale 345-kV Substation in Dickey County ("Project"). In addition to the new high voltage transmission line, the Project includes substation expansions at the Jamestown 345-kV Substation and Ellendale 345-kV Substation. The Project was identified and approved by the Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc. ("MISO") as part of its Long-Range Transmission Planning Tranche 1 Portfolio through the 2021 MISO Transmission Expansion Plan. Construction, anticipated to being in 2026, will include permanent impacts from the structure foundations and substation expansions and temporary impacts from temporary access roads and pulling-tensioning sites, and workspace around the structures. The Project is anticipated to be in service in 2028.

The purpose of this Unanticipated Discoveries Plan is to summarize information regarding known archaeological resources in the vicinity of the Project area, the potential for unknown cultural resources to be present, the regulatory context for the Project (**Section 1**), and the process to follow in the event archaeological material or humans remains are inadvertently encountered during project implementation (**Section 2**). A list of specific contacts involved in implementing the Unanticipated Discoveries Plan and their information can be found in **Section 3**.

1.1 Project Description

The Project is a multi-value project (MVP) that will provide additional regional transmission capacity, enhanced connectivity, and maintained reliability while not interfering with the existing service provided by utilities in the Jamestown and Ellendale area. According to Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc. (MISO), the Project provides additional outlets for North and South Dakota by tying two existing, 345-kV systems together while simultaneously unloading the existing, 230 kV system that is already at capacity and shows reliability concerns for N-1 outages (failure of a single generator or transmission facility) and system intact situations. The Project also addresses thermal and voltage issues for western Minnesota and the eastern Dakotas, will improve reliability across the greater eastern Dakotas and Minnesota, and will address voltage depression concerns identified by MISO for the Red River Valley Area along the South Dakota, North Dakota, and Minnesota border.

The Jamestown to Ellendale 345-kV Transmission Line Project is one of eighteen (18) MISO approved high-voltage transmission projects that are planned to enable more reliable and economic energy delivery throughout the Midwest subregion. The 18 projects are a part of MISO's Long-Range Transmission Planning (LRTP) Tranche 1 Portfolio detailed in the MISO Transmission Expansion Plan (MTEP21 Addendum) (MISO 2021). The MISO LRTP Tranche 1 Portfolio represents over 2,000 miles of newly proposed and to be upgraded high-voltage transmission lines in the Midwest subregion of MISO.

1.2 Regulatory Context

The State Historical Society of North Dakota (SHSND) outlines and summarizes the state and federal laws and regulations that are relevant to cultural resources in the statewide comprehensive plan (SHSND 2020). NDCC 55-01 through 55-12, State Historic Society and State Parks, covers cultural

resources. NDCC 55-02-07.1 states that any historical or archaeological artifact or site that is found or located on any land owned by the state of North Dakota or its political subdivisions and is significant in understanding and interpreting the history and prehistory of the state must not be destroyed, defaced, altered, removed, or otherwise disposed of without the approval of the state historical board. NDCC 55-10-11 recognizes federal historical preservation law and grants SHSND the duty to locate, survey, investigate, preserve, and protect significant historic, architectural, archaeological, and cultural sites, structures, and objects and gives SHSND the ability to review all federal undertakings.

NDCC 69-06-08-02 allows the state's Commission to consider cultural resources when issuing permits for transmission facility corridors. Exclusion and avoidance areas, with a reasonable width to protect the integrity of the cultural resource, include designated or registered national historic sites, landmarks, and monuments; designated or registered state historic sites, monuments, historical markers, and archaeological sites; and historical resources which are not specifically designated as exclusion or avoidance areas.

SHSND defines cultural resources as sites, isolated finds, site leads, and Cultural Heritage. SHSND sites are locations of past human activity older than 50 years containing one or more cultural features, six or more artifacts, intact subsurface cultural materials, or a combination thereof. Isolated finds are areas of past human activity older than 50 years containing five or fewer artifacts with limited potential for associated subsurface cultural materials. Site leads are either locations containing cultural resources reported by non-professionals, isolated finds with the potential for subsurface cultural material but not yet verified by a professional, or an architectural property outside of the project area that cannot be fully documented. Cultural Heritage resources are traditional cultural properties, sacred sites, and/or sites of cultural and religious significance to Tribes and other groups.

A federal nexus through USACE has been identified. Federal agencies must comply with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (1966, as amended in 2000), and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR 800. According to the regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) implementing Section 106 of the NHPA (16 United States Code [U.S.C.] 470f; 36 CFR 800), federal agencies must consider the potential effect of an undertaking on "historic properties," which refers to cultural resources listed in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Historic properties include landscapes, buildings, sites, districts, structures, or objects that are significant under the NRHP criteria. USACE will conduct its own Section 106 review of the portions of the cultural resource survey area that falls within USACE jurisdictional areas, which are specifically tied to USACE jurisdictional wetlands. USACE will consult with North Dakota SHPO, as well as other consulting parties identified by USACE, and North Dakota SHPO will issue a concurrence letter to USACE. For areas of the cultural resource survey outside of USACE jurisdictional areas, the Applicant and their cultural resource consultant will coordinate with North Dakota SHPO and North Dakota SHPO will issue a separate concurrence letter for the non-federal portion of the cultural resource survey area.

All work was, and will be, conducted to professional standards and guidelines in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (48 Federal Register [FR] 44716-44742), the Secretary's Standard for Identification (48 FR 44720-44723), and the SHSND guidelines for conducting cultural resource surveys

1.3 Cultural Resources

These definitions are provided to clarify the following discussions of the cultural resource background in relation to the project area and the Unanticipated Discoveries steps outlined in **Section 2**.

- **Cultural/Archaeological Resources**: Physical remains of past human activity that are 50 year of age or older. Resources can include individual items, artifact concentrations, features (i.e. hearths, middens, living floors), burials/graves, and structural remains.
- **Deposit(s)**: Underground concentrations of cultural material (artifacts) as described under the term 'Cultural/Archaeological Resources'.
- **Historic**: Pertains to the period of time after European Contact with Indigenous Peoples. This is often used interchangeably with 'Post-Contact'.
- **Precontact**: Pertains to the period of time prior to European Contact with Indigenous Peoples (~1500s CE and earlier in North Dakota)
- **Post-Contact**: Pertains to the period of time after European Contact with Indigenous Peoples. This is often used interchangeably with 'Historic'.
- **Remains**: This can refer to either animal or human remains, but within the context of this plan, it is used to refer to human remains. However, either animal or human are indicated within the text for clarity.
- **Unanticipated/Inadvertent Discovery**: Cultural/archaeological resources or human remains identified during ground disturbing construction activities but were not otherwise indicated to be present prior to initiation of construction activities.

1.3.1 Summary of Literature Review and Survey Results

The Class I: Literature Review followed Guidelines Manual for Cultural Resources Inventory Projects (SHSND 2020) and SHSND's guidelines discussed during a call with SHSND on September 21, 2023. The Class I: Literature Review included a file search of the North Dakota Cultural Resources Survey (NDCRS) data files maintained by the SHSND, review of available LiDAR data, and a desktop review of historical and modern aerial imagery. Review of the NDCRS data files included review of archaeological, historical, architectural, and Cultural Heritage resource forms and cultural resources survey reports available at the SHSND in Bismarck, North Dakota. The file search also included a review of the NRHP records maintained by the National Park Service (NPS) to identify properties listed in the NRHP. The LiDAR data was collected from the North Dakota Department of Water Resources (NDDWR) and the USGS Earth Explorer data portal and then viewed using Esri ArcMap to identify LiDAR anomalies that have the potential to be Precontact archaeological resources. The historical and aerial imagery was collected from the USGS Earth Explorer data portal and Google and then used to identify historical farmsteads.

A Class I: Literature Review was completed for the Project in February of 2023. Seven previously recorded archaeological sites and one previously recorded architectural site were identified within the Project Corridor. Additionally, HDR identified 37 LiDAR anomalies to be studied within the 500-foot Inventory Corridor during the Class III field review. HDR conducted an updated literature review in February of 2025 and identified one new architectural site within the Project Corridor that had been reported since the 2023 review had been completed. In addition to areas containing unidentified

anomalies, on April 2, 2024, SHSND requested that areas that have not been disturbed by agricultural development and areas of terraces and floodplains at all major drainage crossings be included in the Class III survey area. A total of 33 historical farmsteads were identified during the review of historical and modern aerial imagery in the Class I Literature Review.

A Class III inventory conducted between May and October 2024 identified 54 additional cultural resources within the Project Corridor, resurveyed the seven previously recorded archaeological sites and the one previously inventoried architectural site, and investigated 34 of the 37 LiDAR anomalies identified in the cultural resources sensitivity report. Three of the investigated anomalies were confirmed to be sites located within the Project Corridor. These sites were included in the total identified cultural resources count. Of the 54 newly identified sites, 36 are Cultural Heritage Sites, 12 are archaeological sites, two are architectural sites, two are combined Cultural Heritage and archaeological sites, and two are combined architectural and archaeological sites. Results of the Class III inventory are summarized in Morrison, Kulevsky, and Nodland (2025).

1.3.2 Cultural Resource Potential

The results of the Class I literature review and Class III inventory indicate the Project area would contain reasonably high potential for archaeological resources. On-site construction crews should be particularly aware of the potential for Precontact habitation sites and human remains. The presence of a farmstead (or several) within the vicinity of the project area indicates there is a likelihood of encountering historic farmstead-related artifacts. The types of materials to expect in either a Precontact or Historic context are described in Sections 1.3.2.1 and 1.3.2.2 below.

1.3.2.1 Precontact Cultural Resources

Evidence of Precontact habitation sites (campsites/villages) may include concentrations of fire-modified rock (FMR); animal bone; lithic debitage (flaked stone); ground and flaked stone artifacts; tools made from bone and antler; and features consisting of burned or organically stained sediments, clusters of FMR and/or charcoal, or other evidence of living surfaces or habitations.

Precontact materials may include, but are not limited to:

- Clusters of FMR, charcoal, or other evidence of fire-related activities (possibly found in association with reddened earth);
- Discarded shell, animal bone, bone tools, cordage, fibers, burned earth, charcoal, ash, and exotic rocks and minerals;
- Freshwater shell midden;
- Faunal remains modified or found in association with stone chips or tools;
- Ground or chipped stone objects (i.e., debitage or tools); and
- Isolated artifacts similar in nature to those listed above.

1.3.2.2 Historic Cultural Resources

Evidence of historic-period activities may include materials related to the development of farmsteads, nearby railroad corridors, and rural settlements. Historic-period archaeological materials may include, but are not limited to:

- Features such as relic utility lines, footings, and foundations;
- Small structural elements such as stone or concrete foundations, asphalt fragments, and masonry features;
- Wood pilings and milled lumber;
- Concentrated or isolated debris such as vessel glass, dinnerware ceramic, metal can fragments, and other discarded domestic or commercial items; and
- Isolated artifacts composed of glass, metal, ceramic, or other materials manufactured more than 50 years ago.

2 Guidelines for the Unanticipated Discovery of Archaeological Resources and Human Remains

2.1 Unanticipated Discovery of Archaeological Materials

Prior to the initiation of Project constriction, Otter Tail Power Company and Montana-Dakota Utilities Co. (jointly, the Owners) will notify and brief all construction personnel of the necessity to report all discoveries, or suspected discoveries, of archaeological, historic, or human remains encountered during Project construction.

If, during ground-disturbing project activities, the construction personnel or any on-site staff believe that they have encountered Precontact (including, but not limited to, intact or redeposited clusters of FMR, charcoal, or other evidence of fire-related activities; stone chips or tools; and faunal remains associated with stone chips or tools) or Post-Contact (historic-period) archaeological materials, ground disturbance will immediately stop – at least temporarily – at that location to protect potential additional resources. The following steps will be taken:

1. Construction activity is halted in the immediate vicinity of discovery and the construction personnel that identified the resource must notify the Construction Supervisor, who must in turn notify the Owners. The area of the discovery will be marked and stabilized and/or protected until the discovered resources can be evaluated. Protection may include installing a physical barrier (e.g., exclusionary fencing), in addition to prohibiting all machinery, other vehicles, and unauthorized individuals from crossing the barrier.
2. A 50-foot (approximately 15-meter) perimeter will be implemented around the unanticipated discovery. Vehicles, equipment, and unauthorized personnel will not be permitted to traverse the discovery site. Work in the immediate area will not resume until treatment of the discovery has been completed following provisions as set forth in this plan. The construction supervisor may direct work away from cultural resources to work in other areas.
3. The Owners will contact a professional archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's (SOI) professional qualifications standards for archaeology (36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 61) and who holds a permit from the State Historical Society of North Dakota (North Dakota Century Code 55-03-01) (Qualified Archaeologist). The Owners will reach out to the Qualified Archaeologist as well as a representative of the Sisseton Wahpeton Oyate to examine the discovery.

4. The Qualified Archaeologist and Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate representative will conduct an initial evaluation of the resources within 48 hours of notification. Ground disturbing activities shall be discontinued until given approval by the Qualified Archaeologist and the Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate representative. The Qualified Archaeologist may authorize ground disturbing activities to continue in areas not immediately impacting the location of the archaeological find to allow for minimal delays. In the event this happens, the Qualified Archaeologist will continue to take notes on the discovery along with overview photographs to formulate a basic description of the characteristics and location of the cultural materials.
5. If the Qualified Archaeologist concludes that the find is an archaeological resource requiring further evaluation, the discovery will continue to be protected and avoided.
6. Within 12 hours of the initial discovery, if feasible, and once the site has been preliminarily evaluated, the Qualified Archaeologist will notify the SHSND (SHPO), THPO, and any federal agency with jurisdiction (the consulting parties) regarding the unanticipated discovery and proposed next steps. If applicable, a photo of the discovery will be included in the notification.
7. The Qualified Archaeologist will document the unanticipated discovery per SHSND guidelines. These can be found in the *North Dakota SHPO Guidelines Manual for Cultural Resource Inventory Projects*. While it pertains to activities on public lands, the instructions in the guide generally outline standards and best practices for archaeology in the state of North Dakota. Documentation of the unanticipated discovery may include mapping, photography, and/or other activities as determined appropriate.
8. If materials are identified to be Indigenous (primarily Precontact) in origin, the SHSND, the Owners, and the Qualified Archaeologist will collaborate to notify the Tribes as expeditiously as possible (see contact information in **Section 3**), and all parties will further consult to determine appropriate treatment including, but not limited to, photography, mapping, and sampling. Considering this Project is on private property; no permits are required for further archaeological testing or excavation within the project area if determined necessary.
9. In the case of an isolated archaeological discovery, ground disturbing construction activities will likely resume once the Qualified Archaeologist has photographed and recorded details of the location (e.g. depth below ground surface, sedimentary context) and other pertinent information about the isolated find. Isolated finds have limited potential to contribute important information to our understanding of history or pre-history and, therefore, are typically determined to be not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Documentation of isolated finds is typically a brief process and, depending on the nature of the find, typically does not require further consultation with SHSND or tribes.
10. The Qualified Archaeologist will coordinate with the Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate representative, SHSND, and the Owners, on the findings prior to continuation of ground disturbing construction activities. As part of this coordination, the Qualified Archaeologist will prepare an avoidance or treatment plan addressing the cultural values of the discovery and provide it to the consulting parties for review and comment within 48 hours of site validation. Upon acceptance of the plan by the consulting parties, the Owners shall ensure its terms are implemented.
11. Construction activities may resume in the area when the Qualified Archaeologist has notified key project personnel that treatment of a discovery is complete; this may include a project manager from the Owners and the construction manager on-site for the project. The Qualified Archaeologist should be made aware of these contacts in advance.

12. A report detailing the results of treatment of the discovery shall be prepared by the Qualified Archaeologist. Copies of the report shall be submitted to each of the consulting parties within one month of completion of any fieldwork. The Qualified Archaeologist shall also complete any other requirements pertaining to the discovery, such as disposition of artifact remains and materials in an appropriate repository.

2.2 Unanticipated Discovery of Human Skeletal Remains, Funerary Objects, and Objects of Cultural Patrimony

Per North Dakota Century Code § 23-06-27 “Protection of Human Burial Sites, Human Remains, and Burial Goods.” and North Dakota Administrative Code Chapter 40-02-03 “Protection of Prehistoric and Historic Human Burial Sites, Human Remains, and Burial Goods.”, any human skeletal remains, unmarked burial or unregistered grave, funerary object, or object of cultural patrimony that is discovered during project-related excavation will be treated with dignity and respect.

It is likely on-site personnel may not be able to identify human remains, grave sites, funerary objects, or objects of cultural patrimony. Therefore, it is imperative the following steps be taken whenever there is the possibility the encountered materials may be human remains or grave goods:

1. When unidentified bones or potential grave goods are encountered, the on-site construction manager or supervisor will call a WORK STOP within a 100-foot (approximately 30.5-meter) radius of the discovery area and secure the discovery area from additional disturbance. This includes the movement of vehicles, equipment, or unauthorized personnel unless directed by the on-site construction manager/supervisor. Efforts will be made to protect the discovery from looting and vandalism, and it will not be removed or otherwise disturbed. On-site personnel will not speak with the media or share any information on social media.

2. The on-site construction manager/supervisor will notify the Owner’s representatives immediately upon the discovery. The Owners will contact a professional archaeologist who meets the SOI professional qualifications standards for archaeology (36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 61) and who holds a permit from the State Historical Society of North Dakota (North Dakota Century Code 55-03-01). The Owners will reach out to the Qualified Archaeologist as well as a representative of the Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate to examine the discovery. The Qualified Archaeologist will help the construction personnel protect the discovery from further harm or damage prior to determining if the unidentified bone(s) are animal or human remains, or if the cultural materials may indeed be funerary in origin.

    a. If the remains are determined to be animal, and appear to be cultural in depositional origin, the area is to be documented as an unanticipated archaeological discovery and ground disturbing construction activities may be allowed to continue after appropriate documentation has been completed.

    b. If the remains are determined to be animal, and appear to be natural in depositional origin, the event should be documented but no further work is required, and ground disturbing construction activities may continue.

    c. If the remains cannot be identified as either human or animal, the Owners should contact the relevant coroner for assistance with the identification.

3. If the Qualified Archaeologist, Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate representative, if qualified, (or possibly the coroner if contacted) determine the remains are human in origin, the Qualified Archaeologist shall immediately contact the Owners.
4. The Owners' Project Manager shall take immediate steps to mitigate potential impacts on the remains. This should include protective fencing around the location of the discovery, and potentially shoring up trench walls surrounding the discovery if this has not already been completed.
5. The Owners' Project Manager shall then notify the relevant County Sheriff's Office, relevant coroner, and State Historical Society of North Dakota (SHSND) of the discovery. The Owners' Project Manager should include all pertinent information, including any cultural materials identified in context with the remains.
6. The relevant coroner shall determine who has jurisdiction over the remains. This determination will take into consideration the cultural context surrounding the remains; therefore, it is crucial the Owners' Project Manager includes this information in detail during Step 6 above.
    a. If the relevant coroner determines the human remains are subject to criminal investigation by local, state, or federal law enforcement authorities, the Owners will work with the Dickey, LaMoure, or Stutsman County coroner to immediately contact the appropriate authorities.
    b. If the relevant coroner determines the human remains are not related to a crime scene, the coroner will relinquish acquisition of the find to the SHSND within 72 hours. The Owners will continue to suspend all ground disturbing construction activities within the project area during this time.
7. In the event of Step 7b (remains are determined to be human but not related to a crime), the Owners will coordinate with the SHSND to ensure the provisions of North Dakota Century Code. § 23-06-27 (Protection of Human Burial Sites, Human Remains, and Burial Goods.) and North Dakota Administrative Code Chapter 40-02-03 (Protection of Prehistoric and Historic Human Burial Sites, Human Remains, and Burial Goods) are implemented. As part of this, the Qualified Archaeologist will prepare a treatment plan to be approved by the State Archaeologist and SHSND, communication with THPOs and the Intertribal Reinterment Committee and obtaining additional permits (if applicable) and establishing necessary procedures to comply with state law and administrative code.
8. The Qualified Archaeologist will provide a report to the consulting parties documenting the implementation and results of the treatment plan.

2.3 Confidentiality

Cultural resources and human remains are of a sensitive nature and sites where cultural resources are discovered can become targets of vandalism and illegal removal activities. All parties shall keep and maintain as confidential all information regarding any discovered cultural resources, particularly the location of known or suspected human remains, and exempt all such information from public disclosure consistent with applicable state regulations (North Dakota Century Code § 23-06-27 and North Dakota Administrative Code Chapter 40-02-03). All information indicating the location of known suspected cultural resources or human remains from this project shall be formally reported to the SHSND, as appropriate. While any party is in possession of this confidential information, each party shall limit access to these records as authorized persons.

3 Contact Information

The project contacts are listed below. The communication procedures listed in **Section 2** will be followed. Any changes in personnel or contact information should be immediately shared with the Owners and included in an updated contact list.

Table 1. Contact Information

Agency	Contact Name and Title	Phone Number and Email
Otter Tail Power	Todd Langston Project Manager	218-739-8679 Tlangston@otpco.com
	TBD OConstruction Manager	TBD
State Historical Society of North Dakota, (SHSND)	Andrew Clark Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer	701.328.2666 andrewclark@nd.gov
State Historical Society of North Dakota, (SHSND)	Andrew Robinson State Archaeologist	701.328.2666 andrewrobinson@nd.gov
Law Enforcement	**Contact Name and Title**	**Phone Number and Email**
Dickey County Coroner	General Contact	701.349.3233
Dickey County Sherriff's Department	Chris Estes Dickey County Sheriff	701.349.3249 ext. 1.
LaMoure County Coroner	General Contact	701.883.6038
LaMoure County Sherriff Department	Robert Fernandes LaMoure County Sheriff	701.883.6038
Stutsman County Coroner	General Contact	701.251.6000
Stutsman County Sheriff's Department	Chad Kaiser Stutsman County Sheriff	701.252.9000 sheriff@stutsmancounty.gov
North Dakota State Forensic Examiner's Office	General Contact	701.328.6228 701.220.6692 (after hours) NDMEOffice@nd.gov
ND Tribes	**Contact Name and Title**	**Phone Number and Email**
Sisseton Wahpeton Oyate Nation	Dianne Desrosiers Tribal Historic Preservation Office Program Director	605.698.8225 Dianned@swo-nsn.gov
Spirit Lake Nation	Kenneth Graywater Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	701.766.4031 thpo@spiritlakenation.com kjgraywater@spiritlakenation.com
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe	Tyrel Iron Eyes Tribal Archaeologist	701.854.8510 tylrel.ironeyes@standingrock.org
Three Affiliated MHA Nation	Allan Demaray Tribal Historic Preservation Office Director	701.421.6640 ademaray@mhanation.com
Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa	Larus Longie Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	701.477.2640 larus.longie@tmbci.org
Contractors	**Contact Name and Title**	**Phone Number and Email**

Table 1. Contact Information

Agency	Contact Name and Title	Phone Number and Email
TBD	TBD	TBD

4 References Cited

Morrison, John; Andrea Kulevsky and Beth Nodland

2025 JETx 345kV Transmission Line, From Jamestown to Ellendale: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Dickey, LaMoure, and Stutsman Counties, North Dakota.

State Historical Society of North Dakota (SHSND)

2020 North Dakota SHPO Guidelines Manual for Cultural Resource Inventory Projects. Completed by the State Historical Society of North Dakota Archaeology and Historic Preservation Program.

National Park Service (NPS)

1983 Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation. *Federal Register* 48(190):44716-44740.

Appendix I4:
Class III Volume 1 (Redacted)

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PUBLIC DOCUMENT – NOT PUBLIC (OR PRIVILEGED) DATA HAS BEEN EXCISED

JUNIPER
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING

JAMESTOWN TO ELLENDALE (JETX) 345KV TRANSMISSION LINE, CLASS III CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY, DICKEY, LAMOURE, AND STUTSMAN COUNTIES, NORTH DAKOTA - VOLUME 1

Prepared For:
HDR Engineering, Inc. (HDR)
Bismarck, North Dakota

Principal Investigator:
John G. Morrison

Prepared By:
John G. Morrison, Andrea Kulevsky, and Beth Nodland
Juniper, LLC
Bismarck, North Dakota
With contributions from
Emily Sakariassen, Southfork Historical Research
Bismarck, North Dakota
Laura Koski, John Seidl, and Elizabeth Arnold
HDR,
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Report of Investigation: 881 **July 2025**

MANUSCRIPT DATA RECORD FORM

1. Manuscript Number:
2. SHPO Reference #:
3. Author(s): John G. Morrison, Andrea Kulevsky, Beth Nodland, Emily Sakariassen, Laura Koski, John Seidl, and Elizabeth Arnold
4. Title: Jamestown to Ellendale (JETx) 345kV Transmission Line: Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Dickey, LaMoure, and Stutsman Counties, North Dakota - Volume 1
5. Report Date: July 2025
6. Number of Pages: 263
7. Type I, T, E, O: I
8. Acres: 2,505
9. Legal Location(s) with Historic Context Study Unit(s):

County	TWP	R	SEC	SU
Dickey	130	63	15, 22, 27	James River (Unit #7)
Dickey	131	63	2, 11, 14,	James River (Unit #7)
Dickey	132	63	5-6, 16-17, 20-23, 26-28, 35	James River (Unit #7)
LaMoure	133	63	4, 9, 16, 21, 28, 33-34	James River (Unit #7)
LaMoure	134	63	9, 16, 21, 33	James River (Unit #7)
LaMoure	135	63	4-5, 8-9, 17, 20	James River (Unit #7)
LaMoure	136	63	4-5, 8-9, 16-17, 21-22, 27-28, 33	James River (Unit #7)
Stutsman	137	63	3-5, 8-9, 16-17, 28-29, 32-34	James River (Unit #7)
Stutsman	138	63	34	James River (Unit #7)
Stutsman	139	62	6-7	James River (Unit #7)
Stutsman	139	63	1, 12-14, 23, 26, 35	James River (Unit #7)
Stutsman	140	62	7, 18-19, 30-31	James River (Unit #7)
Stutsman	140	63	1, 12, 25, 36	James River (Unit #7)
Stutsman	141	62	30-31	James River (Unit #7)
Stutsman	141	63	13-14, 24-25	James River (Unit #7)

JAMESTOWN TO ELLENDALE (JETX) 345KV TRANSMISSION LINE: CLASS III CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY, DICKEY, LAMOURE, AND STUTSMAN COUNTIES, NORTH DAKOTA - VOLUME 1

Prepared For:
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Bismarck, North Dakota

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ABSTRACT

HDR Engineering, Inc. (HDR) contracted with Juniper, LLC (Juniper), to conduct a Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for the Otter Tail Power Company and Montana-Dakota Utilities Co. proposed Jamestown to Ellendale (JETx) 345-kV Transmission Line in Stutsman, LaMoure, and Dickey Counties, North Dakota (Project). The proposed undertaking consists of the construction of approximately 91 miles of new, 345kV Transmission Line within a 150' wide Project Corridor. Juniper surveyed 41.5 miles of the 91-mile Project Corridor. The survey area covered a 500' corridor (250' on either side of the proposed Route centerline) for a total of 2,505 acres to Class III standards following the State Historical Society of North Dakota guidelines (SHSND 2020). This survey area is hereon referred to as the Inventory Corridor. An additional 4.7 miles of Route centerline remains that need to be inventoried to Class III standards, but Juniper was not granted access to inventory those areas by the landowners. Once access is obtained to those areas an addendum or supplemental report will be developed and submitted to the North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office (ND SHPO) for concurrence.

The proposed undertaking falls under the jurisdiction of the North Dakota Public Service Commission and the proponents plan to submit a Consolidated Application for a Certificate of Corridor Compatibility and Route Permit for the construction of the transmission line. The proposed facility will connect existing facilities (substations) in Jamestown and Ellendale.

On February 17, 2023, the State Historical Society of North Dakota (SHSND) supplied Juniper with relevant GIS and documentary data covering a study area for the proposed transmission line between Jamestown and Ellendale, North Dakota. Based on Juniper's refinement of the SHSND data, along with a review of historic aerial photographs and available LiDAR imagery/data, HDR completed a cultural resources sensitivity report and submitted it to the ND SHPO for comment in March 2024. The sensitivity report proposed sections of the study area to be Class III inventoried along a preferred route and an alternate route. Those areas met certain criteria, such as (but not limited to) containing unidentified LiDAR anomalies, areas not disturbed by agricultural development, and terraces and floodplains of major drainages. Along with the report, HDR submitted GIS shapefiles of the selected areas to be inventoried via field survey. The ND SHPO responded with two letters on March 28 and April 2, 2024, agreeing to the approach outlined in the cultural sensitivity analysis.

The archaeologists conducted the Class III inventory between May and October 2024. Personnel from Juniper, HDR, and the Sisseton Wahpeton Oyate (SWO) Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) worked together to identify and record new and previously recorded cultural resources. The SWO Traditional Cultural Specialists (TCSs) provided tribal perspective and interpretation of the cultural resources identified in the field and on the overall proposed Project.

The archaeologists and TCSs identified 89 new cultural resources within, and seven new cultural resources adjacent to, the Inventory Corridor. This survey also included attempts to revisit and document updates to 11 previously identified cultural resources within the Inventory Corridor during this survey. HDR and Juniper also completed an updated literature review in February of 2025 to identify whether additional sites have been reported since the Project's original Class I Literature Review completed in February of 2023. One newly recorded cultural resource was identified during this review and is discussed in this report. The newly and previously recorded cultural resources include archaeological isolated finds, prehistoric stone features sites (cultural heritage sites), historical archaeological sites, architectural properties, and archaeological site

leads. Descriptions, evaluations, and management recommendations for each of the resources are included in this document.

The cultural resources sensitivity report lay within the Inventory Corridor and were reviewed Thirty-seven LiDAR anomalies identified in the cultural resources sensitivity report lay within the Inventory Corridor and were reviewed during the survey. Six of the 37 LiDAR anomalies were confirmed as cultural resources and are included in the totals above. The Project proponents intend to avoid impacts to the newly and previously recorded cultural resources for the entirety of the Project Corridor.

Provided the management recommendations for the 93 newly recorded cultural resources within the Inventory Corridor, the seven cultural resources within 50' of the Inventory Corridor, and the 11 previously recorded cultural resources within the Inventory Corridor are implemented, and because the other previously recorded cultural resources that lie outside the Project Corridor will not be impacted by the construction of the proposed transmission line, Juniper recommends a finding of *No Significant Sites Affected* for the proposed undertaking as described in this document.

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INTRODUCTION

HDR Engineering, Inc. (HDR) contracted with Juniper, LLC, (Juniper) to conduct a Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for the Otter Tail Power Company (OTP) and Montana-Dakota Utilities Co. (Montana-Dakota) proposed Jamestown to Ellendale (JETx) 345-kV Transmission Line in Stutsman, LaMoure, and Dickey Counties, North Dakota (Project). The proposed undertaking consists of the construction of approximately 91 miles of new, 345-kV Transmission Line within a 150' wide Project Corridor that will connect existing utility facilities in Jamestown and Ellendale (Figure 1).

The Project is expected to require approximately 495 transmission structures with spans ranging from 250' to 1,300' (1,000' average) which will vary depending on geological, environmental, or engineering constraints identified during surveying, permitting, and final engineering designs. Of the approximately 495 structures planned for the overall Project, 225 lie within the areas inventoried by Juniper in 2024. Most of the structures are anticipated to be monopole structures with davit arms. The only specialty structures currently planned will be at the two existing high voltage transmission line crossings. The monopole structures are anticipated to be approximately 120' to 180' tall and will be bolted to concrete drilled pier foundations embedded in the ground. Foundation sizes vary generally from 7' to 14' in diameter and from approximately 25' to 80' in depth. Additional specialty structures such as H-frame or three-pole structures may be used where unique features are encountered along the route, such as at substation tie-ins, but are not currently anticipated. Temporary ground disturbance around each of the new structures is anticipated to be approximately 150' x 200' during construction, or approximately 0.69 acres at each structure. In areas closer to cultural resources, ground disturbance will be minimized to avoid impacting the sites. Access to and from bases will be accomplished using existing primarily access paths and trails that lie within the inventoried corridor.

The proposed undertaking falls under the state-level jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission (PSC). The proponents plan to submit a Consolidated Application for a Certificate of Corridor Compatibility and Route Permit (Application) for the construction of the transmission line. In preparation for submission of the Application, both a preferred route and alternate route were inventoried. A singular route has been selected for the Application (referred to as Route hereon). This report has been prepared to focus on the results of the inventory pertaining to the Route being submitted within the Application to the PSC. The results of the inventory completed outside of this Route are being compiled within a separate report. A federal nexus through the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) has been identified for the area of the Project that crosses the James River. USACE, as the lead federal agency, will conduct its own Section 106 review and consultation for the portions of the cultural resource survey area that falls within USACE jurisdictional areas specifically surrounding the James River.

The Class III inventory took place between May and October 2024. During the inventory, archaeologists reviewed 41.5 miles of the 91 miles of Project Corridor. Due to lack of landowner permission, 4.7 miles of the proposed Project corridor (selected by HDR and the North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office [ND SHPO]) could not be accessed and were not inventoried. Once permission is granted, the final 4.7 miles of Project Corridor will be inventoried for cultural resources.

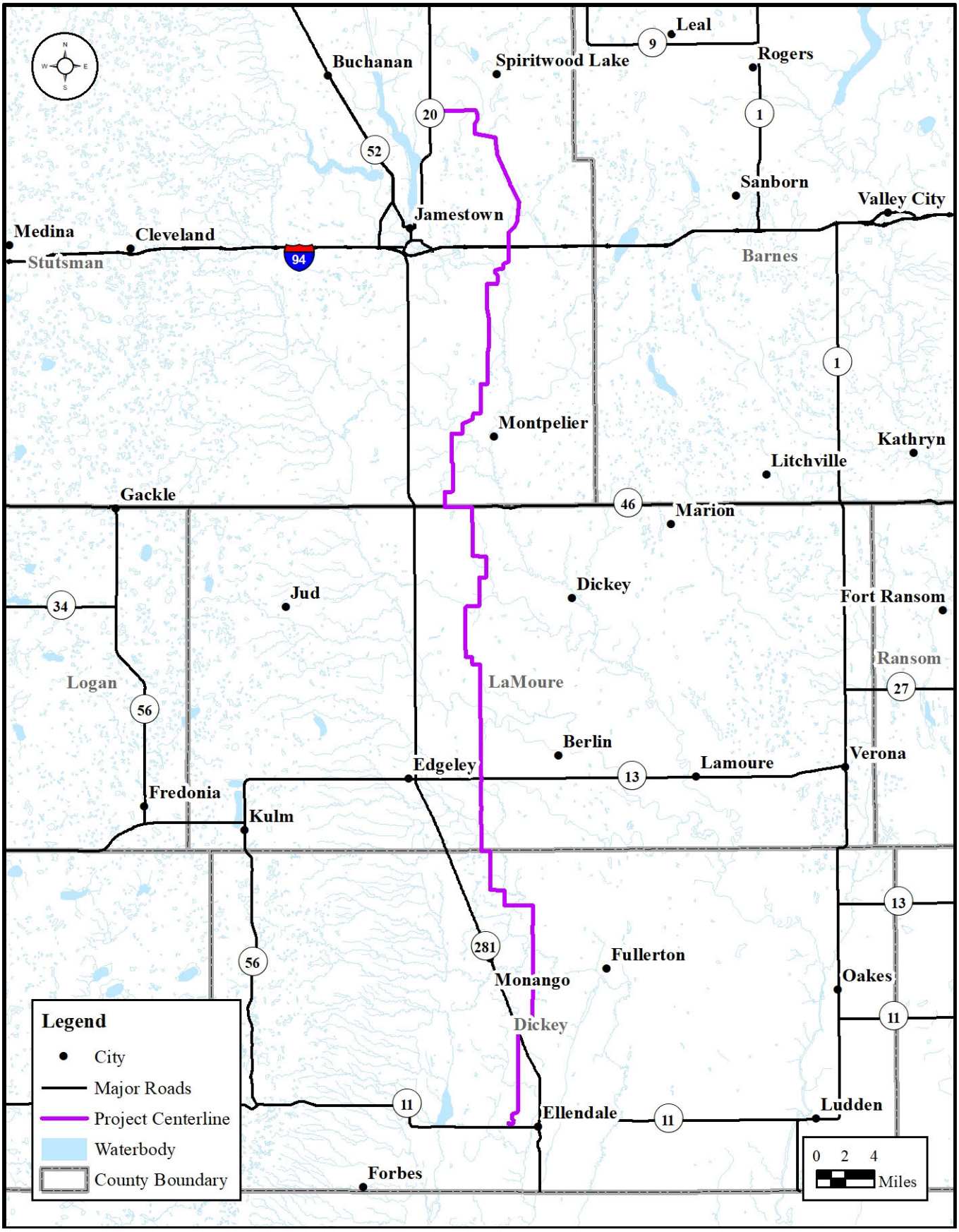

Figure 1: Regional location of the proposed JETx 345kV Transmission Line.

The inventory, which was conducted to State Historical Society of North Dakota Class III standards (SHSND 2020), covered a 500' wide survey area (250' on either side of the proposed Route centerline) for a total of 2,505 acres. The survey area is hereon referred to as the Inventory Corridor. Field personnel from Juniper, HDR, and the Sisseton Wahpeton Oyate (SWO) Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) worked together to identify and record cultural resources. The SWO Tribal Cultural Specialists (TCSs) provided perspective and interpretation of the numerous cultural resources identified in the field, how the resources were recorded, and the management recommendations at each location. The SWO TCS staff were consulted in an ongoing manner during the fieldwork.

The archaeologists and TCSs recorded 89 new cultural resources within the Inventory Corridor and updated the information for 11 of the 12 previously recorded cultural resources during this inventory. Discussion of the 37 LiDAR anomalies, five Historic Farmsteads, and the newly and previously recorded cultural resources is included in the RESULTS and SUMMARY AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS sections of this document. Seven newly identified cultural resources located outside of, but within 50' of the Inventory Corridor, have also been described in this report to account for potential slight shifts in the Project Corridor. HDR and Juniper also completed an updated literature review in February of 2025 to identify whether additional sites have been reported since the Project's original Class I Literature Review completed in February of 2023. One newly recorded cultural resource was identified during this review and is discussed in this report. The SWO TCS staff provided ongoing feedback during the identification and recording and concurred with the management recommendations at each of the newly and previously recorded cultural resources.

It is our understanding that the Project proponents intend to follow these management recommendations pending approval, concurrence, or modification by the agencies involved. Illustrations, maps, field notes, and photographic records relevant to the undertaking are on file at the Juniper office in Bismarck, North Dakota.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The proposed transmission line corridor runs between Jamestown and Ellendale in Dickey, LaMoure, and Stutsman Counties (Figure 147-Figure 163 in Appendix B). The proposed development falls entirely within the James River (JA) study unit (Unit #7), defined in the *North Dakota Comprehensive Plan for Historic Preservation: Archaeological Component* (SHSND 2021:7.1-7.80). The *Comprehensive Plan* presents a generalized description of the physiographic and cultural settings for the study unit, along with information on previous research within the study unit. A Project specific description of the environmental setting is presented below based on our review of aerial photographs and maps, our general knowledge of the Project area, and our field observations.

Topography

The James River Study Unit lies within the Drift Prairie physiographic region. The surface features of the region resulted from the retreat of the glacial ice mass with occasional halts and minor re-advances. Different landforms present in the Study Unit include uplands, valley wall side slopes, valley wall foot slopes, alluvial fans, river terraces, flood plains, and lake plains (SHSND 2021).

The most notable topographic features within the Inventory Corridor are the uplands, terraces, and floodplains adjacent to the Project crossings of named drainages and their 1st order unnamed tributaries that flow into the James River (Figure 2-Figure 31).

The Project corridor in Dickey County is characterized by mostly open flat to gently rolling lands adjacent to the Maple and Elm Rivers, along with ephemeral wetlands which drain into the James River further to the east. In LaMoure County the corridor crosses Maple Creek, Cottonwood Creek, Bone Hill Creek, and Dry Creek. The LaMoure County creek drainage areas are characterized by larger topographic changes than the drainages further to the south, and they are surrounded by uplands. In Stutsman County, the Project Corridor lies closer to and crosses the James River. The most notable features in Stutsman County are the uplands to the west of the James River and the Sevenmile Coulee, and to the north and east of Beaver Creek. A significant portion of the proposed corridor in Stutsman County follows Sevenmile Coulee and the creek, at the bottom, from its intersection with the James River to a few miles south of Spiritwood Lake.

Flora

The vegetation regimes present today are not necessarily the ones that would have been present in the prehistoric past: agriculture, the introduction of non-native species, and modern development has altered the flora present within the landscape.

Much of the Project area crosses plowed agricultural land supporting wheat, corn, soybeans, etc., as well as cattle pastureland. The Inventory Corridor was mostly located on unplowed lands near waterbodies. In some areas, agricultural fields were inventoried as well. Disturbance species, as well as native prairie, are present in the Inventory Corridor (Figure 2-Figure 31).

Ground surface visibility (GSV) within the Inventory Corridors averaged 40%. Numerous rodent burrows, road and drainage cutbanks, and other areas of increased visibility were intensively investigated for cultural materials that may not have surface expression.

Fauna

The types and distribution of faunal species present in the Project area today are different from those of the past. While the following list is not exhaustive of the fauna present, it represents the species most likely to have been encountered during historic or prehistoric times. The region was home to diverse large and small mammals as well as some birds, amphibians, and reptiles. In the past, people would have commonly encountered bison (*Bison bison*), elk (*Cervus canadensis*), antelope (*Antilocapra americana*), as well as mule and white tail deer (*Odocoileus hemionus* and *Odocoileus virginianus*). In addition, wolf (*Canis lupus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), jack rabbits (*Lepus* sp.), badger (*Taxidea taxus*), beaver (*Castor canadensis*), and prairie dogs (*Cynomys ludovicianus*) would have been present, as well as raptors, songbirds, and game birds.

The named watercourses and their many tributaries would have provided homes to various species of fish (northern pike, perch, and suckers), different types of waterfowl, (ducks, geese, etc.,), amphibians, and reptiles. The various wetlands and smaller bodies of water (ponds, small lakes) would have also provided significant habitat for waterfowl in the Project area. These water sources would have also served to draw in and concentrate the faunal resources.

Figure 2: Overview of the Inventory Corridor in the plowed uplands on the south side of the Maple River in Dickey County, facing north.

Figure 3: Overview of the Inventory Corridor on the north side of the Maple River in Dickey County, facing north.

Figure 4: Overview of the Inventory Corridor with the Maple River and uplands in background, view to the west.

Figure 5: Overview of the Inventory Corridor on the uplands surrounding the Maple River, view to west.

Figure 6: Overview of a typical portion of the Inventory Corridor within an agricultural field in Dickey County, view to the north.

Figure 7: Overview of the Inventory Corridor in an agricultural field in Dickey County, view to south.

Figure 8: Overview of the Inventory Corridor and inspected cutbank along Bone Hill Creek, LaMoure County, view to the north.

Figure 9: Overview of the Inventory Corridor with the various types of settings view to north from the northern bank of Bone Hill Creek, LaMoure County.

Figure 10: Overview of the Inventory Corridor and typical large field pile, view to the west.

Figure 11: Overview of the Inventory Corridor on the uplands south of Beaver Creek in Stutsman County, view to the west.

Figure 12: Overview of the Inventory Corridor with Beaver Creek in the background, view to the north.

Figure 13: Overview of the landscape surrounding Beaver Creek and its uplands, view to the west from the north side of the creek.

Figure 14: Overview of the Inventory Corridor on the floodplains and terraces surrounding the Beaver Creek, view to the west.

Figure 15: Overview of the Inventory Corridor with the Beaver Creek terraces view to northwest toward the uplands.

Figure 16: Overview of the cutbank along Beaver Creek.

Figure 17: Overview of Inventory Corridor in the uplands on the north side of Beaver Creek, view to the northeast.

Figure 18: Overview of the Inventory Corridor on the uplands surrounding the James River, view to the south.

Figure 19: Overview of the Inventory Corridor on James River floodplains with upland terraces in background, view to the south.

Figure 20: Overview of the Inventory Corridor within the uplands surrounding the James River, view to the northeast.

Figure 21: Overview of the Inventory Corridor with the James River valley, view to the south.

Figure 22: Overview of headwall cut on the northern side of James River, view to the west.

Figure 23: Overview of the Inventory Corridor on the northern side of James River, view to the south.

Figure 24: Overview of the Inventory Corridor within Sevenmile Coulee, view to the northwest.

Figure 25: Overview of the Inventory Corridor along the western side of Sevenmile Coulee uplands, view to the south.

Figure 26: Overview of the Inventory Corridor in Sevenmile Coulee, view to the west.

Figure 27: Overview of the Inventory Corridor within Sevenmile Coulee with abandoned gravel pit in background, view to the west.

Figure 28: Overview of a cutface in gravel pit within Sevenmile Coulee, displaying spoils over the top of the natural ground surface. Orange arrow indicated spoils-buried surface interface.

Figure 29: Overview of active gravel pit in Sevenmile Coulee, view to the west.

Figure 30: Overview of the Inventory Corridor and unnamed creek flowing into Sevenmile Coulee further to the east, view to the southeast.

Figure 31: Overview of the northern extent of the Inventory Corridor and unnamed creek flowing into Sevenmile Coulee further to the east, view to the north.

RESEARCH GOALS AND EVALUATION OF RESEARCH

In the event the Project were to require federal permitting or funding, the Class I Literature Review and Class III field survey were conducted in compliance with policies and standards outlined within Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA: PL 89-665, as amended; 16 USC 470). Additionally, the cultural resources work followed ND Administrative Code Article 40-02, Archaeology and Historic Preservation, and the North Dakota Century Code Chapter 55-10, as amended. The Inventory Corridor was inspected to locate and identify cultural resources that could be impacted by the Project. The recommended survey areas were defined in consultation with the ND SHPO as part of the Cultural Sensitivity Analysis submitted by HDR in 2023 (see HDR 2024, below).

The goal of this inventory was to allow HDR, OTP and Montana-Dakota, the PSC, the SWO THPO, and the ND SHPO to plan the proposed development to avoid significant cultural resources. The methods employed for this inventory greatly decreased the potential that the Project proponents would encounter situations that would require testing or mitigation of cultural resources within the Inventory Corridor prior to construction. The overall goal of the inventory has been achieved as the new and previously recorded cultural resources can be avoided by the construction of the transmission line.

LITERATURE REVIEW

On February 17, 2023, the State Historical Society of North Dakota (SHSND) SHPO office supplied Juniper with relevant GIS and documentary data (cultural resource locations and previous investigations) covering an initial proposed study area for the transmission line of 808 legal sections between Jamestown and Ellendale, North Dakota, covering 520,090 acres. In addition, Juniper reviewed historic photos and maps, LiDAR data, site forms, and previous reports of investigations, in order to refine the data to cover a more targeted study area related to the Project. HDR then used this data to further refine and define a proposed route and an alternative route for the transmission line.

Based on additional review of the SHSND data, along with a review of historic aerial photographs and maps, and available LiDAR imagery/data, HDR completed a cultural resources sensitivity report for a preferred and an alternate route covering 30,963 acres total, defined as the Study Area, and submitted the results and recommendations regarding the routes in the report *A Class I Review of the Proposed Jamestown to Ellendale Transmission Line Route Corridors, Stutsman, Lamoure, and Dickey Counties, North Dakota* to the ND SHPO for comment in March 2024 (HDR 2024).

In total, 35 sites and site leads were identified in the Class I Study Area. Table 1 and Figure 164-Figure 180 in Appendix C summarize and illustrate archaeological sites and site leads identified by the Class I Review. Table 1 also details which of the sites identified during the Class I are located within the final Inventory or Project Corridors.

Table 1: Previously Recorded SHPO Sites/Site Leads Within One Mile of Study Area (HDR 2024)					
Site number	**Type**	**Name/Description**	**NRHP Eligibility**	**Within Inventory Corridor**	**Within Project Corridor**
32DI64	Site	Concrete bridge	Not Eligible	No	No
32DIx26	Site lead	Duane, Milwaukee Railroad	Unevaluated	No	No
32DIx37	Site lead	Keystone Post Office	Unevaluated	No	No
32DIx40	Site lead	Boynton Post Office	Unevaluated	No	No
32LM130	Site	Sunshine Highway	Unevaluated	Yes	Yes
32LM215	Site	Precontact material scatter	Not eligible	No	No
32LM232	Site	Historical farmstead	Unevaluated	No	No
32LM74	Site	Rode Feature Complex (mounds)	Eligible	No	No
32LMx16	Site lead	Medberry Post Office	Unevaluated	Yes	Yes
32LMx88	Site lead	Precontact mounds	Unevaluated	No	No
32LMx93	Site lead	Precontact mounds	Unevaluated	No	No
32LMx100	Site lead	Precontact mounds	Unevaluated	No	No
32LMx101	Site lead	Precontact mounds	Unevaluated	No	No
32SN60	Site	Midland Continental Railroad	Unevaluated	Yes	Yes
32SN105	Site	Precontact material scatter	Unevaluated	No	No
32SN132	Site	Precontact material scatter	Unevaluated	Yes	Yes
32SN135	Site	Precontact material scatter	Unevaluated	No	No
32SN159	Site	Precontact mound	Eligible	No	No
32SN190	Site	Historical farmstead	Unevaluated	No	No
32SN192	Site	Precontact stone features	Unevaluated	No	No
32SN252	Site	Whitney site (mound)	Unevaluated	No	No
32SN254	Site	Gahner site (precontact stone features)	Unevaluated	No	No
32SN716	Site	Burlington Northern Railroad	Unevaluated	Yes	Yes
32SN736	Site	Precontact material scatter	Unevaluated	No	No
32SNx1	Site Lead	Precontact mounds	Unevaluated	No	No
32SNx14	Site Lead	Precontact stone features	Unevaluated	No	No
32SNx20	Site Lead	Reeves Station	Unevaluated	No	No
32SNx31	Site Lead	Potential farmstead	Unevaluated	No	No
32SNx32	Site Lead	Potential farmstead	Unevaluated	No	No
32SNx46	Site Lead	Freid Post Office	Unevaluated	No	No
32SNx47	Site Lead	Potential farmstead	Unevaluated	No	No
32SNx108	Site Lead	Precontact material scatter	Unevaluated	No	No
32SNx111	Site Lead	Precontact stone features	Unevaluated	No	No
32SNx145	Site Lead	Precontact mounds	Unevaluated	No	No
32SNx146	Site Lead	Precontact mounds	Unevaluated	No	No

The Class I review identified 53 previous inventories conducted within one mile of the Study Area, 28 of which overlapped the Study Area. Table 2 outlines these previous inventories as well as which overlap the final Inventory Corridor for this Project.

Table 2: Previous Inventories Within One Mile of Study Area

ID	Year	Report Title	Surveyor	Authors	Within Inventory Corridor
MS 103	1977	Archaeological Investigations in the LaMoure-Oakes and Wild Rice River Project Areas, Sargent Co., LaMoure Co. & Stutsman Co., ND	University of North Dakota	Kent Good, Bruce Benz, Carment Greenshields, and Jeffrey Kinney	No
MS 107	1974	Archaeological Surveys in the Garrison Diversion Unit, North Dakota	University of North Dakota	Fred Schneider and Rain Vehik	Yes
MS 2477	1979	Final Report of an Architectural and Historical Survey on Approximately 121,265 Acres in Central North Dakota, Dickey, Sargent, LaMoure, Stutsman, Eddy, Wells & Sheridan Counties	Bureau of Reclamation	William Reynolds and Dennis Starr	Yes
MS 3902	1986	James River Valley Archeological Site Survey, 1985, Dickey, LaMoure, Stutsman Co., ND	University of North Dakota	Michael Gregg, Brian Hoffman, Cynthia Kordecki	Yes
MS 4185	1986	Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Western Area Power Administration's Jamestown to Grand Forks 115-kv Transmission Line Right-of-Way Located in Stutsman, Barnes, Griggs, Steele, and Grand Forks Counties, North Dakota.	Not Stated	J. F. Sato	Yes
MS 4901	1987	Test Excavations at 15 Archeological Sites Along the James River in Stutsman and LaMoure Counties, North Dakota	University of North Dakota	Michael Gregg, Cherie Haury, Cynthia Kordecki, Paul Picha, Christopher Quinn, Fern Swenson	No
MS 5496	1991	A Cultural Resources Inventory of WEB(Phase 7) Construction in Dickey Co., North Dakota & South Dakota Vol.1 & 2	Acme Cultural Resources Services	Jeffrey Buechler	No
MS 5803	1992	Baranko Brothers Borrow Pit Two A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory Stutsman County, North Dakota	Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	Edward Stine	No
MS 5809	1992	Dakota Central Telecommunications Coop Fiber Optic Cable Route Reconnaissance Survey Stutsman County, North Dakota	Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	Edward Stine	Yes

Table 2: Previous Inventories Within One Mile of Study Area					
ID	**Year**	**Report Title**	**Surveyor**	**Authors**	**Within Inventory Corridor**
MS 5990	1992	Dakota Central Telecommunications Cooperative Fiber Optics Line: A Cultural Resource Inventory in Stutsman, Eddy & Foster Counties, North Dakota	Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	Edward Stine	No
MS 5993	1993	Gravel Products Inc. Gravel Pit Expansion: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Stutsman County, North Dakota	Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	Andrea Kulevsky	No
MS 6222	1994	Flood Damage Assessment Survey of Twenty-Eight Archeological Sites Along the Cannonball, Heart, James, Maple, Red and Sheyenne Rivers, North Dakota: Final Report	Anthropology Research, University of North Dakota	Cynthia Kordecki, Dennis Toom	No
MS 6449	1995	North Dakota Department of Transportation Safety Project Cultural Resource Review 1992-1994	ND Department of Transportation	Jeani Borchert	Yes
MS 6631	1995	Interstate Engineering's Dickey County Rural Water Pipeline Phase 2, Plan B: A Class II & Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Dickey & LaMoure Counties, North Dakota	Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	Andrea Kulevsky	Yes
MS 6631	1995	Interstate Engineering's Dickey County Rural Water Pipeline Phase 2, Plan B: A Class II & Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Dickey & LaMoure Counties, North Dakota	Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	Andrea Kulevsky	Yes
MS 6817	1996	Addendum to Interstate Engineering's Dickey County Rural Water Pipeline Phase 2, Plan B: A Class II & Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Dickey & LaMoure Counties, North Dakota	Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	Edward Stine	No
MS 6865	1996	Gravel Pit Cultural Resources Inventories Near Jamestown and Mandan, North Dakota in Foster, Morton, and Stutsman Counties	Anthropology Research, University of North Dakota	Greg Wermers, Duane Klinner	Yes
MS 7274	1998	Results of a Class II and Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for NDDOT Project Area NH-2-281(021)006, Dickey and LaMoure Counties, ND	Larson-Tibesar	Thomas Larson	No

Table 2: Previous Inventories Within One Mile of Study Area					
ID	**Year**	**Report Title**	**Surveyor**	**Authors**	**Within Inventory Corridor**
MS 7653	2000	NDDOT Highway 13:A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, LaMoure County, North Dakota	Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	William Bluemle	Yes
MS 7677	2000	Cultural Resources Inventory of Sioux Falls Tower Specialists Inc's Communication Towers in BA, BI, BL, CS, GV, KD, SK, SN, and MO Co., ND	Quality Cultural Resource Services, Inc.	Lance Rom	No
MS 8056	2001	NDDOT Project #SS-2-046(017)030, Highway 46-US 281 to ND 1, Class II Cultural Resource Inventory, LaMoure, Stutsman & Barnes Co., ND	ND Department of Transportation	Jeani Borchert	Yes
MS 8912	2004	Interstate 94: A Cultural Resource Inventory, Barnes and Stutsman Counties, ND	Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	Amy Bleier	Yes
MS 9197	2005	2005 State Wide Tree Mitigation Sites in Burleigh, McLean, Pembina, Ransom, Stark, and Stutsman Counties, ND: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory	Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	Amy Bleier	No
MS 9198	2005	Northern Plains Electric Cooperative 2004 Cultural Resources Inventory of Specific Projects in Benson, Foster, Kidder, Pierce, Rolette, Stutsman, Towner, and Wells Co., ND	University of North Dakota	Cynthia Kordecki	Yes
MS 9309	2005	An Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Communications Tower Site in the Township of Ellendale, Dickey Co., ND	Archaeological Consulting Services, Ltd.	Philip Salkin	Yes
MS 9333	2005	Nine Power Structures For Minnkota Power: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Burleigh, Cass, and Stutsman Counties, ND	Earthworks Archaeology & Environmental Investigative Services	John Morrison	Yes
MS 9563	2006	STATEOP-0443 and STATEOP-0444 Class III Inventory Report, LaMoure Co., ND	ND Department of Transportation	Greg Wermers	Yes
MS 9681	2006	Ypsilanti Survey of County Road 38: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Stutsman Co., ND	Beaver Creek Archaeology, Inc.	Christina Burns	Yes

Table 2: Previous Inventories Within One Mile of Study Area					
ID	**Year**	**Report Title**	**Surveyor**	**Authors**	**Within Inventory Corridor**
MS 9888	2006	Living Snow Fence Projects: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Adams, Benson, Bottineau, Emmons, Griggs, McLean, Mountrail and Stutsman Counties, ND	Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	Edward Stine	No
MS 10106	2007	Material Source Area: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Stutsman Co., ND	Beaver Creek Archaeology, Inc.	Christina Burns	No
MS 10258	2007	North Dakota Forest Service 2008 Living Snow Fence Proposed Planting Areas in Adams, Burleigh, Dickey, Foster, Griggs, Kidder, Pierce, Stutsman, Wells and Williams Counties: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory	Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	Damita Hiemstra	Yes
MS 10341	2007	The Bone Hill Creek Survey, LaMoure County: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory	Beaver Creek Archaeology, Inc.	Wade Burns	Yes
MS 10850	2009	A Class II Cultural Resource Inventory for the Proposed Jamestown-Grand Forks 230-kV Transmission Line Rebuild in East Central, ND, Barnes, Griggs, Steele, Stutsman, Grand Forks Counties	Western Area Power Administration	David Kluth	Yes
MS 12296	2011	Dakota Central Telecommunication's Ypsilanti Exchange: A Class II and Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for Proposed Fiber Optics Line in Barnes, LaMoure and Stutsman Co., ND.	Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	Matthew Kinsey, Elizabeth France	Yes
MS 12310	2011	Class III Archaeological Resource Inventory for a 230 kV Transmission Line from the Merricourt Wind Farm to the Ellendale Junction Substation, Dickey and McIntosh Counties, ND.	HDR Engineering, Inc. - Minneapolis	Dylan Eigenberger, Steven Sabatke, Megan Mueller	No
MS 12950	2011	Stutsman Rural Water District Phase II Water Supply Expansion Project: Class II and Class III Cultural Resource Inventories, Stutsman, Foster, and Griggs Counties, North Dakota	Juniper, LLC	John Morrison, Tim Goggin Elizabeth Anderson,	Yes

Table 2: Previous Inventories Within One Mile of Study Area					
ID	**Year**	**Report Title**	**Surveyor**	**Authors**	**Within Inventory Corridor**
MS 14109	2013	Stutsman Rural Water District Phase 3 Expansion - South Stutsman Service Area: Class II and III Cultural Resource Inventory, Barnes, Kidder, LaMoure, Logan, and Stutsman Counties, ND	Juniper, LLC	John Morrison, Tim Goggin,	No
MS 14158	2013	Two Livestock Water Pipelines in Stutsman County: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory.	Robert C. Christensen	Robert Christensen	No
MS 15044	2014	Phase 1 & 2 Water Supply Pipeline to Spiritwood Industrial Park: Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Stutsman County, North Dakota	Juniper, LLC	Jonathan Brewster	No
MS 15256	2014	Results of a Class I and Class III Archaeological and Cultural Resources Investigation: Proposed Cellular Telecommunications Tower Location, ND042 Ypsilanti, Rural 43rd Street Southeast, Stutsman County, North Dakota	Phase One Archaeological Services, Inc.	John Hodgson	No
MS 15749	2015	North Dakota Highway 20, 2-020(016)001, PCN 18853: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Stutsman County, North Dakota	Kadrmas, Lee, and Jackson, Inc.	Duane Klinner	Yes
MS 15864	2015	Class III Intensive Cultural Resources Inventory: Historic Structures Inventory and Evaluation, Big Stone South to Ellendale 345 kV Transmission Line Project, Dickey County, North Dakota to the South Dakota Border	HDR Engineering, Inc. - Minneapolis	Kevin Palmer	Yes
MS 15892	2015	Dakota Central Telecommunications Jamestown South Fiber Optic Exchange: A class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Stutsman County, North Dakota	Kadrmas, Lee, and Jackson, Inc.	Robin Park, Jennifer Allen,	Yes
MS 17090	2016	Inventory and Eligibility Evaluation Naval Radio Transmission Facility LaMoure, LaMoure, North Dakota	Naval Facilities Engineering Command	Russell Sackett	No
MS 17127	2013	Schlosser-Legge and Jasmann Material Source Areas: Class III Intensive Cultural Resource Inventories in Stutsman County, North Dakota	Beaver Creek Archaeology, Inc.	Brittany Brooks	Yes

Table 2: Previous Inventories Within One Mile of Study Area					
ID	**Year**	**Report Title**	**Surveyor**	**Authors**	**Within Inventory Corridor**
MS 17321	2017	A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of the Jamestown Solid Waste Landfill in Stutsman County, North Dakota	Beaver Creek Archaeology, Inc.	Brittany Brooks	No
MS 17325	2017	Three Jamestown-Area Electric Line Installation Projects 2017 Class III Cultural Resources Inventory, Northern Plains Electric Cooperative, Stutsman County, North Dakota: CWP Projects 246, 384, and 392.54.	Agassiz Archaeology	Michael Jackson	Yes
MS 18708	2019	Construction Work Plan Code 1600: A 2019 Class III Cultural Resources Inventory for the Dakota Valley Electric Cooperative, Dickey and Sargent Counties, North Dakota	Agassiz Archaeology	Michael Jackson	No
MS 18932	2020	BRR-0023(027), PCN 22776, Structures 23-119-07.0, 23-120-20.0, and 23-124-16.0, Replacement and Incidentals: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in LaMoure County, North Dakota	KLJ Engineering LLC	William Norman	No
MS 19262	2021	Five Construction Work Plan Projects: A 2021 Class III Cultural Resources Inventory for the Dakota Valley Electric Cooperative Dickey, Lamoure, McIntosh, Richland, and Sargent Counties, North Dakota	Agassiz Archaeology	Michael Jackson	No
MS 19554	2021	BRO-0011(021), PCN 23275, Structure 11-123-08.0 Replacement and Incidentals: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Dickey County, North Dakota	KLJ Engineering LLC	Charlie Peliska, Brenna Moloney	No
MS 19622	2022	Construction Work Plan 2022-2025 Projects: A 2021 Class III Cultural Resources Inventory for the Dakota Valley Electric Cooperative in Dickey, LaMoure, Ransom, Richland, Sargent, and Stutsman Counties, North Dakota	Agassiz Archaeology	Michael Jackson	No
MS 19928	2022	Class III Cultural Resource Assessment of the Proposed US-ND-5055 Jamestown 20 Telecommunications Facility in Jamestown Stutsman County, North Dakota	Subterranean Consultants	Bill McCarley	Yes

HDR's sensitivity analysis included the identification of LiDAR anomalies that may be cultural features, with particular attention to the identification of possible prehistoric mounds and other earthworks. Within the Study Area, 271 anomalies had been identified, and after analysis, of those anomalies, 61 could not be easily identified as to what they were, i.e., a modern stock pond, an existing power pole, or a field clearing pile, etc. Those 61 anomalies were selected for further field investigation. Of those, 37 lie in the Inventory Corridor. These will be discussed in detail in Results.

The cultural sensitivity document also proposed the portions of the Study Area to be inventoried to SHSND Class III guidelines. These areas met certain criteria, such as (but not limited to) unidentified LiDAR anomalies, areas not extensively disturbed by agricultural or other modern development, as well as the terraces and floodplains of major drainages. Along with the sensitivity report, HDR submitted GIS shapefiles of the proposed portions of the Study Area to be inventoried and the 270 LiDAR anomalies. The SHPO responded with two letters on March 28 and April 2, 2024, agreeing to the approach outlined in the cultural sensitivity analysis.

HDR and Juniper completed an updated literature review in February of 2025 to identify whether additional sites have been reported since the Project's original Class I Literature Review completed in February of 2023. One newly recorded cultural resource, Site 32SN857, was identified during this review and is discussed in this report.

FIELD METHODS

Juniper archaeologists along with field personnel from HDR and the SWO THPO conducted the Class III inventory between May and October 2024. Personnel included Principal Investigator John G. Morrison, Archaeological Technicians William Christensen and Andrea Kulevsky from Juniper, and Archaeological Technicians Emma Frankevich and Aaron Pankowski from HDR. The Sisseton Wahpeton Oyate Tribal Historic Preservation Office TCS representatives included Team Leader Wayne Cloud along with TCSs, Toshina One Road, Carla Hernandez, Dustin Hernandez, Dana YellowFat, Amaris MakesGood, Cindy Shunk, Lucy Winkler, Levi Demars, Brent Starr, Bob Bird, and Tim Laughter. The SWO TCS staff worked alongside the archaeologists to identify and record cultural resources as well as to provide a tribal perspective and interpretation of the cultural resources identified and the proposed undertaking.

Juniper, HDR, and SWO TCS personnel used parallel pedestrian transects spaced no more than 15m apart to cover the 500' wide Inventory Corridor centered on the Route centerline. Field personnel made a concerted effort to review any areas of exposed subsurface deposits in the Inventory Corridor. They paid special attention to areas of increased GSV, such as cut banks along drainages, two tracks or road cuts, thousands of rodent burrows, ant mounds, and washouts/blow outs. Every effort was made to locate subsurface exposures within the Inventory Corridor regardless of GSV in all settings.

When an artifact or feature was encountered during the inventory, the location was marked with a pin flag and the area around the artifact or feature was intensively inspected to locate any other associated artifacts or features. Based on the number and types of artifacts or features noted during the search, the grouping was determined to be either an isolated find, site lead, or a site using the following basic criteria (SHSND 2020):

> *An isolated find is considered to be a location of five or fewer artifacts and identified by the archaeologist(s) as representing an area of very limited past activity may be recorded as an isolated find. In all cases of identifying a location of an isolated find the archaeologist(s) should consider whether the location has good or better potential to contain buried artifacts. In such cases consideration should be given to recording the location as a site lead.*

A site lead is defined using one of two criteria, with considerations (SHSND 2020):

> *(1) A location reported by a landowner or other non-professional as containing cultural resources. These locations are considered to be site leads until such time as a qualified archaeologist or architectural historian can determine whether the site is an isolated find or site.*
>
> *(2) A location consisting of five or fewer surface visible artifacts is in the professional judgment of the archaeologist(s) likely to be only a limited surface expression of a former occupation where most of the artifacts are not visible (i.e., still buried).*
>
> *(3) An architectural site lead is intended for sites that are outside the project area and not fully recorded or when access is denied so the form cannot be fully completed. Site leads should still include as much information as possible and at least an overview photograph, and more if possible.*
>
> *Consideration should be given by the principal investigator, the lead agency and the SHPO as to whether a site lead location should be examined more closely, possibly by subsurface investigations prior to a determination of No Historic Properties Affected or No Adverse Effect.*

Sites are defined thusly (SHSND 2020):

> *A cultural resource site is defined as a location of past human activity that took place over 50 years ago and left physical traces of the activity in the form of (1) an intact cultural feature (2) six or more artifacts found within about 60m of each other, and/or (3) an intact subsurface cultural deposit regardless of the number of artifacts.*

After the resource was adequately defined, the appropriate cultural heritage, site, site lead, or isolated find forms, and other documentation were completed. The additional documentation included plotting the resource on a USGS 7.5' topographic map, photographing the resource, and generating a sketch map.

Stone feature sites were recorded differently by the Juniper/HDR archaeologists than by the SWO TCS staff. The SWO TCS staff generated detailed sketch maps of all of the stone features recorded in the field at each site, along with notes and interpretations related to the features. Many of the stone features overlapped one another and, depending upon the composition, were interpreted differently as to the meaning and significance. At the request of the SWO staff, the Juniper/HDR archaeological staff did not record the individual stone features, unless a site was an isolated feature, but instead recorded the outline of the cluster of stone features within a larger site boundary. They also requested that Juniper/HDR staff identify stone features using generalized terms, i.e., cairn, circle, alignment, or effigy in the site descriptions. The SWO TCS staff also asked if detailed explanations of the features were required, and that the SWO THPO office be contacted to obtain the data directly from them. Juniper coordinated the recording of the clusters to match the temporary field numbers assigned to each site as well as the numbering of the features or clusters within a site.

Site boundaries were also defined and completed in consultation with the SWO TCS staff and focused on the presence or absence of features and the natural boundaries of the various landforms, including significant physiographic and/or elevational changes, drainages, and

orientation on the larger landforms. As noted in early meetings with the ND SHPO staff prior to the start of fieldwork, all field staff followed SHPO guidance to avoid defining site boundaries too close to the features. This led to some sites lying closer than the SHSND 60m guidelines to one another.

The locations of the cultural resources and other places of interest encountered during the inventory were recorded using a Trimble R1 GNSS receiver (sub meter accuracy) connected to an iPad unit running TerraFlex software.

RESULTS

Juniper identified and recorded 93 new cultural resources within the 500' wide Inventory Corridor for the Route and seven new cultural resources within 50' of the Inventory Corridor. Juniper also attempted to relocate and update the documentation of the 12 previously recorded cultural resources located within the Inventory Corridor. One cultural resource was also identified in the February 2025 literature review update as having been recorded since the original Class I Literature Review conducted in February of 2023 for this Project. The information presented in this Results section includes:

- Results of ground truthing the 37 LiDAR anomalies identified in the Inventory Corridor during the Class I and cultural sensitivity analysis;
- Summary of investigations of the five Historic Period Farmsteads identified during the Class I and LiDAR analysis;
- Summary descriptions of each of the 100 newly recorded sites (including isolated finds) both inside and within 50' of the Inventory Corridor and updates on 12 previously recorded cultural resources within the Inventory Corridor; and
- Site specific descriptions. The sketch maps associated with each site in relation to the Inventory Corridor, Route, and transmission structures can be found in **Appendix A** for ease of reading.

Juniper, HDR, and the SWO THPO have recommended that ground disturbance related to the construction of the transmission line structures avoid the following cultural resource types by 100'. In the event a transmission structure is proposed to be located within 100' of one of the following cultural resource types, fencing should be installed a minimum of 25’ from the site boundary (specific sites recommended for avoidance and fencing outlined in Table 6 and Table 7). If fencing needs to be installed closer than 25’ to a cultural resource, SHSND and SWO will be consulted. Installation of fencing should be monitored by an archaeologist and/or a representative from SWO THPO, depending on the type of resource and the preference of the SWO THPO. Fencing will be maintained during active construction, but, per recommendation of the SWO THPO, may be taken down between active construction periods to avoid bringing unnecessary attention to the cultural resources. Resources to fence when within 100’ of a transmission structure include:

- cultural resources that are unevaluated for North Dakota State Historic Sites Registry (NDSHSR) significance,
- cultural resources that have been evaluated and recommended as significant for the NDSHSR, and/or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP);

In addition, Juniper, HDR, and the SWO THPO recommend that a qualified archaeologist and/or a representative from SWO THPO be present to monitor initial ground disturbance (i.e. grading/site preparation, excavation, auguring, and geotechnical testing) activities related to construction and developments in high probability areas including:

- within 200' of the following resource types (specific sites outlined in Table 6 and Table 7):
    - cultural resources that are unevaluated for North Dakota State Historic Sites Registry (NDSHSR) significance, and
    - cultural resources that have been evaluated and recommended as significant for the NDSHSR, and/or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

This report specifies monitoring in instances where transmission structures are currently known to be proposed within 200' of significant or unevaluated cultural resources; if transmission structure placements are adjusted to be within 200' of a site or sites not specified in this report, and the site(s) are unevaluated or found to be significant for the NDSHSR, then monitoring within 200' of those sites during ground disturbing activities is also recommended; likewise, fencing recommendations should also be updated. Changes in Project plans and associated recommendations regarding avoidance, monitoring, and fencing, if needed, will be documented in a supplemental memo and submitted to SHSND and SWO for review and supplemental consultation.

Access paths within the Project Corridor for construction, line stringing, and maintenance are still in development. Once these access paths are developed, a supplemental memo including an updated Class I and avoidance, monitoring, and fencing recommendations will be prepared and submitted to SHSND and SWO for review and supplemental consultation. OTP and Montana-Dakota plan to utilize the same access paths identified for construction for post-construction activities, such as ongoing maintenance

It is our understanding that OTP and Montana-Dakota intend to develop the transmission line and the placement of the approximately 495 structures to avoid all the unevaluated or significant cultural resources. In some cases, construction of the structures will avoid the sites by less than 100'. In these instances, Juniper and SWO have recommended that cultural resources less than 100’ from a structure be fenced off a minimum of 25’ from the site boundary to prevent accidental intrusion into the site area, and that a qualified archaeologist and/or a representative from SWO THPO be present to monitor fencing installation and initial ground disturbance activities.

Throughout the inventory, Juniper and HDR worked closely with the SWO THPO TCS Staff to include them in the day-to-day decisions on how sites were defined and recorded, and also with how information is presented in this document.

SWO requested that cultural information presented in this text regarding stone feature sites be more general in nature. Detailed information regarding the recorder, interpretations of the sites, along with detailed drawings, and descriptions of the stone features are contained in the site files curated at the SWO THPO office in Agency Village, South Dakota. The Cultural Heritage Forms on file at the North Dakota SHPO office contain the basic data of the locations, settings, and descriptions of the sites. These forms also reference the need to contact the SWO THPO office for more specific information regarding each resource. Additionally, this report will not include photos of all the features but instead display a representative sample of sites, locations, landforms, and settings for the sake of brevity.

LiDAR Anomalies

HDR's analysis conducted for the Class I and Cultural Resources Sensitivity Report identified 271 anomalies within the preliminary Study Area. Of the total anomalies, 61 could not be accurately identified using aerial photography. During the field investigation, Juniper surveyed the locations of 34 of the 37 identified anomalies that lie within the 500' wide Inventory Corridor and anomalies located adjacent to the Inventory Corridor (Table 3).

Of the 37, five were field-verified as cultural resources, three were determined to be modern field piles but potentially overlay cultural resources, and one is a modern earthlodge built by Boy Scouts. These nine anomalies were recorded with SHSND. Of the 28 remaining anomalies, 21 were field-verified field piles, one is a power pole, one is a stock dam, and the rest are natural features with no cultural component. Three of the LiDAR anomalies lie on lands onto which the landowner denied Juniper right of entry. Two of these anomalies are identified as either a stock dam or a field pile based on desktop analysis. The one remaining unidentified anomaly will be surveyed and assessed when access is obtained.

Juniper recommends that Anomalies 52, 189, 240, and 253 (CHF-SN0138, CHF-LM0012, CHF-SN0139, 32SNx310)be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies approximately 13' to the northwest of the Route centerline, within the 150' Project Corridor, and with the nearest proposed transmission structure location over 160' away. While the earthlodge does not meet the 50-year guideline to be evaluated for significance, it will meet the guideline in the next five years. Based on the discussion with the landowner, the structure represents an important cultural event and location, both when it was built by the Boy Scouts and now, as it is well known in the community.

Table 3: Summary of LiDAR Anomalies Within 500' Inventory Corridor

Anomaly #	Desktop Interpretation	Juniper Field Observations	Management Recommendation
24	Field clearing pile	Field clearing pile	No Further Work
52	Field clearing pile	Appears to be a large modern field clearing pile over earthen mound. May overlay cultural features due to being located within a high potential area for cultural resources. Recorded as Site CHF-SN0138	This location will not be impacted by the Project as currently planned. If Project plans are altered, and impacts to this location may occur, the field pile should be moved to allow for cultural inventory/inspection of this location.
54	Modern anomaly	Powerline pole	No Further Work
58	Field clearing pile	Field clearing pile	No Further Work
61	Unidentified anomaly	Natural depression in plowed field	No Further Work
63	Field clearing pile	Field clearing pile	No Further Work
65	Field clearing pile	Modern trash pit	No Further Work
69	Field clearing pile	Outside of Inventory Corridor	No Further Work
72	*Field clearing pile*	*No Landowner Access*	*Review When Access Obtained*
73	*Stock Pond*	*No Landowner Access*	*Review When Access Obtained*

Table 3: Summary of LiDAR Anomalies Within 500' Inventory Corridor			
Anomaly #	**Desktop Interpretation**	**Juniper Field Observations**	**Management Recommendation**
75	*Unknown*	*No Landowner Access*	*Review When Access Obtained*
104	Field clearing pile	Field clearing pile	No Further Work
113	Field clearing pile	Field clearing pile	No Further Work
123	Unidentified anomaly	No feature observed, natural ground surface	No Further Work
129	Field clearing pile	Field clearing pile	No Further Work
131	Unidentified anomaly	No feature observed, natural ground surface	No Further Work
147	Field clearing pile	Field clearing pile	No Further Work
151	Field clearing pile	Field clearing pile	No Further Work
152	Field clearing pile	Field clearing pile	No Further Work
174	Field clearing pile	Recorded as Site CHF-LM0011	100' **Avoidance** and **Monitoring** Ground Disturbing Activities within 200'
181	Unidentified anomaly	Determined to be natural erosional feature not cultural	No Further Work
182	Field clearing pile	Waterbody and field clearing pile. Not cultural	No Further Work
189	Unidentified anomaly	Appears to be a large modern field clearing pile. May overlay cultural features due to being located within a high potential area for cultural resources. Recorded as Site CHF-LM0012.	This location will not be impacted by the Project as currently planned. If Project plans are altered, and impacts to this location may occur, the field pile should be moved to allow for cultural inventory/inspection of this location.
201	Unidentified anomaly	No feature observed, natural ground surface	No Further Work
211	Unidentified anomaly	Recorded as Site 32DI542	100' **Avoidance** and **Monitoring** Ground Disturbing Activities Near Site within 200'
212	Unidentified anomaly	Recorded as Site CHF-DI0137	100' **Avoidance** and **Monitoring** Ground Disturbing Activities Near Site within 200'
221	Rock pile	Field survey determined not necessary	No Further Work
222	Rock pile	Field survey determined not necessary	No Further Work
235	Field clearing pile	Field clearing pile	No Further Work
238	Field clearing pile	Field clearing pile	No Further Work

Table 3: Summary of LiDAR Anomalies Within 500' Inventory Corridor			
Anomaly #	**Desktop Interpretation**	**Juniper Field Observations**	**Management Recommendation**
240	Field clearing pile	Large modern field clearing pile near Sites CHF-SN0036 and CHF-SN0043. May overlay cultural features due to being located within a high potential area for cultural resources. Recorded as Site CHF-SN0139.	This location will not be impacted by the Project as currently planned. If Project plans are altered, and impacts to this location may occur, the field pile should be moved to allow for cultural inventory/inspection of this location.
244	Stock pond	Stock Pond and associated disturbance	No Further Work
246	Field clearing pile	Field clearing pile	No Further Work
250	Unidentified anomaly	Recorded as Site 32SN863	100' **Avoidance** and **Monitoring** Ground Disturbing Activities Near Site within 200'
251	Unidentified anomaly	Recorded as Site 32SN863, combined with #250	100' **Avoidance** and **Monitoring** Ground Disturbing Activities Near Site within 200'
252	Unidentified anomaly	Borrow or gravel pit	No Further Work
253	Unidentified anomaly	Recorded as 32SNx130, collapsed Earthlodge Structure, built by Boy Scouts in 1980s	100' **Avoidance** Ground Disturbing Activities Near Site

Historic Period Farmsteads

During HDR's LiDAR analysis for the Cultural Sensitivity Report, 33 possible historic period farmsteads were noted within the Study Area and given anomaly numbers. Some of them, as the result of HDR analysis, appeared to be depressions or ruins with no standing structures.

Seven farmsteads were determined, through review of historic aerial imagery, to be modern farmsteads with no previous historic component prior to their construction (Table 4). These seven properties were determined to be less than 50 years in age and were not recorded as sites. These are listed in Table 4 by the LiDAR anomaly number used in the Class I review (HDR 2024).

Table 4: Modern Properties Not Included/Not Recorded		
Anomaly #	**Description**	**Justification**
7	Active Farmstead	Modern - built 1997-2003 (https://aerial.dwr.nd.gov/)
17	Active Farmstead	Modern - built 1997-2003 (https://aerial.dwr.nd.gov/)
22	Active Farmstead	Modern - built 1997-2003 (https://aerial.dwr.nd.gov/)
25	Active Farmstead	Modern - built 1988-1997 (https://aerial.dwr.nd.gov/)
26	Active Farmstead	Modern - built 1988-1998 (https://aerial.dwr.nd.gov/)

Table 4: Modern Properties Not Included/Not Recorded		
Anomaly #	**Description**	**Justification**
27	Active Farmstead	Modern - built 1988-1999 (https://aerial.dwr.nd.gov/)
28	Active Farmstead	Modern - built 1988-1998 (https://aerial.dwr.nd.gov/)

Of the remaining 26 farmsteads, all of which appear to be older than 50 years, only five lie within the Inventory Corridor (Table 5). Review of site documentation and primary and secondary source material was sufficient for Southfork Historical Research to evaluate the three farmsteads located within the Project Corridor, all three of which are recommended ***not significant*** for inclusion in the North Dakota State Historic Sites Registry (NDSHSR). The fourth and fifth farmsteads are ***unevaluated***. These are located outside of the Project Corridor and should not be impacted by the Project as currently planned, therefore evaluation of significance for the NDSHSR is not necessary. The five resources located in the Inventory Corridor are detailed in Table 5. The other 21 farmsteads lie outside the Inventory Corridor and will not be impacted by the Project.

Table 5: Summary of Historic Farmsteads					
Anomaly ID#	**Field Code**	**Description**	**NDSHSR Eligibility**	**In/Out of Inventory Corridor**	**In/Out of Project Corridor**
1	32SN866	Architectural/Historic Archaeological Site	Not Significant	In	In
15	32SNX307	Historic Archaeological Site	Unevaluated	In	Out
21	32LM424	Architectural/Historic Archaeological Site	Not Significant	In	In
33	32DI543	Architectural/Historic Archaeological Site	Not Significant	In	In
19	32LMx205	Architectural Site Lead	Unevaluated	In	Out

Five Newly Recorded Farmsteads

Of the five farmsteads that lie within the Inventory Corridor, four were identified as abandoned. These locations were recorded as historical archaeological sites. The fifth location proved to be an active farmstead, to which Juniper was denied access by the landowner, therefore it was recorded as a site lead. This site lead (32LMx205) is located outside of the Project Corridor. Juniper, the SWO THPO, and HDR have recommended that the five farmsteads within the Inventory Corridor should be avoided by the Project. The other 21 historic period farmsteads lie outside of the Inventory Corridor and will not be impacted as the proposed development is currently planned. Photos of each of the sites are contained within the site forms submitted to the North Dakota SHPO. Maps displaying the relationship of each farmstead to the Route centerline and transmission structures, as currently proposed, are included in Appendix A at the back of the document.

32DI543

This site is an abandoned farmstead surrounded by agricultural fields approximately 4.5 miles northwest of Ellendale, in Dickey County (Figure 32-Figure 33, Figure 39 in Appendix A, and Figure 148 in Appendix B). The site consists of six architectural features, including a 1.5-story wood-framed, brick Bungalow (Feature 1); brick privy (Feature 2); wood-framed, gable-roofed machine shed (Feature 3); wood-framed, side-gabled animal shelter (Feature 4); 2 story, gambrel-roofed barn (Feature 5); and a collapsed outbuilding, likely a granary (Feature 6). The site has been cleaned up and no cultural material was observed in significant amounts.

Juniper recorded the site in May of 2024 and South Fork Historical Research evaluated the site against the Criteria of the NDSHSR. The site type is ubiquitous across the state and, based on the condition of features and integrity of the site as a whole, is not a strong representative example. The site has no association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history under Criterion A or historically significant persons under Criterion B. Historical newspaper and deeds search research related to the site's chain of ownership is included in the site form. The site lacks integrity sufficient to convey significant characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction under Criterion C and is unlikely to yield important information to research questions under Criterion D (ND SHPO, 2020). The site is recommended ***not significant*** for inclusion in the NDSHSR, with no further work or avoidance measures recommended.

The site lies within the western half of the Inventory Corridor and the development, as proposed, will avoid significant effects to the site area. The Route centerline lies [redacted] from the eastern side of the site area with the Project Corridor running along this side of the site as well. The nearest proposed transmission structure ([redacted]) lies approximately [redacted] north of the site area.

Figure 32: Site 32DI543, overview of site looking northwest (JUP 5/10/2024).

Figure 33: Site 32DI543, Feature 5, view facing northwest (JUP 5/10/2024).

32LMx205

This site is an active farmstead surrounded by agricultural fields near Edgeley in LaMoure County consisting of a farmhouse, Gothic-arched or gambrel-roofed barn, and several small, gable-roofed outbuildings (Figure 40 in Appendix A, and Figure 152 in Appendix B). Based on historic atlases and aerial imagery, the site has been occupied since the early 20th Century. The house, barn, and outbuildings may be original, and it appears the property has experienced few alterations. The house does appear to have a modern metal roof, added sometime after 1957.

Juniper was refused permission to access this property. There are no photos of the farmstead as it cannot be seen from the public right-of-way. Until further documentation of the site and its component features can be conducted, inventory data is insufficient to determine significance. The site lead remains ***unevaluated*** for inclusion in the NDSHSR.

Site 32LMx205 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the eastern half of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The Project Corridor is located [redacted] to the west with the Route centerline lying [redacted] to the west, and the nearest proposed transmission structure lying approximately [redacted] away. While the structure is proposed to be located within [redacted] of the farmstead boundary, it is located within the adjacent agricultural field, which is unlikely to contain deposits of higher significance than would be identified within the farmstead boundary itself. Therefore, monitoring of ground disturbing activities within 200' of this farmstead is not recommended.

32LM424

Site 32LM424 is the remains of an abandoned farmstead in the midst of agricultural fields in LaMoure County near Edgeley, consisting of the remnants of a cement-stave silo (Feature 1), a stone foundation (Feature 2), and a dump containing scrap metal, concrete blocks, and appliances (Feature 3) (Figure 34-Figure 35, Figure 41 in Appendix A, and Figure 153 in Appendix B).

Feature 1, the cylindrical cement-stave silo, is constructed of interlocking pre-cast cement staves with reinforcing metal bands. The feature is roughly 10 feet wide and 30 feet high. The roof is no longer present but was likely domed. Staves along the rim of the silo alternate in a dark and light checker pattern.

Feature 2, the partial foundation, is roughly 12m east-west by 10m north-south. The foundation appears to be dry-stacked fieldstone, with the northwest corner relatively intact. The foundation depression has been filled with miscellaneous cultural material including rusted aluminum food cans and a rusted metal bed frame and springs. Brush cleared from surrounding trees and shrubs has also been piled inside the feature.

Feature 3 is located in the northeastern corner of the site, near where the 1957 aerial shows two outbuildings, likely animal shelters or storage. The feature is a concentration of building materials such as metal siding, and scrap metal. A rusted gasoline tank was noted, as well as five rusted metal barrels/drums.

Also noted within the site boundary was a concentration of cut logs that appear to have been generated by clearing dead or dying trees in recent years. The spatial relationship of features is consistent with a typical farmstead. Historical aerial images confirm the site formerly had a T-shaped, gable-roofed residence, a possible second residence to the east, a large barn, and numerous wood-framed, gable-roofed outbuildings. By 1997, aerials show that the buildings including the barn were beginning to be dismantled and removed from the site. With the exception of Feature 1, all standing structures and their foundations have been demolished since 2015.

Juniper recorded the site in May of 2024. South Fork Historical Research evaluated the site against the Criteria for the NDSHSR. The site type is ubiquitous across the state and, based on the condition of features and integrity of the site as a whole, is not a strong representative example. The site has no association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history under Criterion A or historically significant persons under Criterion B. The deed search research related to the site's chain of ownership is available on the site form. It lacks integrity sufficient to convey significant characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction under Criterion C and is unlikely to yield information important to research questions under Criterion D. The site is recommended ***not significant*** for inclusion in the NDSHSR, with no further work or avoidance measures recommended.

The Inventory Corridor overlaps the eastern side of the site area. The Route centerline will span the abandoned farmstead site. The nearest proposed transmission structure location [redacted] is placed outside the tree row that surrounds the former farmstead.

Figure 34: Overview of 32LM424, view facing west.

Figure 35: Overview of Feature 1 at Site 32LM424, view facing west.

32SNx307

This site lead, located in Stutsman County near Montpelier, is an abandoned farmstead that has been razed (Figure 36, Figure 42 in Appendix A, and Figure 158 in Appendix B). The former farmyard is currently used as an apiary where bee boxes are kept. Historic aerial imagery from 1957 indicates that when occupied, this site consisted of a residential building, barn, fenced livestock area, and miscellaneous outbuildings associated with farming and ranching. Later aerials show that by 1997 intentional removal of buildings had already taken place. No features or cultural material from the historic period or associated with the farmstead were observed. The site no longer readily conveys historic character.

Juniper recorded the site lead in May 2024 and South Fork Historical Research evaluated the site against the Criteria for the NDSHSR. This site lead has no association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history under Criterion A. It is not associated with persons of significance under Criterion B. Research relating to its chain of ownership is available in the site form. The site lead does not bear characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction under Criterion C. Under Criterion D, the site lead may or may not yield information important to research questions (ND SHPO, 2014), therefore, until archaeological testing can be conducted, the site lead remains ***unevaluated*** and will be avoided.

Site 32SNx307 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The development as proposed will avoid impacts to the majority of the site area. The site lands outside of the Project Corridor, and the Route centerline and avoids spanning the eastern and southern sides of the site. The nearest proposed transmission structures are [redacted] which all lie just over [redacted] away from the main site area lying to the east and south of the site area. Regardless of the site's potential significance, the site will ***not be significantly affected*** by the proposed Project.

Figure 36: Overview of 32SNx307, view facing west.

32SN866

Site 32SN866, located in Stutsman County near Sevenmile Coulee, was recorded by Juniper in May of 2024 (Figure 37-Figure 38, Figure 43 in Appendix A, and Figure 163 in Appendix B). It is an abandoned farmstead consisting of three architectural features and two historical archaeological features. Feature 1 is a windmill frame; Feature 2 is a field stone and cement-mortar structure; Feature 3 is an iron and galvanized-steel water trough; and Features 4 and 5 are fieldstone foundations. Based on historic aerial images, the site had already been abandoned by 1957.

South Fork Historical Research evaluated the site against the Criteria for the North Dakota State Historic Site Registry (NDSHSR). The site type is ubiquitous across the state and, based on the condition of features and integrity of the site as a whole, is not a strong representative example. The site has no association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history under Criterion A or historically significant persons under Criterion B. The chain of ownership is documented in the site form. It lacks sufficient integrity to convey significant characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction under Criterion C. Subsurface investigations have not been conducted at the site and as such the site remains ***unevaluated*** under Criterion D and is recommended ***unevaluated*** for inclusion in the NDSHSR.

Site 32SN866 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by [redacted]. The recorded features of the site lie within the western half of the Inventory Corridor. The Project Corridor and Route centerline cross the site area with the nearest proposed transmission structure approximately [redacted] away.

Figure 37: 32SN866, Feature 2, view northwest. Feature 1 (windmill frame) visible in background (JUP 5/21/2024).

Figure 38: Feature 4, view south (JUP 5/24/2024).

Additional Cultural Resources

In addition to the five historic farmsteads discussed above, Juniper identified and recorded 89 new and 11 previously recorded cultural resources within or immediately adjacent to (within 50' of) the Inventory Corridor to account for potential slight shifts in anticipated Project impacts. These cultural resources are presented in the text by county: Dickey, LaMoure, then Stutsman. Within the discussions of each county, we first address the previously recorded cultural resources and isolated finds, followed by consideration of the newly recorded isolated finds, then newly recorded cultural resources.

Dickey County Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

32DIx50/32DI542

Benson recorded Site Lead 32DIx50 based on REAP 1978 notes and maps as located somewhere within Section [redacted], Dickey County (Figure 44 in Appendix A and Figure 150 in Appendix B). This site is a former farmstead and stage stop/halfway house. During the inventory Juniper recorded two historical archaeological features: a stone foundation (Feature 1) and a depression, currently inundated with water (Feature 2). Based on historic aerial imagery, the property does not appear to have been in residential use by 1957, and it appears the two features are the remains of the site. Juniper has requested a new SITS number for the site and the removal of the site lead designation. Site Lead 32DIx50 will be "*blue sheeted*" and Site 32DI542 will replace the site lead.

Feature 1, the foundation, is built of dry-stacked stones and measures approximately 4m by 5m. It is built into an earthen berm. The foundation is open to the west, with the north, south, and east walls built into an earthen berm. At the northeast and southeast corners of the feature are mature deciduous trees and shrubs. Rusted auto parts are also present along this side of the feature. The center of the feature is overgrown with mixed grasses and the depression was filled with water at the time of inventory. Further to the northeast is a scatter of field stones, possibly a field clearing pile.

Feature 2 is located southwest of Feature 1 and consists of a roughly circular depression, approximately 1.5m in diameter. The depression was filled with water at the time of inventory and its depth is unknown. Two pieces of milled lumber were visible, rising out of the depression.

The section has been identified as the potential location of a former stage stop or halfway house. According to General Land Office records online, on October 12, 1886, [redacted] of Dickey County received a patent for the southeast quarter, [redacted] the southwest quarter, and [redacted] the northeast quarter. The following year, [redacted] and [redacted] filed for the northwest quarter of section [redacted].

In the original survey map of the township, made by surveyor Cortez Fessenden in 1882, the family was already residing on the land; the "[redacted]" residence is marked at the approximate location of the features recorded. The map also depicts the "[redacted]" traversing the section, roughly north-south (Fessenden 1882).

The [redacted] family had arrived in Dickey County from Illinois and settled here, near the pioneer settlement of [redacted]. The community was named by its settlers who were largely from Pennsylvania, also known as the "Keystone" state (Wick 1988).

An interview with [redacted], was published in the History of Dickey County, North Dakota (The Society 1930). In it, she relates how the [redacted] family ran a "Half Way House" (The Society 1930):

> *Our first house on the claim was 7 by 7 feet and as many as seven men slept in it at one time—three in a bed and four on the earth floor. One day soon after we had added another room 16 by 12 feet the sage driver, Mr. Kentner, who drove stage between Ellendale and Grand Rapids, stopped about noon and asked if he might feed his team there and of course we said yes. When he got ready to hitch up he said, 'If you boys could get up any kind of a meal my passengers would be glad to pay you fifty cents for it.' The next day when the stage stopped, Brother John rang the bell for dinner and the driver told us his passengers said that was the best meal they'd had in Dakota.*
>
> *...For myself, I well remember sleeping in that same little 7 by 7 shanty which was used as a kitchen after the 12 by 16 shack was attached to it. I had a cot in there several nights alongside the cook-stove until my brothers could take time to build a nice smart little 10 by 10 claim shanty on the nearest corner of my pre-emption. We had a section there and put all the buildings in the center of it.*

[redacted] was an educator, having taught in Illinois prior to moving to Dickey County. In 1892, he ran for County Superintendent of Schools. An endorsement by then State Superintendent Professor John Ogden, reads (The Oakes Times, May 27 1892):

> [redacted] *is a teacher of more than ordinary scholarship, skill and experience. He always manages to do more than the law prescribes, i.e., he has the faculty of arousing an interest in schoolwork, and inspiring a love of learning among his pupils, that counts more in the cause of education than all merely perfunctory teaching.*

The [redacted] appear to be among those who relocated to Monango in 1886-1887 when the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad extension from Ellendale to Edgeley was surveyed three miles to the west. The railroad established a station and platted the town of Monango, offering residents and business owners of Keystone a free lot (Henke and Henke 1992). The Oakes Times noted that in 1893, Stephenson was attending Minneapolis Medical University while maintaining his farm interests and that his brother, Robert, had returned from Europe to 50 acres the family had under cultivation, growing trees. He was referred to as "[redacted]" (The Oak Times, June 9, 1893).

The Standard Atlas of Dickey County shows that, by 1909, [redacted] owned the entire 640-acre section formerly owned by the [redacted] (Ogle & Co. 1909). He had purchased at least part of the property from William T. Full, of the Cooley Land Agency (The Oakes Times, May 26, 1905; October 16, 1903).

[redacted] was born in 1868 in Illinois. Department of Health records show that in 1891, he married [redacted] in Iowa (Iowa DPH 1880-1922). By 1913, the Atlas of Dickey County shows that they own and occupy this site (Geo. Ogle & Co. 1913). The two raised six children before [redacted] died unexpectedly from a brain hemorrhage in 1916 (Oakes Times, November 30, 1916). Following her death, [redacted] did not stay in Dickey County. By 1920, census records indicate he had moved with two of his daughters to Willow Bank Township in LaMoure County, where they were renters on a farm (Bureau of the Census 1920).

Documentary evidence confirms that the site was used by the [redacted] family as a stage stop on the Ellendale & Grand Rapids route. Therefore, the site has historic associations under Criterion A with early transportation in Dickey County, but loss of the standing structures and buildings associated with this original use of the site affect integrity of materials, workmanship, and feeling such that the site no longer readily conveys its historic character. For this reason, it is recommended ***not eligible*** under Criteria A and C. The site is also recommended ***not eligible*** under Criterion B, as it lacks association with historically significant persons.

Under Criterion D, however, the site may or may not yield information important to research questions (ND SHPO 2014) and therefore remains ***unevaluated***. Juniper recommends that ground disturbing activities avoid the site by 100'. As the Project is currently designed, the Route centerline lies approximately 150' west of the site with the proposed structure placed further away from the site area. If the site needs to be impacted by the proposed undertaking, then the site should be evaluated for the NDSHSR. The SWO TCS staff did not express concerns about this site.

The site lies within the eastern half of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid the site area. The edge of the proposed Project Corridor lies [redacted] to the west, the Route centerline lies approximately [redacted] to the west with the nearest proposed transmission structure [redacted] away.

Dickey County Newly Recorded Cultural Resources

CHF-DI0137

Site CHF-DI0137 [redacted] (Figure 45 in Appendix A and Figure 150 in Appendix B). The confluence of the Maple River and the South Fork Maple River is approximately [redacted], and an unnamed ephemeral drainage lies approximately [redacted]. Topographically the site area and its immediate surroundings are flat to very gently undulating grasslands overlooking the drainage, floodplains, and terraces of the water courses.

The site consists of a shallow depression and an adjacent spoils pile. The depression is circular and approximately 12m in diameter and 1m deep at its deepest point. The associated spoils pile is immediately west of the depression. This location matches that of one of the LiDAR

anomalies (Anomaly 212) detected during the Class I Literature Review and ND SHPO consultation. The SWO TCS staff requested that the site be avoided by the proposed development.

Site CHF-DI0137 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by [redacted]. The site lies within the western half of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid the site area. The edge of the Project Corridor lies [redacted] to the west, the Route centerline lies approximately [redacted] to the west with the nearest proposed transmission structure approximately [redacted] away.

32DI540

Site 32DI540 consists of a moderate to dense scatter of faunal remains which lies immediately west of a small wetland and drainage (Figure 46 in Appendix A and Figure 148 in Appendix B). Approximately 500 bones and bone fragments were observed, mostly lying on the bare ground adjacent to the wetland. To the west, the ground rises, and crop cover thickens. The material was sparser in this direction; this is at least partly the result of ground surface visibility. The faunal material appeared to be primarily canid, cervid, and avian. In addition, one Knife River flint KRF biface thinning flake was observed within the scatter of faunal materials.

This ephemeral wetland is one of chain of small, swampy wetlands that are connected to an ephemeral stream to the south. The general area is low, flat, and wet with numerous small potholes and sloughs and small ephemeral drainages. The wetland and drainage channel contained water at the time of the inventory. A review of historic and modern aerial photographs display years without water in the area during which the site area is plowed and planted.

During Juniper's initial review of the site area, several pieces of the faunal remains were identified as possible human skeletal remains. Juniper followed the required procedures and notified the appropriate people. Meetings and consultation with the Spirit Lake THPO, SWO THPO and TCS field staff, ND SHPO, Dickey County Sherrif's and Corner's Offices, and members of the North Dakota Intertribal Reinterment Committee were held on location on August 30 and September 12, 2024. The meetings produced a consensus that no human remains are present in the reviewed assemblage, that the site should be recorded as an archaeological site with a possible connection to the burial mound (32DIx305) recorded in the NE¼ of the section. It was also noted that the materials found at the site are most likely in a secondary location having been deposited by seasonal overland flooding. The majority of the faunal skeletal elements found at the site are the smaller and lighter ones from the bodies of medium to small mammals as well as birds. These elements are also fragmented as they lie within an active agricultural field.

It is interesting to note that during one on-site discussion, a relation of the landowner mentioned that at some point in the past, the fields in the immediate area had been farmed by Hutterite colonies, who are known to use faunal material and bone meal as a soil amendment to fertilize their fields. No further information was available regarding this suggestion.

It is Juniper's conclusion that the faunal and cultural material is in a secondary deposit created by overland flooding; and this has impacted significant aspects of integrity. In addition, plowing and use as an agricultural field has further impacted the physical and spatial integrity of the site and the scatter of faunal remains that comprise the site. The site retains limited aspects of the integrity of design, material, workmanship, and association. The site retains some aspects of

the integrity of location, setting, and feeling. Site 32DI540 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by at least 100'.

The site lies within the western half of the Inventory Corridor. There had been a transmission structure proposed approximately [redacted] to the east of [redacted]. This design is being updated, and the proposed location of the structure ([redacted]) has been moved north to avoid the site and is now [redacted] away from the site boundary. The edge of the Project Corridor overlaps the site area, and the Route centerline lies [redacted] to the east. Structure [redacted] lies within 200' of the site boundary, and Juniper recommends monitoring during initial ground disturbing activities.

LaMoure County Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

32LMx16

Site Lead 32LMx16 is the possible location of the Medberry Post Office, recorded by Benson in 1980 based on REAP 1978 notes, somewhere within the [redacted], LaMoure County, ND (Figure 47 in Appendix A and Figure 153 in Appendix B). While the recorded site boundary overlaps the Inventory Corridor, the historically mapped post office location lies outside of the Inventory Corridor and field staff did not have permission to access the land. The area of the site lies within a modern agricultural field and no cultural material related to a standing structure was observed in the areas visible from the public right-of-way. A review of historic aerial imagery and LiDAR data does not indicate there were ever any standing structures within the Project Corridor.

Because access to the property was denied and the historically mapped location lies outside of the Inventory Corridor, an update for the site lead was not submitted. The proposed development will run along the eastern edge of the site lead recorded boundary and three transmission structures ([redacted]) will be placed [redacted] feet from the eastern edge of the site lead. Juniper recommends that the Project will ***not significantly affect*** the eligibility of the site lead for the NDSHSR as it is unlikely that the post office lies within the Project Corridor.

32LM130

Site 32LM130 is the location of the Sunshine Highway, an early trail that became [redacted] (Figure 48 in Appendix A and Figure 153 in Appendix B). The site was originally recorded by Bluemle in 2000, updated by Stine in 2006, and by Olson in 2016. The site has been previously recommended ***not eligible*** for the NRHP. The site remains in a similar condition as it was when first recorded and nothing observed by the field staff contradicts the previous ***not eligible*** recommendation for the site. Juniper recommends the site is ***not significant*** for the NDSHSR with no further work or avoidance recommended. As the Project is currently planned the site will be spanned by the transmission line. The closest proposed transmission structure ([redacted]) will lie within the mapped site boundary but to the south outside of the highway right-of-way.

LaMoure County Newly Recorded Isolated Finds

32LMx201

The isolated find is a Late Archaic Projectile point missing a portion of its base (Figure 49 in Appendix A, and Figure 156 in Appendix B). The point fragment is produced from a white chalcedony. It is located in a recently tilled field with approximately 100% ground surface visibility. Dry Creek, an ephemeral drainage, runs approximately [redacted] of the isolated find. No other cultural material was found in the area of the artifact. It is highly unlikely that there are significant cultural deposits in the area that do not have a surface expression. No shovel probes were excavated because there was no landowner permission to excavate. Isolated projectile points found in this context with no other cultural materials in the area more likely represent *a loss episode* where the point was expended, missed its intended target, and got lost in what was a riparian setting along Dry Creek. However, there is still potential for subsurface cultural materials to be present. Considering the presence or absence of subsurface deposits has not yet been determined, the find is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The isolated find was found in the eastern half of the Inventory Corridor within the Project Corridor and lies 260' away from the nearest proposed transmission structure.

32LMx202

The isolated find is a Late Archaic side notched Projectile point missing a portion of its base (Figure 50 in Appendix A, and Figure 156 in Appendix B). The point fragment is produced from KRF. It is located in a recently tilled field with approximately 100% ground surface visibility. Dry Creek, an ephemeral drainage, runs approximately [redacted] of the isolated find. No other cultural material was found in the area of the artifact. No shovel probes were excavated because there was no landowner permission to excavate. Isolated projectile points found in this context with no other cultural materials in the area more likely represent *a loss episode* where the point was expended, missed its intended target, and got lost in what was a riparian setting along Dry Creek. However, there is still potential for subsurface cultural materials to be present. Considering the presence or absence of subsurface deposits has not yet been determined, the find is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The isolated find was found in the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor [redacted] the Project Corridor and [redacted] from the nearest proposed transmission structure.

32LMx203

The isolated find is a KRF flake from the later stages of tool reduction in a recently tilled field (approximately 100 % ground surface visibility) (Figure 51 in Appendix A, and Figure 152 in Appendix B). The flake lacks any dorsal cortex, has multiple flake scars on its dorsal surface, and a multifaceted platform. Inspections of rodent burrows and other areas of subsurface exposures did not suggest any buried cultural deposits or materials. Considering the high frequency of previous flake scars, the multifaceted platform, and lack of other cultural materials identified on the surface, this flake likely represents a brief tool sharpening incident. However, there is still potential for subsurface cultural materials to be present.

No shovel probes were excavated because there was no landowner permission to excavate. Considering the presence or absence of subsurface deposits has not yet been determined, the find

is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The isolated find was found in the western half of the Inventory Corridor within the Project Corridor and lies [redacted] away from the nearest proposed transmission structure.

32LMx204

The isolated find was found in a recently harvested agricultural field (approximately 90 % ground surface visibility). The Maple River lies [redacted]. There appear to be several small wetland areas in the area of the isolated find. The isolated find is a grooved maul produced from a grey quartzite (Figure 52 in Appendix A, and Figure 152 in Appendix B). One of the working faces has a fragment broken off, possibly from plow damage. Inspections of rodent burrows and other areas of subsurface exposures did not display any buried cultural deposits or materials. However, there is still potential for subsurface cultural materials to be present.

No other cultural material was found in the area of the artifact. No shovel probes were excavated because there was no landowner permission to excavate. Considering the presence or absence of subsurface deposits has not yet been determined, the find is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The isolated find was found in the eastern half of the Inventory Corridor [redacted] of the Project Corridor and lies [redacted] away from the nearest proposed transmission structure.

LaMoure County Newly Recorded Cultural Resources

CHF-LM0001

The site is located on the [redacted] and is approximately [redacted] of the river channel (Figure 53 in Appendix A and Figure 155 in Appendix B). Aside from the river valley, the general terrain is flat to slightly undulating with numerous potholes and larger wetlands. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual feature. Nearby field clearing piles indicate the vicinity has been rock-picked, which may have destroyed or rendered additional unidentifiable features.

Site CHF-LM0001 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the eastern half of the Inventory Corridor. The Route centerline lies approximately [redacted] and the site overlaps the Project Corridor, with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away. This site lies less than 200' from a proposed structure location, and therefore Juniper recommends monitoring during construction. Because the Route centerline also passes directly over a portion of the site, future travel within the Project Corridor should be taken into account to avoid impacting the site. The SWO TCSs did not express concerns [redacted].

CHF-LM0002

The site is located at the upper edge of a small valley associated with an unnamed ephemeral tributary of the Maple River, approximately [redacted] (Figure 54 in Appendix A and Figure 152 in Appendix B). The uplands in the area are generally flat, low, and wet, with numerous small potholes and sloughs. The valley

associated with the ephemeral drainage is narrow and relatively steep. At the time of inventory, the drainage contained running water.

The site consists of two stone features. Both were described as arcs by the SWO TCS staff, and one includes an offering stone. Immediately east of the site is an agricultural field. Plowing may have destroyed additional features. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-LM0002 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the western half of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The site lies within the Project Corridor with the Route centerline approximately [redacted] and the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

This site lies less than 200' from a proposed structure location, and therefore Juniper recommends monitoring during construction. Because the Route centerline passes directly over a portion of the site, future travel within the Project Corridor should be taken into account to avoid impacting the site. The SWO TCSs did not express concerns with [redacted].

CHF-LM0003

Site CHF-LM0003 is located on the [redacted] (Figure 55 in Appendix A and Figure 155 in Appendix B). The valley is relatively broad, and the valley escarpment is relatively steep, particularly on the eastern/northern side. The uplands surrounding this portion of the valley is flat and contains numerous small potholes and sloughs. Most of the area has been plowed, but the site is located on a small remnant of native prairie.

The site consists of a cluster of overlapping stone features, including stone circles, alignments, lightning bolts, and an offering stone. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-LM0003 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies just outside of the Inventory Corridor but is easily visible from the corridor. The development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The site lies approximately [redacted] outside of the Project Corridor while the Route centerline lies [redacted] with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

CHF-LM0004

The site is in relatively rolling terrain at the edge of the [redacted] (Figure 56 in Appendix A and Figure 155 in Appendix B). The creek valley is relatively broad, and the valley slope is relatively steep through this area. In the upland surrounding the creek, terrain is generally flat, with numerous small potholes and sloughs. The site is [redacted]. It is separated from the nearest of these by a draw to the east and a rise to the southeast.

The site consists of a single cluster of overlapping stone features, including alignments and stone crescents. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-LM0004 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the northern half of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The Route centerline lies approximately [redacted], with approximately [redacted] side of the Project Corridor, and the nearest proposed transmission structure lies over [redacted] away.

CHF-LM0005

The site is in relatively rolling terrain at the [redacted] (Figure 57 in Appendix A and Figure 155 in Appendix B). The valley slope is relatively steep. In the uplands surrounding the creek, terrain is level with numerous small potholes and sloughs. The site is [redacted]. It is separated from other sites by a draw to the east and a rise to the north.

The site consists of two overlapping clusters of stone features. The features include stone alignments and circles. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-LM0005 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The southern side of the Inventory Corridor overlaps the site and the development should avoid impacts to the site area. The Route centerline of the Project Corridor overlaps the site, with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

Because the Route centerline spans a portion of the site, future travel within the Project Corridor should be taken into account to avoid impacting the site. The SWO TCSs did not express concerns with [redacted].

CHF-LM0006

The site is in the rolling terrain at the [redacted] (Figure 58 in Appendix A and Figure 155 in Appendix B). The valley slope is relatively steep. In the uplands, terrain is level with small potholes and sloughs. The site is [redacted]. It is separated from the other sites by a draw to the south and west and a rise to the east.

The site consists of four clusters of overlapping stone features. The features are comprised of stone circles and crescents. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-LM0006 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the northern half of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The Route centerline lies approximately [redacted] and the Project Corridor lies approximately [redacted] from the site. The nearest proposed transmission structure lies over [redacted] away.

CHF-LM0007

The site is among those on the rolling terrain at the [redacted] (Figure 59 in Appendix A and Figure 155 in Appendix B). The valley slope is steep. In the

uplands, terrain is level with small potholes and sloughs. The site is separated from the nearby sites by a draw to the south and west and a rise to the west.

The site consists of several clusters of overlapping stone features. The clusters include stone circles, spirals, cairns, alignments, and crescents. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-LM0007 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the northern half of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The Route centerline lies approximately [redacted] and the Project Corridor lies approximately [redacted] from the site. The nearest proposed transmission structure lies over [redacted] away.

CHF-LM0008

The site is another in the rolling terrain at the [redacted] (Figure 60 in Appendix A and Figure 155 in Appendix B). The slope is steep, and in the uplands the terrain is level with numerous potholes and sloughs. The site is [redacted]. It is separated from these by a draw to the west and a rise to the north.

The site consists of a stone circle approximately 4m in diameter. The SWO TCS staff mapped the feature and should be consulted for additional information about the individual feature.

Site CHF-LM0008 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the southern half of the Inventory Corridor, and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The [redacted], with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away. [redacted] fencing during ground disturbing activities, and future travel within the Project Corridor should be taken into account to avoid impacting the site. The SWO TCSs did not express concerns with the [redacted].

CHF-LM0009

The site is located at the [redacted] (Figure 61 in Appendix A and Figure 152 in Appendix B). The river and its valley here are relatively broad and deeply incised and the valley walls are relatively steep. While the immediate vicinity of the river is well drained, the general area is flat, wet, and pock marked with numerous small intermittent and permanent wetlands.

The site consists of 4 clusters of overlapping stone features that are comprised of stone circles, cairns, alignments, and crescents. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-LM0009 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The [redacted] site area, located [redacted] from the nearest proposed transmission structure.

This site lies less than 200' from a proposed transmission structure location, and therefore Juniper recommends monitoring during construction. Because the [redacted], future travel within the Project Corridor should be taken into account to avoid impacting the site. The SWO TCSs did not express concerns with [redacted].

32LM423/CHF-LM0010

The site is located along the [redacted], approximately [redacted] of the river channel (Figure 62 in Appendix A and Figure 155 in Appendix B). Outside the river valley, the general terrain is flat to slightly undulating with numerous potholes and larger wetlands. A plowed field lies immediately west of the site.

This is a multicomponent site consisting of nine clusters of stone features (8 with prehistoric stone features and one historic dump). The prehistoric component includes at least eight stone circles, alignments, and spirals. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

There is an intrusive historic feature consisting of a cultural material scatter (trash pile); there are several field clearing piles in the site area also. Field rock clearing and the resulting piles have probably destroyed or rendered unidentifiable some stone features and may have removed other stones from the identified features. The historic component consists of a scatter of historic debris and field clearing piles. (The field clearing piles were not recorded as features.) The historic trash consists of fencing materials, miscellaneous metal fragments, and appliances within a dense thicket. There was no evidence of a structure (building materials or a foundation) within the site area.

Site 32LM423/CHF-LM0010 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The [redacted] the site, with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying approximately [redacted] away.

Because the [redacted] of the site, future travel within the Project Corridor should be taken into account to avoid impacting the site. The SWO TCSs did not express concerns with [redacted].

CHF-LM0011

The site is located at the [redacted], near the head of a small draw leading down to the valley of an [redacted] (Figure 63 in Appendix A and Figure 155 in Appendix B). The unnamed drainage is approximately [redacted]. The uplands are generally flat to slightly undulating with numerous small ephemeral and permanent small wetlands. The [redacted] escarpment is relatively steep on the west side and gentler and more subdued on the east side.

The site consists of a possible mound that was also noted during the LiDAR analysis as Anomaly 174. The mound is 1-1.5m high and approximately 5m in diameter. Fifty-three rocks were noted eroding out of the north side of the mound. SWO THPO's TCSs collected additional information and should be consulted for detailed information about this site.

CHF-LM0011 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The Route centerline lies approximately [redacted] and the [redacted], with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away. Because the [redacted] of the site, future travel along the Route centerline should be taken into account to avoid impacting the site. The SWO TCSs did not express concerns with [redacted].

CHF-LM0012

The site is located within a plowed field of relatively flat terrain approximately [redacted] (Figure 64 in Appendix A and Figure 153 in Appendix B). The site is a pile of stones collected from the surrounding agricultural field that may be covering a Precontact stone feature. The setting is typical of where stone feature sites have been recorded in the past, and stone feature sites have been recorded in the area to the north and east of this location. This field pile was recorded with the SHSND as a precaution.

Site CHF-LM0012 is *unevaluated* for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor **and** the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The Route centerline lies [redacted] and the site [redacted], with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

Stutsman County Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

32SN60

This segment of the previously recorded Midland Continental Railroad [redacted] (Figure 65 and Figure 66 in Appendix A and Figure 160 and Figure 161 in Appendix B) The site was originally recorded by T. Banks in 1980 and identified as a linear resource. It has been updated numerous times to document additional segments and associated features. The Midland Continental Railroad dates to 1909 and as completed, extended from Edgeley to Wimbeldon, North Dakota. The track was abandoned between 1963 and 1972.

Juniper visited a segment of this linear site in the Project corridor on June 28, 2024. It consists only of the earthen berm of the railroad bed. The berm is approximately [redacted] wide. No tracks, ties, or ballast remain, and no cultural materials were observed.

The Midland Continental Railroad was a north-south short-line railroad originally intended as a transcontinental line connecting Winnipeg, Canada to Galveston, Texas. Frank K. Bull of the J.I. Chase Threshing Machine Co. formed the Midland Construction Co. in 1906 with investors from Chicago and other Midwest cities. Construction started in 1909 near Edgeley, North Dakota, where there was an abundance of coal and flat land. The company, however, struggled to raise sufficient funds and only two segments were ever completed, totaling 78 miles. As Fargo journalist Curt Eriksmoen describes it, "the only north-south railroad line proposed to run from the Mexican border to Canada began and ended in North Dakota (Fargo Forum, May 5, 2012)."

The associated Midland Continental Railroad Depot (32BA156) in Wimbledon, Barnes County, North Dakota, is extant and was listed in the NRHP in 2003 under Criterion A because, "from 1913 to 1970, the depot was the hub of commercial activity and was the commercial gateway to business activity at Wimbledon (Mitchell 2003)." The nomination provides more contextual information regarding the development of the Midland Continental Railroad.

The development will [redacted] with the placement of proposed transmission structures [redacted]. Structure [redacted] will be placed [redacted] to avoid being placed in productive agricultural fields to the north and active pasture south at the request of the landowners. The portion of 32SN60 crossing the Project Corridor no longer retains integrity, and Juniper recommends this site portion as ***not significant*** for the NDSHSR, with no further work or avoidance measures recommended.

32SN130

The site was recorded by UND in 1985 as a surface scatter of FCR, bone, shell, ceramics, and chipped and ground stone artifacts located on the [redacted] (Figure 67 in Appendix A and Figure 160 in Appendix B). Sloughs lie north and south of the site. The [redacted] approximately [redacted] of the site and [redacted] is [redacted].

The site documents a late prehistoric occupation of the bottom land at the [redacted]. When the site was recorded in 1985 artifacts were present on the surface, spread over an area 75m N/S and 250m E/W at the base of the steep valley wall. UND suggested buried cultural deposits were probably present and may be more extensive than the surface collection indicated. UND found at least one ceramic tradition occupation was represented and surmised that the location may have attracted repeated occupation.

Flaking debris includes quartzite (5), Swan River chert (3), TRSS (3), chert (2), chalcedony (2). Two TRSS, one quartzite, and one Swan River chert core were observed. Two TRSS flakes, one KRF flake tool, one basaltic ground stone item, and two rim sherds and four body sherds were collected. One rim and one body sherd had trailed decoration. UND recommended that the site was ***eligible*** for the NRHP. UND noted that cultivation had disturbed near surface artifact deposits. The northern site limits were marked by an old railroad grade (Site 32SN60), later a trail, which likely destroyed some of the cultural deposits.

Juniper was not able to access the site location as we were denied access by the landowner. From the closest accessible point, the [redacted], the site appears to remain relatively unchanged since it was recorded.

The proposed development will not impact the site as [redacted], Site 32SN60, lies between Site 32SN130 and the ground disturbances associated with the transmission line construction. The site is located approximately [redacted] of the Project Corridor, approximately [redacted] from proposed transmission structure location [redacted], and approximately [redacted] from proposed transmission structure [redacted]. Furthermore, due to railroad and natural water barriers, an access path will not be sited that could impact the site. This ***eligible*** site lies on a [redacted] a [redacted], near several previously recorded sites, including a

[redacted] therefore Juniper recommends monitoring within 200' of the site during ground disturbing activities related to construction of the two structures.

32SN132/CHF-SN0027

The original recording, a lithic scatter, retains its SITS number, 32SN132. ND SHPO has assigned CHF-SN0027 to the newly recorded portion of the site containing stone features.

The site lies on the northern end of a long ridge within the [redacted] (Figure 68 in Appendix A and Figure 160 in Appendix B). The site, [redacted], was previously recorded as a lithic scatter with no mention of stone features. Originally recorded in 1985, Gregg described the site as a sparse lithic scatter on the top of a low ridge. The assemblage consisted of eight artifacts, two of which were collected. All were recorded within a 100m by 400m site area along the [redacted]. The two collected artifacts were a KRF Projectile point and TRSS biface fragment. The other artifacts were basalt and chert cores and a tested jasper pebble. The form noted that Pleistocene gravels were present at the surface within the plowzone. None of the sparse lithic scatter was found at the time of Juniper's review of the site area.

The installation of a watering trough at the northern end has disturbed the site. Additionally, an underground utility line runs north-south through the site. The site appears to be on a more heavily deflated surface than originally recorded.

Juniper and SWO THPO TCS staff recorded 12 clusters of stone features at the northern extent of the site, these include stone circles, cairns, crescents, and other stone alignments. Juniper did not identify any cultural materials (debitage) within the site area or along the entire length of the ridge. Ground surface visibility was more than 60% and several rodent burrows were reviewed as well. A gravel lag deposit was present along the ridge top, suggesting that the surface is more heavily eroded than the original recording described. It does not appear that the field in which the site lies is used as an agricultural field anymore (because of the lack of topsoil) but now serves as pasture for cattle or horses.

The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site 32SN132/CHF-SN0027 are ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The [redacted] the site, with the nearest proposed transmission structure [redacted] lying over [redacted] away to be constructed on [redacted], Site 32SN60.

This site lies less than 200' from a proposed structure location, and therefore Juniper recommends monitoring during construction. Because the Route centerline spans a portion of the site, fencing during ground disturbing activities, and future travel within the Project Corridor should be taken into account to avoid impacting the site. The SWO TCSs did not express concerns [redacted].

32SN171

Site 32SN171 was an overpass bridge to carry traffic over the Midland Continental rail line (Figure 65 and Figure 66 in Appendix A and Figure 161 in Appendix B). The bridge was a steel cantilever-beam bridge (47-144-27.0.) located on a paved county road in rural Stutsman County, North Dakota, approximately [redacted]. The bridge carried old [redacted] over the main line of the Midland Continental Railroad, a North Dakota shortline which ran between the communities of [redacted]. [redacted] was superseded by parallel [redacted] in the 1960s, and the Midland Continental was abandoned in 1971. The surrounding land is a mixture of grazing and farmland, with non-native grasses and a few trees.

The site was first recorded in 1991 by Renewable Technologies, Inc., and recommended ***eligible*** for inclusion in the NRHP for its association with the Midland Continental Railroad. Stine visited the site in 2003, and reported the structure was still extant and no changes had occurred since the original documentation.

Juniper visited the site on June 28, 2024, and confirms that there is no evidence of the overpass remaining; the site has been destroyed. Based on aerial imagery, the bridge was razed between 2003 and 2004. The site no longer retains integrity and is recommended ***not eligible*** for inclusion in the NRHP, and ***not significant*** for the NDSHSR, with no further work or avoidance measures recommended.

The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor. The Route centerline lies [redacted] and the site overlaps the Project Corridor, with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

32SN314

Site 32SN314 is a destroyed segment of the linear Old Red Trail, which was first recorded by John G. Morrison in 1999 (Figure 65 and Figure 66 in Appendix A and Figure 161 in Appendix B). This segment was updated in 2003 by Ed Stine, and the location was revisited by Juniper as part of this Project in 2024.

First known as the "Red Trail," the route was a transcontinental transportation corridor that ran from Chicago, Illinois to Spokane, Washington. It took its name from efforts of auto businesses (garages, gas stations, restaurants, motels) who used the red paint and the Red Trail emblem to mark the path and promote travel along the route (City of Bismarck Historic Preservation Commission, 2022). The portion of the Red Trail that passed through North Dakota had, in many places, followed older transportation routes. It became a formal part of the Red Trail with construction of a graded, crown-and-ditched gravel or scoria road beginning in 1916 (Morrison 1999). Segments of the Red Trail were later re-designated with the introduction of the national highway numbering system in 1927 (City of Bismarck Historic Preservation Commission, 2022).

Although the greater length of the Old Red Trail was recommended *eligible*, this segment, constituting 32SN314, in Stutsman County, was previously recommended ***not eligible*** by Morrison in 1999 for inclusion in the NRHP on the basis of its lack of integrity. The segment was

updated in 2003 by Ed Stine to reflect that no changes had occurred and to concur with the previous evaluation.

Juniper revisited the site on June 28, 2024. Within the Project corridor, any trace, other than the original rural route of the Old Red Trail, has been destroyed by modern construction. No cultural material was observed. Construction methods and any distinctive characteristics of the roadway have been destroyed by the modern construction and development within the Project corridor. Only the Red Trail's location and intrinsic historical value as one of North Dakota's first major roadways remains intact within the Project corridor.

Juniper recommends that this segment of site 32SN314 remains ***not eligible*** for inclusion in the NRHP and ***not significant*** for the NDSHSR. While the greater linear Red Trail corridor may be *eligible* for inclusion in the NRHP for historic associations under Criterion A, this particular segment lacks integrity to contribute and is recommended ***not significant*** for the NDSHSR, with no further work or avoidance measures recommended.

The proposed development will span the roadway with structures constructed on either side of the roadway outside of the modern road right-of-way. The closest of the structures will lie over [redacted] of the roadway.

<u>32SN716</u>

This segment of the Northern Pacific Railroad (32SN716) is an active branch line from Jamestown to LaMoure and is situated at the base of an escarpment just [redacted] (Figure 69 in Appendix A and Figure 160 in Appendix B). The site consists of an earthen berm/railroad bed approximately 3m wide, with ballast of crushed rock, steel rails and wood ties, forming one rail line. The rural setting of this segment of the NPRR line retains all aspects of integrity.

It was constructed in 1885 by the James River Valley Railroad Company, which was leased by the NPRR upon completion. The grade extends throughout the county and state, however, only the grade crossing within the Project corridor is addressed here.

The segment was recorded in 2014 by Darryl Pleasant for WBI Energy Transmission. At the time, the segment was assessed as retaining all aspects of integrity and recommended ***eligible*** under Criterion A in association with the NPRR railroad corridor.

The site has been updated numerous times since the original recording for Projects related to buried electric and fiber optic lines, with no changes noted since 2014. No cultural material aside from the active rail line has been observed. The site was also revisited by staff of the NDDOT in 2014 who reported no change to the site's integrity, and that no cultural material was observed.

Juniper visited the site on August 27, 2024, and found no changes to the site. Juniper and South Fork Historical Research concur with the previous recommendation that this site is ***eligible*** for inclusion in the NRHP and ***is significant*** to the NDSHSR. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The Route centerline lies [redacted] and the Project Corridor lies [redacted] of the site, with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away. The portion of 32SN716 crossing

the Project Corridor no longer retains integrity, and Juniper recommends this site portion as ***not significant*** for the NDSHSR, with no further work or avoidance measures recommended.

32SN857

Site 32SN857 is BNSF Bridge 0026-0091.60 located in the Jamestown Subdivision. It spans the abandoned Midland Continental Railroad line (Site 32SN60) (Figure 66 in Appendix A and Figure 161 in Appendix B). The bridge consists of two triangular, concrete bridge abutments with connected wing walls on either side of the former Midland Continental Railroad grade, now a gravel farm access road. The wing walls support a 22' concrete bridge span. The bridge was recorded in April 2023 by Domine. Domine noted a construction date of 1917 but did not refence a source. The engineering plans included within the NDCRS form for the bridge are dated 1952-1953 as part of the bridge repair and extension of the wing walls.

The site has been previously recommended ***not eligible*** for the NRHP and no evidence was observed to alter the previous recommendation. Juniper concurs with the previous recommendation that Site 32SN857 is ***not significant*** to the NDSHSR with no further work or avoidance measures needed. Site 32SN857 lies [redacted] from the Route centerline in the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor within the Project Corridor and lies [redacted] away from the nearest proposed transmission structure.

Stutsman County Previously Recorded Isolated Finds

32SNx279

This isolated find was a milk glass plate rim fragment with raised floral designs, recorded by Rigden Glaab in 2016 (Figure 160 in Appendix B). It was not relocated at the mapped location. No related cultural material in the area surrounding the isolated find. The area of the mapped isolated find seems to be in similar condition to when it was previously recorded, with no significant changes to the location since the recording of the isolated find. Given the high level of ground surface visibility in the plowed field, if there were any subsurface deposits, additional cultural materials would not have been documented. The milk glass plate rim fragment is typical of farmstead artifacts scattered and moved around agricultural fields during cultivation activities.

The isolated find was previously recommended ***not eligible***, for the NRHP and no evidence was observed to alter the previous recommendation. Juniper concurs with the previous recommendation that the isolated find is ***not significant*** to the NDSHSR with no further work or avoidance measures. The isolated find was found [redacted] from the Route centerline in the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor within the Project Corridor and lies [redacted] away from the nearest proposed transmission structure.

32SNx280

This isolated find was an end scraper formed from a flake that measures 2.5 x 1.5 x .6 cm. It has been used along 1.5 cm of the distal end (Figure 70 in Appendix A and Figure 160 in Appendix B). It was made from a semi-translucent tan cream chert, as recorded by Rigden Glaab in 2016. It was not relocated at the mapped location. No related cultural material was observed in the area surrounding the isolated find. The area of the mapped isolated find seems to be in

similar condition to when it was previously recorded, with no significant changes to the location since the recording of the isolated find. However, there is still potential for subsurface cultural materials to be present.

Considering the presence or absence of subsurface deposits has not yet been determined, the find is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The isolated find was found [redacted] from the Route centerline in the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor, [redacted] of the Project Corridor and lies [redacted] away from the nearest proposed transmission structure.

32SNx281

This isolated find was a sun colored amethyst glass jar lid handle that measures 3/4" in diameter, recorded by Rigden Glaab in 2016 (Figure in Appendix B). It was not relocated at the mapped location. No related cultural material in the area surrounding the isolated find. The area of the mapped isolated find seems to be in similar condition to when it was previously recorded, with no significant changes to the location since the recording of the isolated find. Given the high level of ground surface visibility in the plowed field, if there were any subsurface deposits, additional cultural materials would have been documented. This glass shard is typical of farmstead artifacts scattered and moved around agricultural fields during cultivation activities.

The isolated find was previously recommended ***not eligible***, for the NRHP and no evidence was observed to alter the previous recommendation. Juniper concurs with the previous recommendation that the isolated find is ***not significant*** to the NDSHSR with no further work or avoidance measures. The isolated find was found [redacted] from the Route centerline in the [redacted] the Inventory Corridor, [redacted] of the Project Corridor and lies [redacted] away from the nearest proposed transmission structure.

Stutsman County Newly Recorded Cultural Resources

Juniper recorded [redacted] in Stutsman County on the [redacted], including [redacted] and [redacted], as well as [redacted]. [redacted] and [redacted] are important surficial aquifers that connect to the [redacted].

Terrain in the broad [redacted] is usually gentle with typical rolling upland breaks. The uplands surrounding the valley are flat and low, with numerous small wetlands, potholes, and sloughs. The [redacted] is relatively narrow and steep, but in some of its unnamed ephemeral tributaries, the valley is broad, swampy, and boggy with small depressions and potholes. The [redacted] drainage had running water at the time of inventory.

32SN863

The site is located on a [redacted], just upstream from where the valley joins the [redacted] valley. The site is approximately [redacted]. On the northeast edge of the site, it abuts [redacted]. The site is currently used as pasture (Figure 71 in Appendix A and Figure 160 in Appendix B).

The site includes three depression and two rock lines, which may be foundations. Features 1-3 are all depressions, ranging from 4m to 9m diameter. They are 0.5-1m deep. These three feature's historic functions are unknown. Features 4 and 5 are both rock lines, possibly remnants of foundations, though again their functions are unknown. Rocks associated with the features are medium sized boulders and were probably moved mechanically. Feature 5 may be the remnant of some kind of erosion control structure. One artifact was observed: a brick fragment, stamped "Hebron" was found in association with Feature 3.

Features 1, 2, 3, and 5 are visible on modern and historic (1957) aerial images. The same features are evident on LIDAR imagery. No evidence of standing structures remains, were there ever any at the site. If the site was a habitation, it has been very well cleaned up and no evidence of feature function remains. While we believe these features to be the result of farming activity, they could also have to do with the construction of the railroad adjacent to the site.

Site 32SN863 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the southwest half of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The site lies approximately [redacted] outside of the Project Corridor while the Route centerline lies approximately [redacted] with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

This site lies less than 200' from a proposed transmission structure location, and therefore Juniper recommends monitoring during construction.

<u>32SN864</u>

This site is a former rural schoolhouse with historical archaeological features consistent with early 20th century rural school properties (Figure 72 in Appendix A and Figure 157 in Appendix B). Feature 1 is a concrete school foundation, Feature 2 is a likely privy depression, and Feature 3 is a water well pump. Cultural material observed was limited to a small cluster of rusted metal fragments, enameled panels, and a flattened appliance.

According to the Standard Atlas of Stutsman County, 160 acres in the northeast quarter of [redacted] was formerly part of [redacted] property (Ogle and Co. 1911; Brock & Co. 1930). Census records from 1910 indicate that [redacted] was born in Norway in 1854 and had emigrated to the U.S. in 1882. She was married to [redacted], but the section they owned in [redacted] was in her name. By 1930, the county atlas clearly depicts a public school located on the northwest corner of the [redacted] (Brock & Co, 1930).

A deeds search documents Stutsman County surveying this 3-acre site for [redacted] in 1922. That district had been recently divided on petition of the residents from range [redacted] in 1913. Subsequently, a new district was formed for [redacted], referred to as [redacted] (Jamestown Weekly Alert, July 17, 1913). In 1920, [redacted] solicited bids for construction of a "one story and basement school building" in [redacted] (Jamestown Weekly Alert, July 22, 1920).

No mention was found in any area newspapers regarding construction proposed at this site by [redacted]. In fact, no documentation of this site was found in secondary sources including local, county, and state histories. Based on the documentary evidence

resulting from the deeds search, the school was built just as the period of school consolidation in rural North Dakota was leveling off (Hanson 1946). It was noted in local newspapers that a consolidation proposition in 1920 was defeated and a plan to build four one room school buildings in the district passed (Jamestown Weekly Alert February 12, 1920). At the time, the [redacted] had a "graded school with 5 teachers and a country school" while the nearby [redacted] had two schools and [redacted] had three school buildings and was about to build another schoolhouse (Jamestown Weekly Alert, July 29, 1920).

While the name and dates of this school were not found in a search of primary and secondary sources, it is likely that its construction coincided with this school building boom in Stutsman County. And, because a majority of schools in this region at the time were designed by Jamestown architect Gilbert R. Horton, comparative examples do exist. From the archival collection of Horton's works, it is reasonable to assume this school was a single-story, wood-framed building with an asymmetrical façade (the primary entry being at the south end of the east elevation). At the time, Horton was promoting the value of full basements in country and town schools, as functional space for "play" and meals. However, the foundation at this site shows that this concept was not selected by its commissioners. The concrete anomaly at the northeast corner of the foundation feature is possibly a cistern, as a number of his contemporary school plans with no basement do incorporate a cistern.

It is uncertain how long this school was used. In 1957, the land was sold by special warranty deed to [redacted] for $100 and based on historic aerial imagery, by 1997, the buildings had been removed completely.

South Fork Historical Research has evaluated the site against the NRHP Criteria. The site is associated with the end of a period of school consolidation well documented in the state. However, under Criterion A, this site is not a significant or particularly strong representative example of this event. Under Criterion B, the site has no association with historically significant persons. While it is highly likely that the school that stood here was designed and built by prolific area architect Gilbert R. Horton, it lacks integrity sufficient to convey significant characteristics of its type, period, and method of construction under Criterion C. Under Criterion D, it is not likely to yield information important to research questions. The site is recommended ***not eligible*** for inclusion in the NRHP. Juniper recommends the site is ***not significant*** to the NDSHSR with no further work or avoidance measures recommended.

The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The Route centerline of the lies approximately [redacted] to the [redacted] and the Project Corridor lies [redacted] from the site, with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

<u>32SN865</u>

This historical archaeological site lies at the north edge of a cultivated agricultural field, approximately [redacted] and consists of two historical archaeological features (Figure 73 in Appendix A and Figure 162 in Appendix B).

Feature 1 is a stone feature, comprised of cobbles arranged in a rectangular plan 12m wide and approximately 50m in length. The feature is oriented on a northwest-southeast axis. Aerial

imagery shows that the surrounding field has been cultivated over the years, but plow-line patterns always indicate the feature has been carefully avoided.

Feature 2 is a deep depression located roughly in the center of Feature 1. The depression is circular and approximately 2.5m deep with large boulders at the bottom of it. No identifiable foundation or cultural material appears to lie within.

Site 32SN865 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the northern half of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The site lies just outside but adjacent to the Project Corridor while the Route centerline lies approximately [redacted] to the [redacted] of the site. The nearest proposed transmission structure lies over [redacted] away from the site.

[redacted]

The site lies on a [redacted] created by the [redacted] and is a replica earthlodge approximately 30' in diameter with an opening facing east (Figure 74 in Appendix A and Figure 160 in Appendix B). The lodge appears to have been approximately 8-10' tall when it was standing. Erosion and decay have impacted the structure. The earthlodge is partially collapsed with machined logs, dimensional lumber, modern nails, stove pipe, metal wire, sheet metal, and window glass observed protruding from and surrounding the structure. A modern door and frame were also noted within the opening to the structure. No entry was made to the interior of the structure. The entire earthlodge is surrounded by a square fenced area approximately 75' to a side with a gate to gain access. A trebuchet made from modern materials lies approximately 100' north of the site and may be associated with it.

Site 32SNx310 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The site boundary crosses into the Project Corridor with the Route centerline lying [redacted] to the [redacted] and the nearest proposed transmission structure lying approximately [redacted] away. This site lies less than 200' from a proposed structure location, and therefore Juniper recommends monitoring during construction.

CHF-SN0008

Site CHF-SN0008 is located on the [redacted] of an unnamed ephemeral tributary of [redacted], itself a tributary of the [redacted] (Figure 75 in Appendix A and Figure 158 in Appendix B). The valley is narrow and relatively steep here. The drainage had running water at the time of inventory. The site is approximately [redacted] upstream of the drainage's confluence with [redacted]. Terrain surrounding the valley is low and flat with numerous small depressions and potholes.

The site consists of two stone circles. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-SN0008 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies in the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The site lies approximately [redacted]

outside of the Project Corridor while the Route centerline lies [redacted] to the [redacted] with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

CHF-SN0009

The site is located on the [redacted] of an unnamed ephemeral tributary of [redacted] (Figure 76 in Appendix A and Figure 158 in Appendix B). The drainage had running water at the time of inventory. The site is approximately [redacted] of the drainage's confluence with [redacted]. Terrain surrounding the valley is low and flat with numerous small depressions and potholes. The site is one of a group of sites along this ephemeral drainage. The others are separated from this site by either distance or are on the other side of drainages.

The site consists of two clusters of overlapping stone features. The clusters include stone circles and cairns. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

CHF-SN0009 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The Route centerline lies approximately [redacted] to the [redacted] and [redacted], with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

CHF-SN0010

The site is located along the [redacted] of the valley of an unnamed ephemeral tributary of [redacted] (Figure 77 in Appendix A and Figure 158 in Appendix B). The valley is narrow and relatively steep. The drainage had running water at the time of inventory. The site is approximately [redacted] of the drainage's confluence with [redacted]. The terrain is low and flat with small depressions and potholes. The site is one of a group of sites along this ephemeral drainage. The others are on the north side of the drainage.

The site consists of two clusters of overlapping stone features. The clusters include stone circles and cairns. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-SN0010 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The site is located within the Project Corridor with the Route centerline lying approximately [redacted] to the [redacted] and the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away. This site lies less than 200' from a proposed structure location, and therefore Juniper recommends monitoring during construction.

CHF-SN0011

The site is located on the [redacted] of a valley of a short, unnamed ephemeral tributary of [redacted] (Figure 78 in Appendix A and Figure 158 in Appendix B). The valley here is narrow and relatively steep. The drainage is broad and boggy and less than [redacted] from its head on the uplands on a tongue of land formed by [redacted]. [redacted] is approximately

[redacted] of the site. The terrain surrounding the valley is low and flat with small depressions and potholes.

The site consists of a stone crescent. The SWO TCS staff mapped the feature and should be consulted for additional information about the site.

Site CHF-SN0011 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The [redacted] and the [redacted] the site, with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

Because the [redacted] a portion of the site, future travel within the Project Corridor should be taken into account to avoid impacting the site. The SWO TCSs did not express concerns [redacted].

CHF-SN0012

The site lies in pastureland on the uplands near the [redacted] (Figure 79 in Appendix A and Figure 160 in Appendix B). It is adjacent to a small ephemeral drainage that lies approximately at the point where the [redacted]. The site is approximately [redacted].

The site consists of eight clusters of overlapping stone features. Specific feature types include stone circles, cairns, crescents, and alignments. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-SN0012 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The [redacted] and the [redacted] the site, with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

This site lies less than 200' from a proposed structure location, and therefore Juniper recommends monitoring during construction. Because the [redacted] a portion of the site, future travel within the Project Corridor should be taken into account to avoid impacting the site. The SWO TCSs did not express concerns with [redacted].

CHF-SN0013

Site CHF-SN0013 is located on the [redacted] of a short, unnamed ephemeral tributary of [redacted] (Figure 80 in Appendix A and Figure 158 in Appendix B). The valley of the unnamed ephemeral stream is narrow and relatively steep. The drainage is broad and boggy and less than [redacted] from its head on the uplands on a tongue of land formed by a [redacted]. [redacted] is approximately [redacted] of the site. Terrain surrounding the valley is low and flat with numerous small depressions and potholes. The site is located on the north, more-gently-sloping side of the drainage, across the drainage from Site CHF-SN0011.

The site consists of three clusters of overlapping stone features. The clusters include stone circles, crescents, spirals, and offering bowls. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-SN00013 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The site lies approximately [redacted] outside of the Project Corridor while the Route centerline lies [redacted] to the east with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

CHF-SN0014

Site CHF-SN0014 is located on the uplands near the [redacted] (Figure 81 in Appendix A and Figure 160 in Appendix B). It is adjacent to a small ephemeral drainage approximately at the point where the drainage begins its [redacted]. The site is approximately [redacted] from the [redacted].

The site consists of a cairn comprising 20 stones and approximately 12m in diameter. The SWO TCS staff mapped the feature and should be consulted for additional information about it.

Site CHF-CN0014 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The site lies approximately [redacted] outside of the Project Corridor while the Route centerline lies [redacted] to the south with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

CHF-SN0015

The site is located on the uplands near the [redacted] (Figure 82 in Appendix A and Figure 160 in Appendix B). It is on the [redacted] of a remnant upland knoll formed on the [redacted] and two deeply cut ephemeral side drainages to the [redacted]. The site is approximately [redacted] from the [redacted].

The site consists of two clusters of overlapping stone features. Specific feature types include stone circles and cairns. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-SN0015 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The [redacted] the [redacted] the site, with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

This site lies less than 200' from a proposed structure location, and therefore Juniper recommends monitoring during construction. Because the [redacted] a portion of the site, future travel within the Project Corridor should be taken into account to avoid impacting the site. The SWO TCSs did not express concerns with the power lines passing overhead.

CHF-SN0016

The site is located on the uplands near the [redacted] (Figure 83 in Appendix A and Figure 160 in Appendix B). It is on a [redacted] leading down to an ephemeral tributary of the James River and up to a ridge at the edge of the James River valley. The site is approximately ¾- mile from the James River.

The site consists of one cluster of overlapping stone features. Specific feature types include crescents, alignments, and cairns. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-SN0016 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The [redacted] of the transmission line and the [redacted] the site, with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

Because the [redacted] a portion of the site, and future travel within the Project Corridor should be taken into account to avoid impacting the site. The SWO TCSs did not express concerns with [redacted].

CHF-SN0017

Site CHF-SN0017 is located on the uplands near the [redacted] (Figure 84 in Appendix A and Figure 160 in Appendix B). It is on the [redacted] leading down to an ephemeral tributary of the [redacted] and [redacted]. The site is approximately [redacted].

The site consists of one cluster of overlapping stone circles. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-SN0017 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The site lies approximately [redacted] outside of the Project Corridor while the Route centerline of the transmission line lies [redacted] to the [redacted] with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

CHF-SN0018

Site CHF-SN0018 is located on the uplands near the [redacted] (Figure 85 in Appendix A and Figure 160 in Appendix B). It is on the [redacted] of a ridge leading down to the [redacted]. The site is approximately [redacted].

The site consists of one cluster of overlapping stone circles and alignments. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-SN0018 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] half of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The site lies approximately [redacted] outside of the Project Corridor while the Route centerline lies [redacted] to the [redacted] with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

CHF-SN0019

The site is located on the uplands near the [redacted] (Figure 86 in Appendix A and Figure 160 in Appendix B). It is on the [redacted] of a ridge at the upper edge of

the [redacted]. There is a relatively steep slope to an ephemeral drainage to the north, while the steep edge of the [redacted] is immediately east of the site. The [redacted] itself is approximately [redacted] from the site.

The site consists of one stone circle. The circle is approximately 12m in diameter and includes 7 stones. There is an intrusive USGS marker interior to the circle. The SWO TCS staff mapped the feature and should be consulted for additional information about it.

Site CHF-SN0019 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The site lies approximately [redacted] outside of the Project Corridor while the Route centerline lies approximately [redacted] to the [redacted] with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

CHF-SN0020

The site is located on the uplands near the [redacted] (Figure 87 in Appendix A and Figure 160 in Appendix B). It is on the [redacted] of a ridge at the upper edge of the [redacted]. There is a relatively steep slope to an ephemeral drainage to the north, while the steep edge of the [redacted] is immediately east of the site. The [redacted] itself is approximately [redacted] from the site.

The site consists of a cairn and a stone circle. A total of 18 stones comprises the two features. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about them.

Site CHF-SN0020 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The site is located within the Project Corridor with the Route centerline lying approximately [redacted] to the [redacted], with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

Because the [redacted] a portion of the site, and future travel within the Project Corridor should be taken into account to avoid impacting the site. The SWO TCSs did not express concerns with the power lines passing overhead.

CHF-SN0021

Site CHF-SN0021 is on the uplands near the [redacted] (Figure 88 in Appendix A and Figure 158 in Appendix B). [redacted] is a tributary of the [redacted], and the site is located approximately [redacted] from its confluence with the [redacted]. The [redacted] is steeply sided with typical rolling upland breaks. Specifically, the site is located on flat land approximately 200m from the steep slope leading down to a side drainage (tributary) of [redacted]. The uplands surrounding the creek valley are flat and low, with numerous small wetlands and sloughs.

The site consists of a cairn. The cairn consists of 20 stones and is approximately 3m in diameter. The SWO TCS staff mapped the feature and should be consulted for additional information about the site.

Site CHF-SN0021 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies [redacted] from the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The Route centerline lies [redacted]' to the [redacted] with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

CHF-SN0022

The site is one of numerous sites identified along [redacted], most of which are stone feature sites lining the [redacted] (Figure 89 in Appendix A and Figure 158 in Appendix B). The site is located at the [redacted] leading down to the [redacted], approximately [redacted] from its confluence with the [redacted]. The [redacted] is steep with typical rolling upland breaks, though the specific area of this site is relatively level. The uplands surrounding the [redacted] are flat and low, with numerous small wetlands and sloughs.

The site consists of a cairn that measures approximately 1m by 1m and contains 12 stones. The SWO TCS staff mapped the feature and should be consulted for additional information about the site.

Site CHF-SN0022 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies just outside of but is easily visible from the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor. The development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The site lies approximately [redacted] outside of the Project Corridor while the Route centerline of lies approximately [redacted] to the east with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

CHF-SN0023

The site is also located at the edge of a [redacted] leading down to [redacted], approximately [redacted] from its confluence with the [redacted] (Figure 90 in Appendix A and Figure 158 in Appendix B). The [redacted] is steep with typical rolling upland breaks, though the location of this site is relatively level. The uplands surrounding the [redacted] are flat and low, with numerous small wetlands and sloughs.

The site consists of three clusters of overlapping stone features. The features include stone circles, crescents, and spirals. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-SN0023 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The Route centerline lies approximately [redacted] to the [redacted] with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

CHF-SN0024

The site is one of a group located at the upper edge of the upland [redacted], approximately [redacted] from its confluence with the [redacted] (Figure 91 in Appendix A and Figure 158 in Appendix B). This site is located on a [redacted] with steep slopes

to the west, south, and east of the site. The uplands surrounding the [redacted] are flat and low, with numerous small wetlands and sloughs.

The site consists of two cairns, both include well-sodded mostly granite stones. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-SN0024 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The site lies approximately [redacted] outside of the Project Corridor while the Route centerline lies approximately [redacted] to the [redacted] with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

CHF-SN0025

This is another site located near the upper edge of the upland breaks above the [redacted] (Figure 92 in Appendix A and Figure 158 in Appendix B). Specifically, the site location is approximately [redacted]. The uplands are flat here, with small wetlands and sloughs.

The site consists of single cluster of overlapping stone features. The features include crescents, lightning bolts, and stone circles. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-SN0025 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The site lies approximately [redacted] outside of the Project Corridor while the Route centerline lies approximately [redacted] to the [redacted] with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

This site lies less than 200' from a proposed structure location, and therefore Juniper recommends monitoring during construction.

CHF-SN0026

The site is in the upland breaks of the [redacted]. Specifically, this site is located on a [redacted] with steep slopes to the west, south, and east of the site. The uplands have small wetlands and sloughs (Figure 93 in Appendix A and Figure 158 in Appendix B).

The site consists of 15 clusters of overlapping stone features. Specific features include multiple cairns, stone circles, crescents, and alignments. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-SN0026 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies [redacted] outside of and is easily visible from the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The site lies approximately [redacted] outside of the Project Corridor while the Route centerline lies [redacted] away from the site with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

CHF-SN0028

The site is located on the edge of the [redacted]. The valley is broad and undeveloped here. The [redacted] is approximately [redacted] of the site. The valley edge gently grades down into a hummocky-wetland type area (likely created by grazing cattle) that contained areas of standing water at the time of inventory (Figure 94 in Appendix A and Figure 161 in Appendix B).

The site consists of three clusters of overlapping stone features. The stone features include cairn, stone circles, and crescents. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-SN0028 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The Route centerline lies approximately [redacted] to the [redacted] and within the Project Corridor, with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

CHF-SN0029

The site is located on the edge of the [redacted] (Figure 95 in Appendix A and Figure 161 in Appendix B). The valley is broad and undeveloped. The [redacted] is approximately [redacted] of the site. The valley edge gently grades down into a hummocky-wetland type area (likely created by grazing cattle) that contained areas of standing water at the time of inventory.

The site consists of one cairn, comprised of seven stones and approximately 1m in diameter. The SWO TCS staff mapped the feature and should be consulted for additional information about it. The SWO THPO TCS staff also noted that the cairn may have been added to during modern field clearing activities to the north and west of the site area.

Site CHF-SN0029 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The site lies approximately [redacted] outside of the Project Corridor while the Route centerline lies [redacted] to the [redacted] with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

CHF-SN0030

The site is located on the edge of the [redacted] (Figure 96 in Appendix A and Figure 161 in Appendix B). The valley is broad and undeveloped. The [redacted] is approximately [redacted] of the site. The valley edge gently grades down into a hummocky-wetland type area (likely created by grazing cattle) that contained areas of standing water at the time of inventory. The site lies along a [redacted] that runs to [redacted] to the [redacted].

The site consists of two stone circles that may have been impacted by operations related to the gravel pit to the west. The SWO TCS staff mapped the feature and should be consulted for additional information about it.

Site CHF-SN0030 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100't. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The site lies approximately [redacted] outside of the Project Corridor while the Route centerline lies [redacted] to the [redacted] with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

CHF-SN0031

The site is located on the [redacted] at the base of the [redacted]. While most of the sites recorded in the area surrounding [redacted] and the [redacted] are on the [redacted]s, this site is one of several at the [redacted] of these [redacted] (Figure 97 in Appendix A and Figure 160 in Appendix B).

The site is approximately [redacted] from the [redacted] and is approximately [redacted] from the [redacted] with the [redacted]. The site is on the [redacted] of the [redacted] and sits on ground sloping gently down to the [redacted] and the [redacted].

The site consists of four clusters of overlapping stone features. The multiple features include stone circles, cairns, and alignments. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information.

Site CHF-SN0031 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The Route centerline lies [redacted] to the [redacted] with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

This site lies less than 200' from the proposed structure location, and therefore Juniper recommends monitoring during construction.

CHF-SN0032

The site is located on [redacted] at the point where the [redacted]. [redacted] is approximately [redacted]; the [redacted] is approximately [redacted], and [redacted] is approximately [redacted]. The site is located on sloping ground just below the steep upward rise to the uplands and is upslope of the flat bottomlands of both drainages (Figure 98 in Appendix A and Figure 160 in Appendix B).

The site consists of a stone alignment consisting of eight stones. The SWO TCS staff mapped the feature and should be consulted for additional information about it.

Site CHF-SN0032 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The Route centerline lies approximately [redacted] to the [redacted] and within the Project Corridor, with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

This site lies less than 200' from a proposed structure location, and therefore Juniper recommends monitoring during construction.

CHF-SN0033

The site is located in a hay pasture or grasslands on sloping land leading down toward the [redacted] (Figure 99 in Appendix A and Figure 162 in Appendix B).

The site consists of seven clusters of overlapping stone features. Specific feature types include stone circles, cairns, crescents, and alignments. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-SN0033 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The [redacted] and the [redacted] the site, with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying just over [redacted] away.

This site lies less than 200' from a proposed structure location, and therefore Juniper recommends monitoring during construction. Because the [redacted] a portion of the site, fencing during ground disturbing activities, and future travel within the Project Corridor should be taken into account to avoid impacting the site. The SWO TCSs did not express concerns with [redacted].

CHF-SN0034

The site is in an [redacted] in the upland breaks surrounding the [redacted]. Terrain is gentle with typical rolling upland breaks (Figure 100 in Appendix A and Figure 162 in Appendix B).

The site consists of two stone circles. The SWO TCS staff mapped the feature and should be consulted for additional information about the site.

Site CHF-SN0034 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The [redacted] the site and the site [redacted] Project Corridor, with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying [redacted] away.

This site lies less than 200' from a proposed structure location, and therefore Juniper recommends monitoring during construction. Because the [redacted] of the site, future travel along the centerline should be taken into account to avoid impacting the site. The SWO TCSs did not express concerns [redacted].

CHF-SN0035

The site lies in the [redacted] in the upland breaks above [redacted] (Figure 101 in Appendix A and Figure 162 in Appendix B).

The site consists of two stone features which the SWO TCS staff mapped and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-SN0035 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the

development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The Route centerline lies approximately [redacted] to the [redacted] and within the Project Corridor, with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

This site lies less than 200' from a proposed structure location, and therefore Juniper recommends monitoring during construction.

CHF-SN0036

The site is on a sloped upland [redacted] (Figure 102 in Appendix A and Figure 162 in Appendix B). The site is separated from other sites in the area by drainages to the north and south of the site area.

The site consists of six clusters of stone features. Specific feature types include stone circles, cairns, crescents, and alignments. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-SN0036 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The site lies approximately [redacted] outside of the Project Corridor while the Route centerline lies approximately [redacted]' to the [redacted], with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying [redacted] away.

CHF-SN0037

This site lies in a [redacted], with eroded drainages on either side, leading down into [redacted] (Figure 103 in Appendix A and Figure 163 in Appendix B).

The site consists of four clusters of overlapping stone features. The stone features include stone circles, cairns, and crescents. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-SN0037 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The [redacted] and the [redacted] the site, with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

This site lies less than 200' from a proposed structure location, and therefore Juniper recommends monitoring during construction. Because the [redacted] of the site, future travel within the Project Corridor should be taken into account to avoid impacting the site. The SWO TCSs did not express concerns with [redacted].

CHF-SN0038

The site lies in [redacted] of an [redacted] (Figure 104 in Appendix A and Figure 162 in Appendix B). The site lies on [redacted] with drainages along either side.

The site consists of a single cluster of stone features comprised of two crescents and an unspecified alignment. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-SN0038 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and within the Project Corridor. The development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The Route centerline lies approximately [redacted] to the [redacted] of the site. The nearest proposed transmission structure lies [redacted] away from the site.

This site lies less than 200' from a proposed structure location, and therefore Juniper recommends monitoring during construction.

CHF-SN0039

The site lies in [redacted] an [redacted] (Figure 105 in Appendix A and Figure 163 in Appendix B). The site lies on a [redacted] with drainages along either side.

The site consists of a crescent and an alignment. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-SN0039 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The Route centerline lies approximately [redacted] to the [redacted], with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying [redacted] away.

CHF-SN0040

The site lies in a [redacted] on the slope of an [redacted]. The site lies on [redacted] with drainages along either side (Figure 106 in Appendix A and Figure 163 in Appendix B).

The site consists of two stone circles. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-SN0040 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and within the Project Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The Route centerline lies approximately [redacted]' to the [redacted], with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

CHF-SN0041

The site lies in the [redacted] on the slope of an [redacted] of [redacted] (Figure 107 in Appendix A and Figure 162 in Appendix B).

The site consists of a cluster or overlapping stone features including a stone circle, crescents, and an alignment. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the site.

Site CHF-SN0041 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The Route centerline lies approximately [redacted] to the [redacted] with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

This site lies less than 200' from a proposed structure location, and therefore Juniper recommends monitoring during construction.

CHF-SN0042

The site is on the [redacted] of an [redacted] (Figure 108 in Appendix A and Figure 162 in Appendix B). The site is separated from other sites in the area by drainages and significant differences in the landscape to the [redacted] of the site area. The land is currently used as grassland, open space, and agriculture.

The site consists of six clusters of overlapping stone features. Specific feature types include stone circles, cairns, crescents, and alignments. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-SN0042 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site boundary overlaps the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The [redacted] and the [redacted] the site, with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying [redacted] away.

This site lies less than 200' from a proposed structure location, and therefore Juniper recommends monitoring during construction. Because the [redacted] of the site, future travel along the centerline should be taken into account to avoid impacting the site. The SWO TCSs did not express concerns [redacted].

CHF-SN0043

The site is on a [redacted] of an [redacted] of the [redacted] (Figure 109 in Appendix A and Figure 163 in Appendix B). The site is separated from other sites in the area by drainages and significant differences in the landscape.

The site consists of a single stone circle. The SWO TCS staff mapped the feature and should be consulted for additional information about the site.

Site CHF-SN0043 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The [redacted] and the [redacted] the site, with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

This site lies less than 200' from a proposed structure location, and therefore Juniper recommends monitoring during construction. Because the [redacted] of the site, future travel within the Project Corridor should be taken into account to avoid impacting the site. The SWO TCSs did not express concerns with [redacted].

CHF-SN0044

The site is on a slope on a [redacted] above [redacted] (Figure 110 in Appendix A and Figure 161 in Appendix B). The site is separated from other sites in the area by drainages and significant differences in the landscape.

The site consists of 14 clusters of overlapping stone features. Specific feature types include stone circles, cairns, crescents, and alignments. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-SN0044 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The Route centerline of the transmission line lies approximately [redacted] to the [redacted] and within the Project Corridor, with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

CHF-SN0045

The site is on the [redacted] overlooking [redacted]. The site is separated from other sites in the area by drainages and significant differences in the landscape (Figure 111 in Appendix A and Figure 162 in Appendix B).

The site consists of 42 clusters of stone features. Specific feature types include stone circles, cairns, crescents, alignments, and effigies. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features within each cluster and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-SN0045 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The site lies approximately [redacted] outside of the Project Corridor while the Route centerline lies approximately [redacted] to the [redacted] with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted]' away.

This site lies less than 200' from a proposed structure location, and therefore Juniper recommends monitoring during construction.

CHF-SN0046

The site is on the [redacted] overlooking the [redacted]. The site is separated from other sites in the area by drainages and significant differences in the landscape (Figure 112 in Appendix A and Figure 161 in Appendix B).

The site consists of 28 clusters of stone features. Specific feature types include stone circles, cairns, crescents, alignments, and effigies. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features within each cluster and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-SN0046 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The site lies approximately [redacted] outside of the Project Corridor while the Route centerline lies approximately [redacted] to the [redacted] with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

This site lies less than 200' from a proposed structure location, and therefore Juniper recommends monitoring during construction.

CHF-SN0047

The site is on a [redacted] leading down into the [redacted] (Figure 113 in Appendix A and Figure 163 in Appendix B). The site is separated from other sites in the area by drainages and significant differences in the landscape.

The site consists of nine clusters of overlapping stone features. Specific feature types include stone circles, cairns, crescents, and alignments. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-SN0047 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The Route centerline lies approximately [redacted] to the [redacted] and the site is located within the Project Corridor, with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

This site lies less than 200' from a proposed structure location, and therefore Juniper recommends monitoring during construction.

CHF-SN0048

The site is on an [redacted] overlooking [redacted] from the [redacted] (Figure 114 in Appendix A and Figure 163 in Appendix B). The site is separated from other sites in the area by drainages and significant differences in the landscape.

The site consists of two clusters of stone circles, crescents, and cairns. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-SN0048 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The Route centerline lies approximately [redacted] to the [redacted] and within the Project Corridor, with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

CHF-SN0049

The site is on an [redacted] overlooking [redacted] from the [redacted] (Figure 115 in Appendix A and Figure 162 in Appendix B). The site is separated from other sites in the area by drainages and significant differences in the landscape.

The site consists of six clusters of stone features. Specific feature types include stone circles, cairns, crescents, alignments, and an effigy. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-SN0049 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The Route centerline lies approximately [redacted] to the southwest and within the Project Corridor, with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

This site lies less than 200' from a proposed structure location, and therefore Juniper recommends avoidance and monitoring during construction. Because the structure location is less than 100' from the site, the SWO THPO recommends fencing to protect the site from accidental intrusion during construction if the Project cannot adjust to avoid the site by 100’.

CHF-SN0050

The site is on an [redacted] overlooking [redacted] from the [redacted] (Figure 116 in Appendix A and Figure 162 in Appendix B). The site is separated from other sites in the area by drainages and significant differences in the landscape.

The site consists of three clusters of stone features. Specific feature types include stone circles, cairns, crescents, and alignments. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-SN0050 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The Route centerline lies approximately [redacted] to the southwest and within the Project Corridor, with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

This site lies less than 200' from a proposed structure location, and therefore Juniper recommends avoidance and monitoring during construction. Because the structure location is less than 100' from the site, the SWO THPO recommends fencing to protect the site from accidental intrusions during construction if the Project cannot adjust to avoid the site by 100’.

CHF-SN0051

The site is on a [redacted] of [redacted] (Figure 117 in Appendix A and Figure 162 in Appendix B). The site is separated from other sites in the area by drainages and significant differences in the landscape.

The site consists of a possible cairn and crescent. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-SN0051 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The Route centerline lies approximately [redacted] to the [redacted] and within the Project Corridor, with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

This site lies less than 200' from a proposed structure location, and therefore Juniper recommends avoidance and monitoring during construction. Because the structure location is less than 100' from the site, the SWO THPO recommends fencing to protect the site from accidental intrusions during construction if the Project cannot adjust to avoid the site by 100'.

CHF-SN0052

The site is on an [redacted] overlooking [redacted] from the [redacted] (Figure 118 in Appendix A and Figure 162 in Appendix B). The site is separated from other sites in the area by drainages and significant differences in the landscape.

The site consists of two clusters of stone features. Specific feature types include stone circles, cairns, and crescents. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-SN0052 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the north half of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The site lies approximately [redacted] outside of the Project Corridor while the Route centerline lies approximately [redacted] to the [redacted] with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

This site lies less than 200' from a proposed structure location, and therefore Juniper recommends monitoring during construction.

CHF-SN0053

Site CHF-SN0053 is [redacted] of the [redacted] valley, approximately [redacted] from the [redacted] with the [redacted] (Figure 119 in Appendix A and Figure 158 in Appendix B). Specifically, the site lies on a [redacted], transitioning from the flat uplands into one of the draws leading down to [redacted]. Nearby Site CHF-SN0025 lies approximately [redacted], approximately [redacted], the upland plain. While the two sites lie within [redacted], composition of the stone features create two different settings at each of the sites. The decision to record the locations as two different sites was made in consultation with the SWO THPO TCSs.

The site consists of an effigy created by the arrangement of 50+ cobbles and small boulders on the slope of the ridge. TCS staff completed a detailed recording and should be consulted for additional information including the type of effigy and a sketch map of the feature.

Site CHF-SN0053 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The site lies approximately [redacted] outside of the Project Corridor and [redacted] from the Route centerline with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

CHF-SN0054

The site lies on an [redacted] overlooking the [redacted], is approximately [redacted], and the [redacted] is approximately [redacted] (Figure 120 in Appendix A and Figure 160 in Appendix B).

The site is a single cluster of two overlapping stone features, a stone circle and a crescent. The SWO THPO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information including detailed maps of the stone features.

Site CHF-SN0054 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies along the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The Project Corridor lies [redacted] to the east, with the Route centerline [redacted] to the [redacted], and the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

CHF-SN0055

The site is on a [redacted] of the [redacted]. The site is separated from other sites in the area by drainages and significant differences in the landscape (Figure 121 in Appendix A and Figure 162 in Appendix B).

The site consists of a single cairn. The SWO TCS staff mapped the feature and should be consulted for additional information about the site.

Site CHF-SN0055 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The site lies approximately [redacted] outside of the Project Corridor while the Route centerline lies approximately [redacted] to the [redacted]t, with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away. Because the site lies [redacted], future travel within the Project Corridor should avoid the site area. The SWO TCSs did not express concerns [redacted]. A plan should be put in place to prevent future disturbance of the resource in cases of maintenance or emergency that might require vehicles driving the Project Corridor.

CHF-SN0056

Site CHF-SN0056 is on a [redacted], on a [redacted] of the [redacted] (Figure 122 in Appendix A and Figure 162 in Appendix B). The site lies on top of a roughly [redacted] with well entrenched drainages on either side.

The site consists of a stone circle and a cairn. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-SN0056 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The site lies approximately [redacted] outside of the Project Corridor while the route centerline lies [redacted] to the [redacted] with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

CHF-SN0057

Site CHF-SN0057 is on a [redacted] overlooking [redacted] valley from the [redacted] (Figure 123 in Appendix A and Figure 163 in Appendix B). The site is separated from other sites in the area by large drainages to the south and northeast.

The site consists of a single stone circle. The SWO TCS staff mapped the feature and should be consulted for additional information about the site.

Site CHF-SN0057 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The edge of the Project Corridor lies [redacted] to the [redacted], the Route centerline lies approximately [redacted] to the [redacted] with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over 198' away.

This site lies less than 200' from a proposed structure location, and therefore Juniper recommends avoidance and monitoring during construction.

CHF-SN0058

Site CHF-SN0058 lies on a [redacted] of the [redacted] overlooking the [redacted] to the [redacted] (Figure 124 in Appendix A and Figure 161 in Appendix B). The site is separated from other sites in the area by large drainages to the north and south of the landform.

The site consists of 22 clusters of overlapping stone features. Specific feature types include stone circles, cairns, crescents, alignments, and one effigy. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-SN0058 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The site lies approximately [redacted]' outside of the Project Corridor while the Route centerline lies [redacted] to the [redacted] with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

This site lies less than 200' from a proposed structure location, and therefore Juniper recommends monitoring during construction.

CHF-SN0059

Site CHF-SN0059 lies in a [redacted] overlooking the [redacted] from the [redacted] (Figure 125 in Appendix A and Figure 161 in Appendix B). The site is

separated from other sites in the area by deep drainages to the north and a section line road to the south.

The site consists of 24 clusters of stone features. Specific feature types include stone circles, cairns, crescents, alignments, and a central effigy. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-SN0059 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The site lies approximately [redacted] outside of the Project Corridor while the Route centerline of the transmission line lies approximately [redacted] to the [redacted] along with the nearest proposed transmission structure. This site lies less than 200' from a proposed structure location, and therefore Juniper recommends monitoring during construction.

CHF-SN0060

Site CHF-SN0060 covers a [redacted] that has been cut by the development of a field [redacted] leading from the top to the landforms [redacted] to the [redacted] (Figure 126 in Appendix A and Figure 162 in Appendix B). The [redacted] may have followed an existing break within the landform, but the [redacted], where as the other in the area drainages tend to meander more. A section fence and agricultural field from the [redacted] of the site. A large drainage runs along the [redacted] of the landform forming the [redacted] of the site.

The site consists of 12 clusters of overlapping stone features. Specific feature types in each of the clusters include stone circles, cairns, crescents, alignments, and effigies. A linear pile of stone (Feature 8) lies in the southeastern portion of the site and may have been the precursor for field stockdam, but the construction was halted and never finished. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-SN0060 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The site lies approximately [redacted] outside of the Project Corridor while the Route centerline lies [redacted] to the [redacted] with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

CHF-SN0061

Site CHF-SN0061 is on a [redacted] in the uplands along the [redacted] of the [redacted] (Figure 127 in Appendix A and Figure 162 in Appendix B). The site lies on [redacted] with drainages to the north, south, and east that separate the site from others in the area. The site is separated from other sites in the area by drainages and significant differences in the landscape.

The site consists of nine clusters of overlapping stone features. Specific feature types include stone circles, cairns, crescents, and alignments. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-SN0061 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the eastern half of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The site lies approximately [redacted] outside of the Project Corridor while the Route centerline lies [redacted] to the [redacted] with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

This site lies less than 200' from a proposed structure location, and therefore Juniper recommends monitoring during construction.

CHF-SN0062

Site CHF-SN0062 is in a [redacted] on a [redacted] overlooking the [redacted] to the [redacted] (Figure 128 in Appendix A and Figure 162 in Appendix B). A section line road runs to the [redacted] the site and a large wide drainage lies to [redacted] of the site, separating it from other sites in the area.

The site consists of 12 clusters of overlapping stone features. Specific feature types include stone circles, cairns, crescents, and alignments. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-SN0062 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The site lies approximately [redacted] outside of the Project Corridor while the Route centerline lies [redacted] to the [redacted] with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

CHF-SN0063

Site CHF-SN0063 is in an [redacted] on a [redacted] at the end of the [redacted] on the [redacted] overlooking the [redacted] from the [redacted] (Figure 129 in Appendix A and Figure 162 in Appendix B). A drainage to the north separates the site from other sites in the area.

The site consists of three clusters of overlapping stone features. Specific feature types include stone circles, cairns, and crescents. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-SN0063 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The site lies approximately [redacted] outside of the Project Corridor while the Route centerline of t lies [redacted] to the [redacted] with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

CHF-SN0064

Site CHF-SN0064 is on a [redacted] on the [redacted] of the [redacted] (Figure 130 in Appendix A and Figure 161 in Appendix B). The site is separated from other sites in the area by drainages to the north and south.

The site consists of a cluster of overlapping stone circles. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-SN0064 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The site lies approximately [redacted] outside of the Project Corridor while the Route centerline of the transmission line lies [redacted] to the [redacted] with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

CHF-SN0065

Site CHF-SN0065 lies on the [redacted] and [redacted] the [redacted] overlooking [redacted] to the [redacted] (Figure 131 in Appendix A and Figure 161 in Appendix B). The [redacted] of the site is a large deep drainage with a shallower drainage on the [redacted] of the site. These drainages separate the site from others to the north and south.

The site consists of 14 clusters of overlapping stone features. Specific feature types include stone circles, cairns, crescents, and alignments. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-SN0065 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The site lies approximately [redacted] outside of the Project Corridor while the Route centerline of the transmission line lies [redacted] to the [redacted] with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

CHF-SN0066

Site CHF-SN0066 lies in a [redacted] on a [redacted] on the [redacted] overlooking the [redacted] from the [redacted]. The site is bounded by drainages to the [redacted] of the site separating it from Site CHF-SN0046 to the [redacted] (Figure 132 in Appendix A and Figure 161 in Appendix B).

The site consists of three clusters of overlapping stone features. Specific feature types include stone circles, crescents, and alignments. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-SN0066 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The site lies approximately [redacted] outside of the Project Corridor while the Route centerline lies [redacted] to the [redacted] with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

CHF-SN0067

Site CHF-SN0067 lies in a [redacted] on the [redacted] and [redacted] of the [redacted] on the [redacted] of [redacted]. The site is separated from Site CHF-SN0068 to the [redacted] by a large open drainage (Figure 133 in Appendix A and Figure 162 in Appendix B).

The site consists of three clusters of overlapping stone features. Specific feature types include stone circles, cairns, and crescents. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-SN0067 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The site lies approximately [redacted] outside of the Project Corridor while the Route centerline lies [redacted] to the [redacted] with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

This site lies less than 200' from a proposed structure location, and therefore Juniper recommends monitoring during construction.

CHF-SN0068

Site CHF-SN0068 lies in a [redacted] on the [redacted] and [redacted] on the [redacted] of [redacted]. The site is separated from Site CHF-SN0067 to the north by a large open drainage (Figure 134 in Appendix A and Figure 162 in Appendix B).

The site consists of two clusters of overlapping stone features. Specific feature types include stone circles, cairns, and alignments. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-SN0068 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The site lies approximately [redacted] outside of the Project Corridor while the Route centerline lies [redacted] to the [redacted] with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

CHF-SN0069

Site CHF-SN0069 lies in a [redacted] on a [redacted] on the [redacted] overlooking a [redacted] (Figure 135 in Appendix A and Figure 163 in Appendix B). Steep drainages on either side of the ridge separate this site from others in the area.

The site consists of two clusters of overlapping stone features. Specific feature types include stone circles and cairns. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-SN0069 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The site lies approximately [redacted] outside of the Project Corridor while the Route centerline lies [redacted] to the [redacted] with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

CHF-SN0070

Site CHF-SN0070 lies in a [redacted] on a [redacted] on the [redacted] overlooking a [redacted] (Figure 136 in Appendix A and Figure

163 in Appendix B). Steep drainages on either side of the ridge separate this site from others in the area.

The site consists of three clusters of overlapping stone features. Specific feature types include stone circles and cairns. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-SN0070 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The site lies approximately [redacted] outside of the Project Corridor while the Route centerline lies [redacted] to the [redacted] with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

CHF-SN0071

The site is on the edge of an [redacted] of [redacted] (Figure 137 in Appendix A and Figure 163 in Appendix B). The site is separated from other sites in the area by drainages and significant differences in the landscape.

The site consists of three clusters of overlapping stone features. The stone features include stone circles, cairns, and crescents. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-SN0071 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The Route centerline and the Project Corridor overlap the site, with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

Because the [redacted] of the site, future travel within the Project Corridor should be taken into account to avoid impacting the site. The SWO TCSs did not express concerns [redacted].

CHF-SN0072

This site lies on a [redacted] with [redacted], in a [redacted] located in the [redacted] that [redacted] (Figure 138 in Appendix A and Figure 163 in Appendix B). The site is separated from other sites in the area by [redacted] and significant differences in the landscape.

The site consists of a stone circle and a cairn mapped by the SWO TCS staff who should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-SN0072 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The site lies approximately [redacted] outside of the Project Corridor while the Route centerline lies approximately [redacted] to the [redacted], with the nearest proposed transmission structure lies [redacted] away.

This site lies less than 200' from a proposed structure location, and therefore Juniper recommends monitoring during construction.

CHF-SN0073

The site is on a [redacted] (Figure 139 in Appendix A and Figure 163 in Appendix B). The [redacted] is usually gentle with typical rolling upland break and the uplands are flat and low, with small wetlands and sloughs. This site is separated from other sites in the area, Sites CHF-SN0072 and CHF-SN0038 by drainages and significant differences in the elevations landscape. Each of these sites while on the same landform occupy different features of the landform each one is on a [redacted].

The site consists of a single stone circle with additional features around it. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the site.

Site CHF-SN0073 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The Route centerline lies approximately [redacted] to the [redacted] and within the Project Corridor, with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

This site lies less than 200' from a proposed structure location, and therefore Juniper recommends avoidance and monitoring during construction. Because the structure location is less than 100' from the site, the SWO THPO recommends fencing to protect the site from accidental intrusion during construction if the Project cannot adjust to avoid the site by 100'.

CHF-SN0074

The site is on a [redacted] (Figure 140 in Appendix A and Figure 163 in Appendix B). The site is separated from other sites in the area by drainages and significant differences in the landscape.

The site consists of a single cluster of overlapping stone features, specifically stone circles, cairns, and crescents. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-SN0074 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The Route centerline spans the site, with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

Because the [redacted] of the site, future travel within the Project Corridor should be taken into account to avoid impacting the site. The SWO TCSs did not express concerns [redacted].

CHF-SN0075

This site lies in a [redacted] overlooking [redacted] to the [redacted] (Figure 141 in Appendix A and Figure 162 in Appendix B). The site lies on [redacted] on

either side of a wide-open [redacted]. The two cairns were originally recorded as separate sites but were combined into a single site as they lie within [redacted] of each other.

The southern of the two cairns consists of a large cairn ~2m in diameter with 6 small boulders placed around it four of which lie at cardinal directions. The northern cairn is smaller ~1m in diameter composed of seven stones with earth mounded up around the base of the cairn. The SWO TCS staff mapped both of the features and should be consulted for detailed information about the site.

Site CHF-SN0075 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The Route Centerline lies [redacted] to the [redacted] of the site and the site lies within the easement corridor, with the nearest structure lying ~ [redacted] away. Because the [redacted] a portion of the site, future travel within the Project Corridor should avoid the site area. The SWO TCSs did not express concerns [redacted]. A plan should be put in place to prevent future disturbance of the resource in cases of maintenance or emergency that might require vehicles driving within the Project Corridor.

CHF-SN0076

Site CHF-SN0076 lies in a [redacted], overlooking the [redacted] (Figure 142 in Appendix A and Figure 162 in Appendix B). The site is separated from other sites in the area by drainages and significant differences in the landscape.

The site consists of two clusters of overlapping stone features. One of the clusters is a series of stone alignments, and the other is a crescent with an undefined feature. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features. Site CHF-SN0076 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The site lies approximately [redacted] outside of the Project Corridor while the Route centerline lies [redacted] to the [redacted] with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

CHF-SN0077

Site CHF-SN0077 is on a [redacted] overlooking the [redacted] from the [redacted] (Figure 143 in Appendix A and Figure 161 in Appendix B). [redacted] terrain is usually gentle with typical rolling upland breaks. The site is separated from other sites in the area by larger drainages (approximately 20' elevation change) to the north. Site CHF-SN0077 was originally recorded as two sites, a grouping of 12 clusters of overlapping features in the northern portion of the site and a smaller grouping of four clusters of overlapping features in the southern portion of the site. The northern and southern portions of the site are separated by a shallow open drainage.

The site consists of 16 clusters of overlapping stone features. Each cluster is composed of two or more stone features including stone circles, cairns, crescents, and other stone alignments.

The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-SN0077 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The site lies approximately [redacted] outside of the Project Corridor while the Route centerline lies [redacted] to the [redacted] with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

CHF-SN0078

Site CHF-SN0078 lies in a [redacted] of the [redacted] overlooking the [redacted] to the [redacted]. The site is separated from other sites in the area by two large drainages to the [redacted] (Figure 144 in Appendix A and Figure 161 in Appendix B). This site was originally recorded as two separate sites with a drainage between them but the sites were less than [redacted] apart. The [redacted] is comprised of a grouping of five clusters of overlapping stone features, the grouping on the [redacted] of the drainage is comprised of 11 clusters of stone features.

The site consists of 20 clusters of stone features. Specific feature types include stone circles, double coursed stone circles, directional markers, cairns, crescents, and alignments tied into the glacial erratics partially buried within the landform. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-SN0078 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies just outside of but is easily visible from the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The site lies approximately [redacted] outside of the Project Corridor while the Route centerline of the transmission line lies approximately [redacted] to the southwest with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying [redacted] away.

CHF-SN0138

The site is located within a [redacted] of relatively flat terrain just over [redacted] of the [redacted] (Figure 64 in Appendix A and Figure 160 in Appendix B). The site is a pile of stones collected from the surrounding agricultural field that may be covering a Precontact stone feature. The setting is typical of where stone feature sites have been recorded in the past, and stone feature sites have been recorded in the area to the north and east of this location. This field pile was recorded with the SHSND as a precaution.

Site CHF-SN0138 is *unevaluated* for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The site lies approximately [redacted] to

the [redacted] of the Project Corridor while the Route centerline lies [redacted] to the [redacted] with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

CHF-SN0139

The site is located adjacent to a [redacted] the [redacted] (Figure 146 in Appendix A and Figure 162: The location of the proposed undertaking (Map 15), newly recorded cultural resources depicted on the USGS 7.5' [redacted] (1975), [redacted] (1951), [redacted] (1975), and [redacted] (1975) quadrangle maps. in Appendix B). The site is a pile of stones collected from the surrounding agricultural field that may be covering a Precontact stone feature. The setting is typical of where stone feature sites have been recorded in the past, and stone feature sites have been recorded in the area to the north and east of this location. This field pile was recorded with the SHSND as a precaution.

Site CHF-SN0139 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the [redacted] of the Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The Route centerline lies [redacted] to the [redacted] and the site overlaps the Project Corridor, with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away. Because the [redacted] a portion of the site, future travel within the Project Corridor should be taken into account to avoid impacting the site. The SWO TCSs did not express concerns [redacted].

This site lies less than 200' from a proposed structure location, and therefore Juniper recommends monitoring during construction. Because the Route centerline passes closely over a portion of the site, future travel within the Project Corridor should be taken into account to avoid impacting the site. The SWO TCSs have not expressed concerns with power lines [redacted].

SUMMARY AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

HDR contracted Juniper to conduct a Class III Inventory for the proposed JETx 345kV Transmission Line, a transmission line that will connect existing utility facilities in Jamestown and Ellendale, North Dakota. The proposed Project falls under the jurisdiction of the PSC. The proponents plan to submit a Consolidated Application for a Certificate of Corridor Compatibility and Route Permit for the construction of the transmission line.

The Class I Literature Review and Cultural Sensitivity Study examined the Study Area for previous inventories, previously recorded cultural resources, and LiDAR anomalies to identify which portions of the 91-mile-long Project Corridor to inventory for cultural resources (HDR 2024).

The Class III pedestrian inventory took place between May and October 2024. During the inventory, archaeologists reviewed 41.5 miles, or 2,505 acres, of the Inventory Corridor. The inventory covered a 500' wide Inventory Corridor centered on the proposed Route centerline. Field personnel from Juniper, HDR, and the SWO THPO worked together to identify and record cultural resources.

Due to lack of landowner permission, Juniper was denied access to some locations, including three of the 37 desktop-identified LiDAR anomalies, one farmstead, and 4.7 miles of additional corridor. It is recommended that once land access is granted, pedestrian inventory in these areas should occur and a supplemental report be submitted. Juniper was also denied access to one previously recorded site, 32SN130, which had been recommended ***eligible*** for the NRHP, which abuts the corridor but will not be impacted by the Project. Therefore, Juniper has not prepared a site update for 32SN130.

The SWO TCSs provided perspective and interpretation of the cultural resources identified in the field and took the lead on recording the stone feature sites. Throughout the inventory, Juniper and HDR worked closely with the SWO THPO TCS Staff to include them in the day-to-day decisions on how sites were defined and recorded, and also how they are presented in this document.

Together, the archaeologists and TCSs investigated 34 LiDAR anomalies, recorded 93 new cultural resources within the Inventory Corridor, seven new cultural resources within 50’ of the Inventory Corridor, and updated the information for 12 previously recorded cultural resources. HDR and Juniper also completed an updated literature review in February of 2025 to identify whether additional sites have been reported since the Project’s original Class I Literature Review completed in February of 2023. One newly recorded cultural resource was identified during this review and has been discussed in this report. This report discusses a total of 113 newly identified and previously recorded cultural resources.

Of the total 113 cultural resources discussed in this report, four were recorded in Dickey County, 19 of the resources were recorded in LaMoure County, and 90 resources were recorded in Stutsman County.

Juniper, HDR, and the SWO THPO have recommended that ground disturbance related to the construction of the transmission line structures avoid the following cultural resource types by

100'. In the event a transmission structure is proposed to be located within 100' of one of the following cultural resource types, fencing should be installed at a minimum of 25' from the site boundary (specific sites recommended for avoidance and fencing outlined in Table 6 and Table 7). If fencing needs to be installed closer than 25' to a cultural resource, SHSND and SWO will be consulted. Installation of fencing should be monitored by an archaeologist and/or a representative from SWO THPO, depending on the type of resources and the preference of the SWO THPO. Fencing will be maintained during active construction, but, per recommendation of the SWO THPO, may be taken down between active construction periods to avoid bringing unnecessary attention to the cultural resources. Resources to fence when within 100' of a transmission structure include

- cultural resources that have been unevaluated for North Dakota State Historic Sites Registry (NDSHSR) significance,
- cultural resources that have been evaluated and recommended as significant for the NDSHSR, and/or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Juniper, HDR, and the SWO THPO recommend that construction activities including access paths to and from and related to the future access to the new transmission structures avoid the recommended significant and/or unevaluated newly and previously recorded cultural resources by 100'. If these situations require avoidance of less than 100' fencing should be installed along the site boundary. In addition, Juniper, HDR, and the SWO THPO recommend that a qualified archaeologist and/or a representative from SWO THPO be present to monitor initial ground disturbance activities related to construction and developments in high probability areas including:

- within 200' of the following resource types (specific sites outlined in Table 6 and Table 7):
    - cultural resources that have been unevaluated for North Dakota State Historic Sites Registry (NDSHSR) significance,
    - cultural resources that have been evaluated and recommended as significant for the NDSHSR, and/or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)

This report specifies monitoring in instances where transmission structures are currently known to be proposed within 200' of significant or unevaluated cultural resources; if transmission structure placements are adjusted to be within 200' of a site or sites not specified in this report, and the site(s) are unevaluated or found to be significant for the NDSHSR, then monitoring within 200' of those sites during ground disturbing activities is also recommended; likewise, fencing recommendations should also be updated. Changes in Project plans and associated recommendations regarding avoidance, monitoring, and fencing, if needed, will be documented in a supplemental memo and submitted to SHSND and SWO for review and supplemental consultation.

A Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan should be prepared prior to initiation of monitoring activities. An Unanticipated Discoveries Plan has already been prepared for the Project.

Access paths within the Project Corridor for construction, line stringing, and maintenance along the transmission line are still in development. Once these access paths are developed, a supplemental memo including an updated Class I and avoidance, monitoring, and fencing

recommendations will be prepared and submitted to SHSND and SWO for review and supplemental consultation. OTP and Montana-Dakota plan to utilize the same access paths identified for construction for post-construction activities, such as ongoing maintenance.

It is our understanding that OTP and Montana-Dakota intend to develop the transmission line and the placement of approximately 495 transmission structures to avoid the newly recorded cultural resources. Temporary ground disturbance around each of the new structures during construction is anticipated to extend approximately 150' x 200', or approximately 0.69 acres, at each structure. In areas closer to cultural resources, ground disturbance will be minimized or adjusted to avoid impacting the site. Sites closer than 100' will be fenced and fencing will be placed a minimum of 25' from the cultural resource boundary. If fencing needs to be installed closer than 25' to a cultural resource, then supplemental consultation with SHSND and SWO will be completed. Construction matting will not be used within cultural resource boundaries.

In 39 cases, new structures will be placed within 200' of a site. In these cases, Juniper and the SWO THPO have recommended monitoring within a 200' buffer of the site. In 11 cases, the structures will avoid the sites by less than 100'. In six of these instances, the sites have been evaluated and recommended as ***not significant*** for the NDSHSR and/or ***Not Eligible*** for the NRHP, and no further cultural resources work is recommended. For five of these sites within 100' of proposed transmission structures, Juniper and SWO have recommended that the closest cultural resource be fenced off to prevent accidental intrusion into the site area, and that a qualified archaeologist and a representative from SWO THPO be present to monitor initial ground disturbance activities within 200' of the site.

Fifty-seven resources lie within the 150' Project Corridor, 25 of which are located within 10' of the Route centerline and are likely to be spanned by the transmission wires. The SWO TCSs did not express concerns with spanning, however, these 57 resources should be addressed in future maintenance plans so that they are not disturbed if vehicles must travel the Project Corridor. Maintenance plans should include the avoidance of sites located within the Project Corridor as much as feasible.

It is our understanding that OTP and Montana-Dakota intend to follow these management recommendations pending approval, concurrence, or modification by the agencies involved.

Of the 113 cultural resources in the Inventory Corridor reviewed for this Project, two previously recorded cultural resources remain recommended as ***significant***: 32SN716 (the Northern Pacific Railroad) and 32SN130, the cultural material scatter which lies adjacent to the corridor. Neither will be impacted by the Project. Fifteen are recommended as ***not significant,*** and 92 remain ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR. Table 6 presents a summary of the recorded cultural resources, individual management recommendations for each resource, their relationship to the proposed development, as well as the location of discussion of each in the document.

Provided the management recommendations for the 93 newly recorded sites within the Inventory Corridor, the seven newly recorded sites within 50' of the Inventory Corridor, and the 12 previously recorded cultural resources within the Inventory Corridor are implemented, Juniper, SWO THPO, and HDR recommend a finding of ***No Significant Effect*** for the proposed undertaking as described in this document.

Table 6: Management Recommendations for Cultural Resources within Inventory Corridor										
SITS#/ CHS#	**New or Updated Site**	**Site Type**	**Description**	**Significance**	**Management Recommendation**	**County**	**Within Inventory Corridor**	**Within Project Corridor**	**Feet to Centerline (ft)**	**Feet to nearest structure (ft)**
32DI540	New Site	Archaeological	Cultural Material Scatter	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Dickey	Yes	Yes	31	124
32DI542	Site Update	Historical Archaeological	Stephenson Halfway House - Foundation, depression	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Dickey	Yes	No	148	450
32DI543	New Site	Architectural	Farmstead	Not Significant for NDSHSR	Avoidance and/or Monitoring Not Recommended	Dickey	Yes	Yes	6	237
32LM130	Site Update	Archaeological	Historical Trail	Not Significant for NDSHSR	Avoidance and/or Monitoring Not Recommended	LaMoure	Yes	Yes	0	0
32LM423/ CHF-LM0010	New Site	Historical Archaeological/ Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Feature and Historical Dump	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	LaMoure	Yes	Yes	0	239
32LM424	New Site	Architectural/ Historical Archaeological	Historical - Silo/Dump, Foundation	Not Significant for NDSHSR	Avoidance and/or Monitoring Not Recommended	LaMoure	Yes	Yes	0	0
32LMx16	Existing Site Lead, not Updated	Historical Archaeological	Post Office	Project will not significantly affect potential significance for NDSHSR	Avoidance and/or Monitoring Not Recommended	LaMoure	Yes	Yes	10	13
32LMx201	New Site	Archaeological	Prehistoric Isolated Find	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	LaMoure	Yes	Yes	71	260
32LMx202	New Site	Archaeological	Prehistoric Isolated Find	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	LaMoure	Yes	Yes	212	500

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32LMx203	New Site	Archaeological	Prehistoric Isolated Find	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	LaMoure	Yes	Yes	34	350
32LMx204	New Site	Archaeological	Prehistoric Isolated Find	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	LaMoure	Yes	Yes	136	300
32LMx205	New Site	Architectural	Farmstead	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	LaMoure	Yes	No	128	191
32SN60	Site Update	Historical Archaeological	Railroad segment	This segment considered non-contributing to overall site's significance for the NDSHSR	Avoidance and/or Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	58	58
32SN130	Site Update	Archaeological	Prehistoric Cultural Material Scatter	Eligible for NRHP	Monitoring within 200' during initial ground disturbing activities within vicinity of structures 74C and 74D	Stutsman	Yes	No	246	250
32SN132/ CHF-SN0027	New Site	Archaeological/ Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	0	123
32SN171	Site Update	Architectural	Railroad bridge	Not Eligible for NRHP; Not Significant for NDSHSR	Avoidance and/or Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	14	26
32SN314	Site Update	Historical Archaeological	Old Red Trail segment	Not Eligible for NRHP; Not Significant for NDSHSR	Avoidance and/or Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	0	56
32SN716	Site Update	Historical Archaeological	Railroad segment	Eligible for NRHP and Significant for NDSHSR	Avoidance and/or Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	134	405

Table 6: Management Recommendations for Cultural Resources within Inventory Corridor										
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32SN857	Recorded	Architectural	Bridge	Not Eligible for NRHP; Not Significant for NDSHSR	Avoidance and/or Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	70	133
32SN863	New Site	Historical Archaeological	Depressions	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring of ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	No	94	158
32SN864	New Site	Historical Archaeological	Depression and Foundation	Not Eligible for NRHP; Not Significant for NDSHSR	Avoidance and/or Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	200	250
32SN865	New Site	Historical Archaeological	Depression, Foundation	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	78	480
32SN866	New Site	Architectural/ Historical Archaeological	Farmstead	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	0	195
32SNx279	Site Update	Archaeological	Historical Isolated Find	Not Eligible for NRHP; Not Significant for NDSHSR	Avoidance and/or Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	55	120
32SNx280	Site Update	Archaeological	Prehistoric Isolated Find	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	89	201
32SNx281	Site Update	Archaeological	Historical Isolated Find	Not Eligible for NRHP; Not Significant for NDSHSR	Avoidance and/or Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	146	190
32SNx307	New Site	Historical Archaeological	Farmstead	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	178	178

Table 6: Management Recommendations for Cultural Resources within Inventory Corridor										
SITS#/ CHS#	**New or Updated Site**	**Site Type**	**Description**	**Significance**	**Management Recommendation**	**County**	**Within Inventory Corridor**	**Within Project Corridor**	**Feet to Centerline (ft)**	**Feet to nearest structure (ft)**
32SNx310	New Site	Architectural/	Modern Earthlodge Built by Boy Scouts	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	13	160
CHF-DI0137	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Circular Depression and Spoils Pile	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Dickey	Yes	No	128	348
CHF-LM0001	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	LaMoure	Yes	Yes	36	106
CHF-LM0002	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	LaMoure	Yes	Yes	2.5	116
CHF-LM0003	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	LaMoure	No	No	286	387
CHF-LM0004	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	LaMoure	Yes	No	106	312
CHF-LM0005	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	LaMoure	Yes	Yes	0	407
CHF-LM0006	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	LaMoure	Yes	No	126	428
CHF-LM0007	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	LaMoure	Yes	No	106	270
CHF-LM0008	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	LaMoure	Yes	Yes	0	304

Table 6: Management Recommendations for Cultural Resources within Inventory Corridor										
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CHF-LM0009	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	LaMoure	Yes	Yes	0	182
CHF-LM0011	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Possible mound	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	LaMoure	Yes	Yes	36	402
CHF-LM0012	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Field Pile Overlying Potential Cultural Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100'Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	LaMoure	Yes	Yes	59	475
CHF-SN0008	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	206	380
CHF-SN0009	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	31	302
CHF-SN0010	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	19	116
CHF-SN0011	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	0	448
CHF-SN0012	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	0	126
CHF-SN0013	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	No	No	252	399
CHF-SN0014	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	186	320

Table 6: Management Recommendations for Cultural Resources within Inventory Corridor										
SITS#/ CHS#	**New or Updated Site**	**Site Type**	**Description**	**Significance**	**Management Recommendation**	**County**	**Within Inventory Corridor**	**Within Project Corridor**	**Feet to Centerline (ft)**	**Feet to nearest structure (ft)**
CHF-SN0015	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	0	126
CHF-SN0016	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	0	365
CHF-SN0017	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	179	403
CHF-SN0018	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	158	286
CHF-SN0019	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	112	247
CHF-SN0020	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	3	225
CHF-SN0021	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	103	202
CHF-SN0022	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	No	No	293	338
CHF-SN0023	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	19	496
CHF-SN0024	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	172	393

Table 6: Management Recommendations for Cultural Resources within Inventory Corridor										
SITS#/ CHS#	**New or Updated Site**	**Site Type**	**Description**	**Significance**	**Management Recommendation**	**County**	**Within Inventory Corridor**	**Within Project Corridor**	**Feet to Centerline (ft)**	**Feet to nearest structure (ft)**
CHF-SN0025	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	No	96	167
CHF-SN0026	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	No	No	277	422
CHF-SN0028	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	26	249
CHF-SN0029	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	126	257
CHF-SN0030	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	95	343
CHF-SN0031	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	24	189
CHF-SN0032	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	41	148
CHF-SN0033	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	0	104
CHF-SN0034	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	0	160

Table 6: Management Recommendations for Cultural Resources within Inventory Corridor										
SITS#/ CHS#	**New or Updated Site**	**Site Type**	**Description**	**Significance**	**Management Recommendation**	**County**	**Within Inventory Corridor**	**Within Project Corridor**	**Feet to Centerline (ft)**	**Feet to nearest structure (ft)**
CHF-SN0035	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	42	136
CHF-SN0036	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	101	302
CHF-SN0037	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	0	107
CHF-SN0038	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	70	114
CHF-SN0039	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100’ Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	68	276
CHF-SN0040	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	73	416
CHF-SN0041	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	36.5	110
CHF-SN0042	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	0	198
CHF-SN0043	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	0	143

Table 6: Management Recommendations for Cultural Resources within Inventory Corridor										
SITS#/ CHS#	**New or Updated Site**	**Site Type**	**Description**	**Significance**	**Management Recommendation**	**County**	**Within Inventory Corridor**	**Within Project Corridor**	**Feet to Centerline (ft)**	**Feet to nearest structure (ft)**
CHF-SN0044	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	69	205
CHF-SN0045	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	No	89	105
CHF-SN0046	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	No	91	105
CHF-SN0047	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	19	121
CHF-SN0048	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	47	394
CHF-SN0049	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer with Fencing; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	18	95
CHF-SN0050	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer with Fencing; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	18	99
CHF-SN0051	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer with Fencing; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	67	80

Table 6: Management Recommendations for Cultural Resources within Inventory Corridor										
SITS#/ CHS#	New or Updated Site	Site Type	Description	Significance	Management Recommendation	County	Within Inventory Corridor	Within Project Corridor	Feet to Centerline (ft)	Feet to nearest structure (ft)
CHF-SN0052	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	No	287	308
CHF-SN0053	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	No	No	287	308
CHF-SN0054	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	251	532
CHF-SN0055	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	156	306
CHF-SN0056	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	182	322
CHF-SN0057	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	No	193	198
CHF-SN0058	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	No	136	139
CHF-SN0059	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	No	175	175
CHF-SN0060	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	156	410
CHF-SN0061	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	No	133	157

Table 6: Management Recommendations for Cultural Resources within Inventory Corridor										
SITS#/ CHS#	New or Updated Site	Site Type	Description	Significance	Management Recommendation	County	Within Inventory Corridor	Within Project Corridor	Feet to Centerline (ft)	Feet to nearest structure (ft)
CHF-SN0062	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	176	211
CHF-SN0063	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	No	No	254	457
CHF-SN0064	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	210	235
CHF-SN0065	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	157	236
CHF-SN0066	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	221	221
CHF-SN0067	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Archaeological - Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	No	156	156
CHF-SN0068	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Archaeological - Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	134	345
CHF-SN0069	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	145	337
CHF-SN0070	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	130	220
CHF-SN0071	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	0	247

Table 6: Management Recommendations for Cultural Resources within Inventory Corridor										
SITS#/ CHS#	**New or Updated Site**	**Site Type**	**Description**	**Significance**	**Management Recommendation**	**County**	**Within Inventory Corridor**	**Within Project Corridor**	**Feet to Centerline (ft)**	**Feet to nearest structure (ft)**
CHF-SN0072	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	No	120	120
CHF-SN0073	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer with Fencing; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	56	95
CHF-SN0074	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	0	301
CHF-SN0075	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	20	273
CHF-SN0076	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	164	211
CHF-SN0077	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	240	240
CHF-SN0078	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	No	No	245	245
CHF-SN0138	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Field Pile Overlying Potential Cultural Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100’ Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	130	400
CHF-SN0139	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Field Pile Overlying Potential Cultural Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100’ Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200’	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	10	175

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ADDITIONAL TABLE

Table 7: Management Recommendations for Unevaluated or NDSHSR/NRHP Eligible Cultural Resources Within 200' of a Structure				
SITS/CHF #	**Within Project Corridor**	**Distance from Nearest Structure**	**Fencing (within 100' of a proposed transmission structure)**	**Monitoring (within 200' of a proposed transmission structure)**
32DI540	Yes	124'	No	YES
32SN130	No	250' On the opposite side of the railroad berm	No	YES
32SN132/CHF-SN0027	Yes	123'	No	YES
32SN863	No	158'	No	YES
32SNx310	Yes	160'	No	YES
CHF-LM0001	Yes	106'	No	YES
CHF-LM0002	Yes	116'	No	YES
CHF-LM0009	Yes	182'	No	YES
CHF-SN0010	Yes	116'	No	YES
CHF-SN0012	Yes	116'	No	YES
CHF-SN0015	Yes	126'	No	YES
CHF-SN0025	No	167'	No	YES
CHF-SN0031	Yes	189'	No	YES
CHF-SN0032	Yes	148'	No	YES
CHF-SN0033	Yes	104'	No	YES
CHF-SN0034	Yes	160'	No	YES
CHF-SN0035	Yes	136'	No	YES
CHF-SN0037	Yes	107'	No	YES
CHF-SN0038	Yes	114'	No	YES
CHF-SN0041	Yes	110'	No	YES
CHF-SN0042	Yes	198'	No	YES
CHF-SN0043	Yes	143'	No	YES
CHF-SN0045	No	105'	No	YES
CHF-SN0046	No	105'	No	YES
CHF-SN0047	Yes	121'	No	YES
CHF-SN0049	Yes	95'	YES	YES
CHF-SN0050	Yes	99'	YES	YES
CHF-SN0051	Yes	80'	YES	YES
CHF-SN0052	No	115'	No	YES
CHF-SN0057	No	198'	No	YES
CHF-SN0058	No	139'	No	YES

Table 7: Management Recommendations for Unevaluated or NDSHSR/NRHP Eligible Cultural Resources Within 200' of a Structure				
SITS/CHF #	Within Project Corridor	Distance from Nearest Structure	Fencing (within 100' of a proposed transmission structure)	Monitoring (within 200' of a proposed transmission structure)
CHF-SN0059	No	175'	No	YES
CHF-SN0061	No	157'	No	YES
CHF-SN0067	No	156'	No	YES
CHF-SN0072	No	120'	No	YES
CHF-SN0073	Yes	95'	YES	YES
CHF-SN0139	Yes	175'	No	YES

Other Commitments

- In areas closer to cultural resources, ground disturbance will be minimized or adjusted to avoid impacting the site.
- If construction activities are within 100' of an unevaluated or an NDSHSR/NRHP Eligible cultural resource, fencing will be installed a minimum of 25' from the boundary of the cultural resource.
- Installation of fencing will be monitored by an archaeologist and/or a representative of the SWO THPO, depending on the type of resource and the preference of the SWO THPO.
- Fencing will be maintained during active construction, but, per recommendation of the SWO THPO, may be taken down between active construction periods to avoid bringing unnecessary attention to the cultural resources.
- Changes in Project plans and associated recommendations regarding avoidance, monitoring, and fencing, if needed, will be documented in a supplemental memo and submitted to SHSND and SWO for review and supplemental consultation.
- Once access paths within the Project Corridor are known, a supplemental memo including an updated Class I and avoidance, monitoring, and fencing recommendations will be prepared and submitted to SHSND and SWO for review and supplemental consultation.
- Access paths identified for construction will also be used for post-construction activities, such as ongoing maintenance.
- Construction matting will not be used within cultural resource boundaries.
- A Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan will be prepared prior to the initiation of monitoring activities. An Unanticipated Discoveries Plan has already been prepared for the Project.

All maps included in the appendices of this report have been removed as confidential privileged information (pages 115 through 222).

APPENDIX A
RESOURCE SPECIFIC MAPS

All maps included in the appendices of this report have been removed as confidential privileged information (pages 224 through 240).

APPENDIX B
PROJECT MAPS

All maps included in the appendices of this report have been removed as confidential privileged information (pages 242 through 258).

APPENDIX C
CLASS I REVIEW
1:24,000 MAPS

Appendix I5:
Class III Volume 2 (Redacted)

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Jamestown to Ellendale (JETx) 345 kV Transmission Line

Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Dickey, LaMoure, and Stutsman Counties, North Dakota – Volume 2

Prepared for:
Otter Tail Power Company and
Montana-Dakota Utilities Company

Prepared by:

HDR Engineering, Inc.

FINAL

July 2025

MANUSCRIPT DATA RECORD FORM

1. Manuscript Number:
2. SHPO Reference #:
3. Author(s): Laura Koski, John Seidl, and Jennifer Bring
4. Title: Jamestown to Ellendale (JETx) 345kV Transmission Line: Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Dickey, LaMoure, and Stutsman Counties, North Dakota - Volume 2
5. Report Date: July 2025
6. Number of Pages: 117
7. Type I, T, E, O: I
8. Acres: 2,452
9. Legal Location(s) with Historic Context Study Unit(s):

County	TWP	R	SEC	SU
Dickey	130	63	15, 22, 27	James River (Unit #7)
Dickey	131	63	2, 11, 14,	James River (Unit #7)
Dickey	132	63	5-6, 16-17, 20-23, 26-28, 35	James River (Unit #7)
LaMoure	133	63	4, 9, 16, 21, 28, 33-34	James River (Unit #7)
LaMoure	134	63	9, 16, 21, 33	James River (Unit #7)
LaMoure	135	63	4-5, 8-9, 17, 20	James River (Unit #7)
LaMoure	136	63	4-5, 8-9, 16-17, 21-22, 27-28, 33	James River (Unit #7)
Stutsman	137	63	3-5, 8-9, 16-17, 28-29, 32-34	James River (Unit #7)
Stutsman	138	63	34	James River (Unit #7)
Stutsman	139	62	6-7	James River (Unit #7)
Stutsman	139	63	1, 11-14, 23, 26, 35	James River (Unit #7)
Stutsman	140	62	7, 18-19, 30-31	James River (Unit #7)
Stutsman	140	63	1, 12, 25, 36	James River (Unit #7)
Stutsman	141	62	30-31	James River (Unit #7)
Stutsman	141	63	13-17, 24-25	James River (Unit #7)

Abstract

HDR Engineering, Inc. (HDR) contracted with Juniper, LLC (Juniper), to conduct a Class III Cultural Resource Inventory during the 2024 field season for the Otter Tail Power Company and Montana-Dakota Utilities Co. proposed Jamestown to Ellendale (JETx) 345-kV Transmission Line in Stutsman, LaMoure, and Dickey Counties, North Dakota (Project). The proposed undertaking consists of the construction of approximately 92 miles of new, 345kV Transmission Line within a 150' wide Project Corridor. Juniper surveyed 40.6 miles of the 92-mile Project Corridor. The width of the survey area was 500’ (250' on either side of the proposed Route centerline) for a total of 2,452 acres surveyed to Class III standards following the State Historical Society of North Dakota guidelines (SHSND 2020). An additional 9.4 miles of Route centerline remains that need to be inventoried to Class III standards, but Juniper was not granted access to inventory 4.7 of those miles by the landowners, and 4.7 miles were added during Project reroutes after completion of the 2024 Class III. Once access is obtained to the remaining 9.4 miles, an addendum or supplemental report will be developed and submitted to the North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office (ND SHPO) for concurrence. This report (Volume 2) addresses the results of the 2024 inventory Juniper has already completed within the reroute areas (hereon referred to as the updated Inventory Corridor) as well as recommendations for the remaining reroute areas that have not yet been inventoried. The results of the remainder of the original and updated Inventory Corridor covered during the 2024 Class III are documented in Volume 1 (Morrison et al. 2025).

The proposed undertaking falls under the jurisdiction of the North Dakota Public Service Commission and the proponents plan to submit a Consolidated Application for a Certificate of Corridor Compatibility and Route Permit for the construction of the transmission line. The proposed facility will connect existing facilities (substations) in Jamestown and Ellendale.

On February 17, 2023, the State Historical Society of North Dakota (SHSND) supplied Juniper with relevant GIS and documentary data covering a study area for the proposed transmission line between Jamestown and Ellendale, North Dakota. Based on Juniper's refinement of the SHSND data, along with a review of historic aerial photographs and available LiDAR imagery/data, HDR completed a cultural resources sensitivity report and submitted it to the ND SHPO for comment in March 2024. The sensitivity report proposed sections of the study area to be Class III inventoried along a preferred route and an alternate route. Those areas met certain criteria, such as (but not limited to) containing unidentified LiDAR anomalies, areas not disturbed by agricultural development, and terraces and floodplains of major drainages. Along with the report, HDR submitted GIS shapefiles of the selected areas to be inventoried via field survey. The ND SHPO responded with two letters on March 28 and April 2, 2024, agreeing to the approach outlined in the cultural sensitivity analysis.

The archaeologists conducted the Class III inventory between May and October 2024. Personnel from Juniper, HDR, and the Sisseton Wahpeton Oyate (SWO) Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) worked together to identify and record new and previously recorded cultural resources. The SWO Traditional Cultural Specialists (TCSs) provided tribal perspective

and interpretation of the cultural resources identified in the field and on the overall proposed Project.

The archaeologists and TCSs identified 93 new cultural resources within, and eight new cultural resources adjacent to, the updated Inventory Corridor. This survey also included attempts to revisit and document updates to 11 previously identified cultural resources within the updated Inventory Corridor during this survey. HDR and Juniper also completed an updated literature review in February of 2025 to identify whether additional sites have been reported since the Project's original Class I Literature Review completed in February of 2023. One newly recorded cultural resource was identified during this review and is discussed in this report. The newly and previously recorded cultural resources include archaeological isolated finds, prehistoric stone features sites (cultural heritage sites), historical archaeological sites, architectural properties, and archaeological site leads. Descriptions, evaluations, and management recommendations for each of the resources are included in this document.

Thirty-three LiDAR anomalies identified in the cultural resources sensitivity report lay within the updated Inventory Corridor and were reviewed during the survey. Six of the 33 LiDAR anomalies were confirmed as cultural resources and are included in the totals above. The Project proponents intend to avoid impacts to the newly and previously recorded cultural resources for the entirety of the Project Corridor.

Provided the management recommendations for the 93 newly recorded cultural resources within the updated Inventory Corridor, the eight cultural resources within 50' of the updated Inventory Corridor, and 11 previously recorded cultural resources within the updated Inventory Corridor are implemented, and because the other previously recorded cultural resources that lie outside the Project Corridor will not be impacted by the construction of the proposed transmission line, HDR recommends a finding of *No Significant Effect* for the proposed undertaking as described in this document.

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List of Tables

I. Introduction

HDR Engineering, Inc. (HDR) contracted with Juniper, LLC, (Juniper) to conduct a Class III Cultural Resource Inventory during the 20204 field season for the Otter Tail Power Company (OTP) and Montana-Dakota Utilities Co. (Montana-Dakota) proposed Jamestown to Ellendale (JETx) 345-kV Transmission Line in Stutsman, LaMoure, and Dickey Counties, North Dakota (Project). The proposed undertaking consists of the construction of approximately 92 miles of new, 345-kV Transmission Line within a 150' wide Project Corridor that will connect existing utility facilities in Jamestown and Ellendale (Figure 1). The full Class III results for the original Inventory Corridor are covered in Volume 1 of this report series (Morrison et al. 2025). This report (Volume 2) addresses the results of the Class III inventory Juniper completed in 2024 that cover portions of the proposed reroute areas (Figure 1). The Project Corridor documented in this Volume 2 report with the proposed reroute areas incorporated is hereon referred to as the updated Project Corridor. The width of the survey area for the Project (referred to as the Inventory Corridor, was 500' (250' on either side of the proposed Route centerline). The Inventory Corridor documented in this Volume 2 report with the proposed reroute areas incorporated is hereon referred to as the updated Inventory Corridor. This report also includes updated measurements from cultural resources to shifted transmission structure locations, recommendations for the remaining reroute areas that have not yet been inventoried, and updated management recommendations for cultural resources within the entire updated Project Corridor.

The Project is expected to require approximately 502 transmission structures with spans ranging from 250' to 1,300' (1,000' average) which will vary depending on geological, environmental, or engineering constraints identified during surveying, permitting, and final engineering designs. Of the approximately 502 structures planned for the overall Project, 225 lie within the areas inventoried by Juniper in 2024. Most of the structures are anticipated to be monopole structures with davit arms. The only specialty structures currently planned will be at the two existing high voltage transmission line crossings. The monopole structures are anticipated to be approximately 120' to 180' tall and will be bolted to concrete drilled pier foundations embedded in the ground. Foundation sizes vary generally from 7' to 14' in diameter and from approximately 25' to 80' in depth. Additional specialty structures such as H-frame or three-pole structures may be used where unique features are encountered along the route, such as at substation tie-ins, but are not currently anticipated. Temporary ground disturbance around each of the new structures is anticipated to be approximately 150' x 200' during construction, or approximately 0.69 acres at each structure. In areas closer to cultural resources, ground disturbance will be minimized to avoid impacting the sites. Access to and from bases will be accomplished using primarily existing access paths and trails that lie within the inventoried corridor.

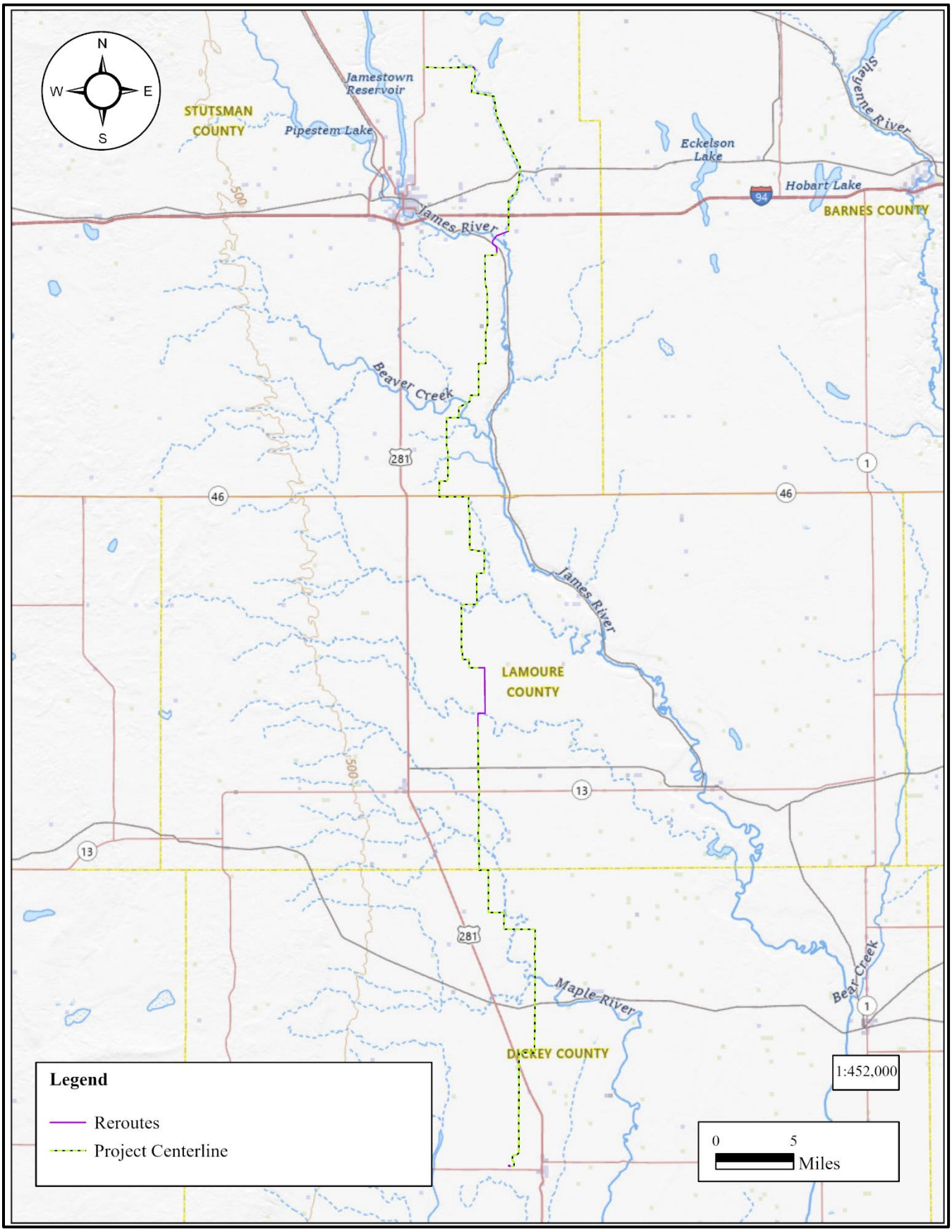

Figure 1: Regional location of the proposed JETx 345kV Transmission Line.

The proposed undertaking falls under the state-level jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission (PSC). The proponents plan to submit a Consolidated Application for a Certificate of Corridor Compatibility and Route Permit (Application) for the construction of the transmission line. A singular route has been selected for the Application (referred to as Route hereon). This report has been prepared to focus on the results of the inventory pertaining to the proposed reroute areas that will be part of the Route being submitted within the Application to the PSC. The results of the inventory completed outside of this Route are being compiled within a separate report. A federal nexus through the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) has been identified for the area of the Project that crosses the James River. USACE, as the lead federal agency, will conduct its own Section 106 review and consultation for the portions of the cultural resource survey area that falls within USACE jurisdictional areas specifically surrounding the James River.

The inventory, which was conducted to State Historical Society of North Dakota Class III standards (SHSND 2020) Field personnel from Juniper, HDR, and the Sisseton Wahpeton Oyate (SWO) Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) worked together to identify and record cultural resources. The SWO Tribal Cultural Specialists (TCSs) provided perspective and interpretation of the cultural resources identified in the field, how the resources were recorded, and the management recommendations at each location. The SWO TCS staff were consulted in an ongoing manner during the fieldwork.

The Class III inventory took place between May and November 2024. During the inventory, archaeologists reviewed 40.6 miles of the 92 miles of updated Project Corridor. Due to lack of landowner permission, 4.7 miles of the proposed updated Project Corridor (selected by HDR and the North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office [ND SHPO]) could not be accessed and were not inventoried. Additionally, three areas of the Project Corridor were rerouted after completion of the 2024 Class III survey, and 4.7 miles of the rerouted areas are located outside of the Inventory Corridor documented in the Volume 1 report (Morrison et al. 2025). Once permission is granted, these 9.4 miles of updated Project Corridor will be inventoried for cultural resources.

The archaeologists and TCSs recorded 101 new cultural resources within the updated Inventory Corridor and updated the information for 10 of the 11 previously recorded cultural resources during this inventory. Discussion of the 33 (previously 37 in the Volume 1 report [Morrison et al. 2025]) LiDAR anomalies, five Historic Farmsteads, and the newly and previously recorded cultural resources is included in the RESULTS and STUTSMAN COUNTY NEWLY RECORDED Cultural Resources

During the Class III survey, Juniper recorded many sites in Stutsman County on the [redacted] adjacent to the [redacted] and its [redacted], including [redacted] and [redacted], as well as their [redacted]. [redacted] and [redacted] are important [redacted] that connect to the [redacted].

Terrain in the broad [redacted] is usually gentle with typical rolling upland breaks. The uplands surrounding the valley are flat and low, with numerous small wetlands, potholes, and sloughs. The [redacted] is relatively narrow and steep, but in some of

its unnamed [redacted], the valley is broad, swampy, and boggy with small depressions and potholes. The [redacted] drainage had running water at the time of inventory.

CHF-SN0106

The site is on a slope on the [redacted] of a [redacted] of the [redacted] (**Figure 2** in **Appendix A** and **Figure 39** and **Figure 40** in **Appendix B**). [redacted] is an important [redacted] that connects to the [redacted]. Terrain in the [redacted] valley is usually gentle with typical rolling upland breaks. The uplands surrounding the valley are flat and low, with numerous small wetlands and sloughs. The site is separated from other sites in the area by drainages and significant differences in the landscape.

The site consists of one stone cairn. The cairn includes 16 stones and is approximately 1.5 m in diameter. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-SN0106 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies in the [redacted] of the updated Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The site lies approximately [redacted] outside of the updated Project Corridor while the Route centerline lies [redacted] to the [redacted] with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

CHF-SN0121

The site is located on the uplands where the valleys of [redacted] and the [redacted] meet (**Figure 3** in **Appendix A** and **Figure 37** in **Appendix B)**. [redacted] is approximately [redacted] to the [redacted]; the [redacted] is approximately [redacted] to the [redacted] and their [redacted] is approximately [redacted] to the [redacted]. The site is located on a side of steep-sided ridge on the uplands overlooking the flat bottomlands of [redacted] further to the [redacted]

The site consists of two clusters of stone features. The stone features include stone circles, alignments, and crescents. The SWO TCS staff mapped the individual features and should be consulted for additional information.

Site CHF-SN0121 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies in the [redacted] half of the updated Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The site lies approximately [redacted] outside of the updated Project Corridor while the Route centerline lies [redacted] to the [redacted] with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying [redacted] away.

CHF-SN0122

The site is located on the uplands where the valleys of [redacted] and the [redacted] meet (**Figure 4** in **Appendix A** and **Figure 37** in **Appendix B**). [redacted] is approximately [redacted] to the [redacted]; the [redacted] is approximately [redacted] to the [redacted] and their [redacted] is approximately [redacted] to the [redacted] The site is located on a steep-sided hill of the uplands overlooking the flat bottomlands of both drainages below.

The site consists of a stone square and a small cairn. The features overlap. The SWO TCS staff mapped the individual features and should be consulted for additional information.

Site CHF-SN0122 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies in the [redacted] half of the updated Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The site lies within the updated Project Corridor while the Route centerline lies [redacted] to the [redacted] with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

CHF-SN0133

The site is located on the uplands where the valleys of [redacted] and the [redacted] meet (**Figure 5** in **Appendix A** and **Figure 37** in **Appendix B**). [redacted] is approximately [redacted] to the [redacted], the [redacted] is approximately [redacted] to the [redacted] and their [redacted] is approximately [redacted] to the [redacted] The site is located on a side of steep-sided ridge on the uplands overlooking the flat bottomlands of [redacted] further to the [redacted]

The site consists of two clusters of overlapping stone features and three possible mounds. The stone features include stone circles and cairns. The mounds are on the end of the ridge line on a slump block. They range from 1-3m in diameter and 30-100 centimeters (cm) tall. Feature 1 is the smallest, least well-defined of the three and may be completely sodded over cairn. A very large stone circle at the [redacted] extent of the site overlooks the [redacted] the mounds and the other stone features. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-SN0133 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the updated Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The Route centerline within the updated Project Corridor overlaps the site, with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying [redacted] away.

This site lies less than [redacted] from a proposed structure location, and therefore, consistent with the recommendations in the Volume 1 report (Morrison et al. 2025), HDR recommends monitoring during construction. Because the [redacted] of the site, future travel within the updated Project Corridor should be taken into account to avoid impacting the site. The SWO TCSs did not express concerns [redacted] cultural heritage sites.

Summary and Management Recommendations sections of this document. Eight newly identified cultural resources located outside of, but within 50' of the updated Inventory Corridor, have also been described in this report to account for potential slight shifts in the Project Corridor. HDR and Juniper also completed an updated literature review in February of 2025 to identify whether additional sites have been reported since the Project's original Class I Literature Review completed in February of 2023. The SWO TCS staff provided ongoing feedback during the identification and recording and concurred with the management recommendations at each of the newly and previously recorded cultural resources.

It is our understanding that the Project proponents intend to follow these management recommendations pending approval, concurrence, or modification by the agencies involved. Illustrations, maps, field notes, and photographic records relevant to the undertaking are on file at the Juniper office in Bismarck, North Dakota. The Volume 1 report (Morrison et al. 2025) can be referenced for a discussion and photographs of the Environmental Setting of the Project.

II. Research Goals and Evaluation of Research

In the event the Project were to require federal permitting or funding, the Class I Literature Review and Class III field survey were conducted in compliance with policies and standards outlined within Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA: PL 89-665, as amended; 16 USC 470). Additionally, the cultural resources work followed ND Administrative Code Article 40-02, Archaeology and Historic Preservation, and the North Dakota Century Code Chapter 55-10, as amended. The updated Inventory Corridor was inspected to locate and identify cultural resources that could be impacted by the Project. The recommended survey areas were defined in consultation with the ND SHPO as part of the Cultural Sensitivity Analysis submitted by HDR in 2023 (see HDR 2024, below).

The goal of the Class III inventory was to allow HDR, OTP and Montana-Dakota, the PSC, the SWO THPO, and the ND SHPO to plan the proposed development to avoid significant cultural resources. The methods employed for this inventory greatly decreased the potential that the Project proponents would encounter situations that would require testing or mitigation of cultural resources within the updated Inventory Corridor prior to construction. The overall goal of the inventory has been achieved as the new and previously recorded cultural resources can be avoided by the construction of the transmission line.

III. Literature Review

On February 17, 2023, the State Historical Society of North Dakota (SHSND) SHPO office supplied Juniper with relevant GIS and documentary data (cultural resource locations and previous investigations) covering an initial proposed study area for the transmission line of 808

legal sections between Jamestown and Ellendale, North Dakota, covering 520,090 acres. In addition, Juniper reviewed historic photos and maps, LiDAR data, site forms, and previous reports of investigations, in order to refine the data to cover a more targeted study area related to the Project. HDR then used this data to further refine and define a proposed route and an alternative route for the transmission line.

Based on additional review of the SHSND data, along with a review of historic aerial photographs and maps, and available LiDAR imagery/data, HDR completed a cultural resources sensitivity report for a preferred and an alternate route covering 30,963 acres total, defined as the Study Area, and submitted the results and recommendations regarding the routes in the report *A Class I Review of the Proposed Jamestown to Ellendale Transmission Line Route Corridors, Stutsman, Lamoure, and Dickey Counties, North Dakota* to the ND SHPO for comment in March 2024 (HDR 2024).

In total, 35 sites and site leads were identified in the Class I Study Area. HDR and Juniper completed an updated literature review in February of 2025 to identify whether additional sites have been reported since the Project's original Class I Literature Review completed in February of 2023. One newly recorded cultural resource, Site 32SN0857, was identified during this review. Table 1 and Figure 41-Figure 56 in Appendix C summarize and illustrate archaeological sites and site leads identified by the Class I Review, including the recently recorded 32SN0857. Table 1 also details which of the sites identified during the Class I are located within the updated Inventory or Project Corridors.

Table 1. Previously Recorded SHPO Sites/Leads Within One Mile of Study Area (HDR 2024)

Site number	Type	Name/Description	NRHP Eligibility	Within Updated Inventory Corridor	Within Updated Project Corridor
32DI0064	Site	Concrete bridge	Not Eligible	No	No
32DIx0026	Site lead	Duane, Milwaukee Railroad	Unevaluated	No	No
32DIx0037	Site lead	Keystone Post Office	Unevaluated	No	No
32DIx0040	Site lead	Boynton Post Office	Unevaluated	No	No
32LM0130	Site	Sunshine Highway	Unevaluated	Yes	Yes
32LM0215	Site	Precontact material scatter	Not eligible	No	No
32LM0232	Site	Historical farmstead	Unevaluated	No	No
32LM0074	Site	Rode Feature Complex (mounds)	Eligible	No	No
32LMx0016	Site lead	Medberry Post Office	Unevaluated	Yes	Yes
32LMx0088	Site lead	Precontact mounds	Unevaluated	No	No
32LMx0093	Site lead	Precontact mounds	Unevaluated	No	No
32LMx0100	Site lead	Precontact mounds	Unevaluated	No	No
32LMx0101	Site lead	Precontact mounds	Unevaluated	No	No
32SN0060	Site	Midland Continental Railroad	Unevaluated	Yes	Yes
32SN0105	Site	Precontact material scatter	Unevaluated	No	No
32SN0132	Site	Precontact material scatter	Unevaluated	Yes	Yes
32SN0135	Site	Precontact material scatter	Unevaluated	No	No
32SN0159	Site	Precontact mound	Eligible	No	No
32SN0190	Site	Historical farmstead	Unevaluated	No	No
32SN0192	Site	Precontact stone features	Unevaluated	No	No
32SN0252	Site	Whitney site (mound)	Unevaluated	No	No

Site number	Type	Name/Description	NRHP Eligibility	Within Updated Inventory Corridor	Within Updated Project Corridor
32SN0254	Site	Gahner site (precontact stone features)	Unevaluated	No	No
32SN0716	Site	Burlington Northern Railroad	Unevaluated	Yes	No
32SN0736	Site	Precontact material scatter	Unevaluated	No	No
32SN0857	Site	Railroad Bridge	Not Eligible	Yes	Yes
32SNx0001	Site Lead	Precontact mounds	Unevaluated	No	No
32SNx0014	Site Lead	Precontact stone features	Unevaluated	No	No
32SNx0020	Site Lead	Reeves Station	Unevaluated	No	No
32SNx0031	Site Lead	Potential farmstead	Unevaluated	No	No
32SNx0032	Site Lead	Potential farmstead	Unevaluated	No	No
32SNx0046	Site Lead	Freid Post Office	Unevaluated	No	No
32SNx0047	Site Lead	Potential farmstead	Unevaluated	No	No
32SNx0108	Site Lead	Precontact material scatter	Unevaluated	No	No
32SNx0111	Site Lead	Precontact stone features	Unevaluated	No	No
32SNx0145	Site Lead	Precontact mounds	Unevaluated	No	No
32SNx0146	Site Lead	Precontact mounds	Unevaluated	No	No
32SNx0279	Site Lead	Historical Isolated Find	Unevaluated	Yes	Yes
32SNx0280	Site Lead	Prehistoric Isolated Find	Unevaluated	Yes	No
32SNx0281	Site Lead	Historical Isolated Find	Unevaluated	Yes	No

The Class I review identified 53 previous inventories conducted within one mile of the Study Area, 28 of which overlapped the Study Area. Table 2 outlines these previous inventories as well as which overlap the updated Inventory Corridor for this Project. No new previous inventories were identified that overlap the updated Inventory Corridor from those reported in the Volume 1 Class III inventory report (Morrison et al. 2025).

Table 2. Previous Inventories within One Mile of Study Area

ID	Year	Report Title	Surveyor	Authors	Within Updated Inventory Corridor
MS 103	1977	Archaeological Investigations in the LaMoure-Oakes and Wild Rice River Project Areas, Sargent Co., LaMoure Co. & Stutsman Co., ND	University of North Dakota	Kent Good, Bruce Benz, Carment Greenshields, and Jeffrey Kinney	No
MS 107	1974	Archaeological Surveys in the Garrison Diversion Unit, North Dakota	University of North Dakota	Fred Schneider and Rain Vehik	Yes
MS 2477	1979	Final Report of an Architectural and Historical Survey on Approximately 121,265 Acres in Central North Dakota, Dickey, Sargent, LaMoure, Stutsman, Eddy, Wells & Sheridan Counties	Bureau of Reclamation	William Reynolds and Dennis Starr	Yes
MS 3902	1986	James River Valley Archeological Site Survey, 1985, Dickey, LaMoure, Stutsman Co., ND	University of North Dakota	Michael Gregg, Brian Hoffman, Cynthia Kordecki	Yes

ID	Year	Report Title	Surveyor	Authors	Within Updated Inventory Corridor
MS 4185	1986	Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Western Area Power Administration's Jamestown to Grand Forks 115-kv Transmission Line Right-of-Way Located in Stutsman, Barnes, Griggs, Steele, and Grand Forks Counties, North Dakota.	Not Stated	J. F. Sato	Yes
MS 4901	1987	Test Excavations at 15 Archeological Sites Along the James River in Stutsman and LaMoure Counties, North Dakota	University of North Dakota	Michael Gregg, Cherie Haury, Cynthia Kordecki, Paul Picha, Christopher Quinn, Fern Swenson	No
MS 5496	1991	A Cultural Resources Inventory of WEB(Phase 7) Construction in Dickey Co., North Dakota & South Dakota Vol.1 & 2	Acme Cultural Resources Services	Jeffrey Buechler	No
MS 5803	1992	Baranko Brothers Borrow Pit Two A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory Stutsman County, North Dakota	Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	Edward Stine	No
MS 5809	1992	Dakota Central Telecommunications Coop Fiber Optic Cable Route Reconnaissance Survey Stutsman County, North Dakota	Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	Edward Stine	Yes
MS 5990	1992	Dakota Central Telecommunications Cooperative Fiber Optics Line: A Cultural Resource Inventory in Stutsman, Eddy & Foster Counties, North Dakota	Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	Edward Stine	No
MS 5993	1993	Gravel Products Inc. Gravel Pit Expansion: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Stutsman County, North Dakota	Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	Andrea Kulevsky	No
MS 6222	1994	Flood Damage Assessment Survey of Twenty-Eight Archeological Sites Along the Cannonball, Heart, James, Maple, Red and Sheyenne Rivers, North Dakota: Final Report	Anthropology Research, University of North Dakota	Cynthia Kordecki, Dennis Toom	No
MS 6449	1995	North Dakota Department of Transportation Safety Project Cultural Resource Review 1992-1994	ND Department of Transportation	Jeani Borchert	Yes
MS 6631	1995	Interstate Engineering's Dickey County Rural Water Pipeline Phase 2, Plan B: A Class II & Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Dickey & LaMoure Counties, North Dakota	Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	Andrea Kulevsky	Yes

ID	Year	Report Title	Surveyor	Authors	Within Updated Inventory Corridor
MS 6631	1995	Interstate Engineering's Dickey County Rural Water Pipeline Phase 2, Plan B: A Class II & Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Dickey & LaMoure Counties, North Dakota	Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	Andrea Kulevsky	Yes
MS 6817	1996	Addendum to Interstate Engineering's Dickey County Rural Water Pipeline Phase 2, Plan B: A Class II & Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Dickey & LaMoure Counties, North Dakota	Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	Edward Stine	No
MS 6865	1996	Gravel Pit Cultural Resources Inventories Near Jamestown and Mandan, North Dakota in Foster, Morton, and Stutsman Counties	Anthropology Research, University of North Dakota	Greg Wermers, Duane Klinner	Yes
MS 7274	1998	Results of a Class II and Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for NDDOT Project Area NH-2-281(021)006, Dickey and LaMoure Counties, ND	Larson-Tibesar	Thomas Larson	No
MS 7653	2000	NDDOT Highway 13: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, LaMoure County, North Dakota	Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	William Bluemle	Yes
MS 7677	2000	Cultural Resources Inventory of Sioux Falls Tower Specialists Inc's Communication Towers in BA, BI, BL, CS, GV, KD, SK, SN, and MO Co., ND	Quality Cultural Resource Services, Inc.	Lance Rom	No
MS 8056	2001	NDDOT Project #SS-2-046(017)030, Highway 46-US 281 to ND 1, Class II Cultural Resource Inventory, LaMoure, Stutsman & Barnes Co., ND	ND Department of Transportation	Jeani Borchert	Yes
MS 8912	2004	Interstate 94: A Cultural Resource Inventory, Barnes and Stutsman Counties, ND	Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	Amy Bleier	Yes
MS 9197	2005	2005 State Wide Tree Mitigation Sites in Burleigh, McLean, Pembina, Ransom, Stark, and Stutsman Counties, ND: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory	Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	Amy Bleier	No
MS 9198	2005	Northern Plains Electric Cooperative 2004 Cultural Resources Inventory of Specific Projects in Benson, Foster, Kidder, Pierce, Rolette, Stutsman, Towner, and Wells Co., ND	University of North Dakota	Cynthia Kordecki	Yes
MS 9309	2005	An Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Communications Tower Site in the Township of Ellendale, Dickey Co., ND	Archaeological Consulting Services, Ltd.	Philip Salkin	Yes

ID	Year	Report Title	Surveyor	Authors	Within Updated Inventory Corridor
MS 9333	2005	Nine Power Structures For Minnkota Power: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Burleigh, Cass, and Stutsman Counties, ND	Earthworks Archaeology & Environmental Investigative Services	John Morrison	Yes
MS 9563	2006	STATEOP-0443 and STATEOP-0444 Class III Inventory Report, LaMoure Co., ND	ND Department of Transportation	Greg Wermers	Yes
MS 9681	2006	Ypsilanti Survey of County Road 38: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Stutsman Co., ND	Beaver Creek Archaeology, Inc.	Christina Burns	Yes
MS 9888	2006	Living Snow Fence Projects: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Adams, Benson, Bottineau, Emmons, Griggs, McLean, Mountrail and Stutsman Counties, ND	Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	Edward Stine	No
MS 10106	2007	Material Source Area: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Stutsman Co., ND	Beaver Creek Archaeology, Inc.	Christina Burns	No
MS 10258	2007	North Dakota Forest Service 2008 Living Snow Fence Proposed Planting Areas in Adams, Burleigh, Dickey, Foster, Griggs, Kidder, Pierce, Stutsman, Wells and Williams Counties: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory	Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	Damita Hiemstra	Yes
MS 10341	2007	The Bone Hill Creek Survey, LaMoure County: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory	Beaver Creek Archaeology, Inc.	Wade Burns	Yes
MS 10850	2009	A Class II Cultural Resource Inventory for the Proposed Jamestown-Grand Forks 230-kV Transmission Line Rebuild in East Central, ND, Barnes, Griggs, Steele, Stutsman, Grand Forks Counties	Western Area Power Administration	David Kluth	Yes
MS 12296	2011	Dakota Central Telecommunication's Ypsilanti Exchange: A Class II and Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for Proposed Fiber Optics Line in Barnes, LaMoure and Stutsman Co., ND.	Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	Matthew Kinsey, Elizabeth France	Yes
MS 12310	2011	Class III Archaeological Resource Inventory for a 230 kV Transmission Line from the Merricourt Wind Farm to the Ellendale Junction Substation, Dickey and McIntosh Counties, ND.	HDR Engineering, Inc. - Minneapolis	Dylan Eigenberger, Steven Sabatke, Megan Mueller	No

ID	Year	Report Title	Surveyor	Authors	Within Updated Inventory Corridor
MS 12950	2011	Stutsman Rural Water District Phase II Water Supply Expansion Project: Class II and Class III Cultural Resource Inventories, Stutsman, Foster, and Griggs Counties, North Dakota	Juniper, LLC	John Morrison, Tim Goggin Elizabeth Anderson,	Yes
MS 14109	2013	Stutsman Rural Water District Phase 3 Expansion - South Stutsman Service Area: Class II and III Cultural Resource Inventory, Barnes, Kidder, LaMoure, Logan, and Stutsman Counties, ND	Juniper, LLC	John Morrison, Tim Goggin,	No
MS 14158	2013	Two Livestock Water Pipelines in Stutsman County: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory.	Robert C. Christensen	Robert Christensen	No
MS 15044	2014	Phase 1 & 2 Water Supply Pipeline to Spiritwood Industrial Park: Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Stutsman County, North Dakota	Juniper, LLC	Jonathan Brewster	No
MS 15256	2014	Results of a Class I and Class III Archaeological and Cultural Resources Investigation: Proposed Cellular Telecommunications Tower Location, ND042 Ypsilanti, Rural 43rd Street Southeast, Stutsman County, North Dakota	Phase One Archaeological Services, Inc.	John Hodgson	No
MS 15749	2015	North Dakota Highway 20, 2-020(016)001, PCN 18853: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Stutsman County, North Dakota	Kadrmas, Lee, and Jackson, Inc.	Duane Klinner	Yes
MS 15864	2015	Class III Intensive Cultural Resources Inventory: Historic Structures Inventory and Evaluation, Big Stone South to Ellendale 345 kV Transmission Line Project, Dickey County, North Dakota to the South Dakota Border	HDR Engineering, Inc. - Minneapolis	Kevin Palmer	Yes
MS 15892	2015	Dakota Central Telecommunications Jamestown South Fiber Optic Exchange: A class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Stutsman County, North Dakota	Kadrmas, Lee, and Jackson, Inc.	Robin Park, Jennifer Allen,	Yes
MS 17090	2016	Inventory and Eligibility Evaluation Naval Radio Transmission Facility LaMoure, LaMoure, North Dakota	Naval Facilities Engineering Command	Russell Sackett	No
MS 17127	2013	Schlosser-Legge and Jasmann Material Source Areas: Class III Intensive Cultural Resource Inventories in Stutsman County, North Dakota	Beaver Creek Archaeology, Inc.	Brittany Brooks	Yes

ID	Year	Report Title	Surveyor	Authors	Within Updated Inventory Corridor
MS 17321	2017	A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of the Jamestown Solid Waste Landfill in Stutsman County, North Dakota	Beaver Creek Archaeology, Inc.	Brittany Brooks	No
MS 17325	2017	Three Jamestown-Area Electric Line Installation Projects 2017 Class III Cultural Resources Inventory, Northern Plains Electric Cooperative, Stutsman County, North Dakota: CWP Projects 246, 384, and 392.54.	Agassiz Archaeology	Michael Jackson	Yes
MS 18708	2019	Construction Work Plan Code 1600: A 2019 Class III Cultural Resources Inventory for the Dakota Valley Electric Cooperative, Dickey and Sargent Counties, North Dakota	Agassiz Archaeology	Michael Jackson	No
MS 18932	2020	BRR-0023(027), PCN 22776, Structures 23-119-07.0, 23-120-20.0, and 23-124-16.0, Replacement and Incidentals: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in LaMoure County, North Dakota	KLJ Engineering LLC	William Norman	No
MS 19262	2021	Five Construction Work Plan Projects: A 2021 Class III Cultural Resources Inventory for the Dakota Valley Electric Cooperative Dickey, Lamoure, McIntosh, Richland, and Sargent Counties, North Dakota	Agassiz Archaeology	Michael Jackson	No
MS 19554	2021	BRO-0011(021), PCN 23275, Structure 11-123-08.0 Replacement and Incidentals: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Dickey County, North Dakota	KLJ Engineering LLC	Charlie Peliska, Brenna Moloney	No
MS 19622	2022	Construction Work Plan 2022-2025 Projects: A 2021 Class III Cultural Resources Inventory for the Dakota Valley Electric Cooperative in Dickey, LaMoure, Ransom, Richland, Sargent, and Stutsman Counties, North Dakota	Agassiz Archaeology	Michael Jackson	No
MS 19928	2022	Class III Cultural Resource Assessment of the Proposed US-ND-5055 Jamestown 20 Telecommunications Facility in Jamestown Stutsman County, North Dakota	Subterranean Consultants	Bill McCarley	Yes

HDR's sensitivity analysis included the identification of LiDAR anomalies that may be cultural features, with particular attention to the identification of possible prehistoric mounds and other earthworks. Within the Study Area, 271 anomalies had been identified, and after analysis, of those anomalies, 61 could not be easily identified as to what they were, i.e., a modern stock pond, an existing power pole, or a field clearing pile, etc. Those 61 anomalies were selected for

further field investigation. Of those, 33 lie in the updated Inventory Corridor, none of which are within the rerouted portions of the Project Corridor. These will be discussed in detail in Results.

The cultural sensitivity document also proposed the portions of the Study Area to be inventoried to SHSND Class III guidelines. These areas met certain criteria, such as (but not limited to) unidentified LiDAR anomalies, areas not extensively disturbed by agricultural or other modern development, as well as the terraces and floodplains of major drainages. Along with the sensitivity report, HDR submitted GIS shapefiles of the proposed portions of the Study Area to be inventoried and the 270 LiDAR anomalies. The SHPO responded with two letters on March 28 and April 2, 2024, agreeing to the approach outlined in the cultural sensitivity analysis.

IV. Field Methods

Juniper archaeologists along with field personnel from HDR and the SWO THPO conducted the Class III inventory between May and October 2024. Personnel included Principal Investigator John G. Morrison, Archaeological Technicians William Christensen and Andrea Kulevsky from Juniper, and Archaeological Technicians Emma Frankevich and Aaron Pankowski from HDR. The Sisseton Wahpeton Oyate Tribal Historic Preservation Office TCS representatives included Team Leader Wayne Cloud along with TCSs, Toshina One Road, Carla Hernandez, Dustin Hernandez, Dana YellowFat, Amaris MakesGood, Cindy Shunk, Lucy Winkler, Levi Demars, Brent Starr, Bob Bird, and Tim Laughter. The SWO TCS staff worked alongside the archaeologists to identify and record cultural resources as well as to provide a tribal perspective and interpretation of the cultural resources identified and the proposed undertaking.

Juniper, HDR, and SWO TCS personnel used parallel pedestrian transects spaced no more than 15m apart to cover the 500' wide updated Inventory Corridor centered on the Route centerline. Field personnel made a concerted effort to review any areas of exposed subsurface deposits in the updated Inventory Corridor. They paid special attention to areas of increased GSV, such as cut banks along drainages, two tracks or road cuts, thousands of rodent burrows, ant mounds, and washouts/blow outs. Every effort was made to locate subsurface exposures within the updated Inventory Corridor regardless of GSV in all settings.

When an artifact or feature was encountered during the inventory, the location was marked with a pin flag and the area around the artifact or feature was intensively inspected to locate any other associated artifacts or features. Based on the number and types of artifacts or features noted during the search, the grouping was determined to be either an isolated find, site lead, or a site using the following basic criteria (SHSND 2020):

> *An isolated find is considered to be a location of five or fewer artifacts and identified by the archaeologist(s) as representing an area of very limited past activity may be recorded as an isolated find. In all cases of identifying a location of an isolated find the archaeologist(s) should consider whether the location has good or better potential to contain buried artifacts. In such cases consideration should be given to recording the location as a site lead.*

A site lead is defined using one of two criteria, with considerations (SHSND 2020):

> *(1) A location reported by a landowner or other non-professional as containing cultural resources. These locations are considered to be site leads until such time as a qualified archaeologist or architectural historian can determine whether the site is an isolated find or site.*
>
> *(2) A location consisting of five or fewer surface visible artifacts is in the professional judgment of the archaeologist(s) likely to be only a limited surface expression of a former occupation where most of the artifacts are not visible (i.e., still buried).*
>
> *(3) An architectural site lead is intended for sites that are outside the project area and not fully recorded or when access is denied so the form cannot be fully completed. Site leads should still include as much information as possible and at least an overview photograph, and more if possible.*
>
> *Consideration should be given by the principal investigator, the lead agency and the SHPO as to whether a site lead location should be examined more closely, possibly by subsurface investigations prior to a determination of No Historic Properties Affected or No Adverse Effect.*

Sites are defined thusly (SHSND 2020):

> *A cultural resource site is defined as a location of past human activity that took place over 50 years ago and left physical traces of the activity in the form of (1) an intact cultural feature (2) six or more artifacts found within about 60m of each other, and/or (3) an intact subsurface cultural deposit regardless of the number of artifacts.*

After the resource was adequately defined, the appropriate cultural heritage, site, site lead, or isolated find forms, and other documentation were completed. The additional documentation included plotting the resource on a USGS 7.5' topographic map, photographing the resource, and generating a sketch map.

Stone feature sites were recorded differently by the Juniper/HDR archaeologists than by the SWO TCS staff. The SWO TCS staff generated detailed sketch maps of all of the stone features recorded in the field at each site, along with notes and interpretations related to the features. Many of the stone features overlapped one another and, depending upon the composition, were interpreted differently as to the meaning and significance. At the request of the SWO staff, the Juniper/HDR archaeological staff did not record the individual stone features, unless a site was an isolated feature, but instead recorded the outline of the cluster of stone features within a larger site boundary. They also requested that Juniper/HDR staff identify stone features using generalized terms, i.e., cairn, circle, alignment, or effigy in the site descriptions. The SWO TCS staff also asked if detailed explanations of the features were required, and that the SWO THPO office be contacted to obtain the data directly from them. Juniper coordinated the recording of the clusters to match the temporary field numbers assigned to each site as well as the numbering of the features or clusters within a site.

Site boundaries were also defined and completed in consultation with the SWO TCS staff and focused on the presence or absence of features and the natural boundaries of the various landforms, including significant physiographic and/or elevational changes, drainages, and orientation on the larger landforms. As noted in early meetings with the ND SHPO staff prior to

the start of fieldwork, all field staff followed SHPO guidance to avoid defining site boundaries too close to the features. This led to some sites lying closer than the SHSND 60m guidelines to one another.

The locations of the cultural resources and other places of interest encountered during the inventory were recorded using a Trimble R1 GNSS receiver (sub meter accuracy) connected to an iPad unit running TerraFlex software.

V. Results

Juniper identified and recorded total of 93 new cultural resources within the 500' wide updated Inventory Corridor for the Route and eight new cultural resources within 50' of the updated Inventory Corridor. Four cultural resources are located within the updated Inventory Corridor for the rerouted Project Corridor segments and were not discussed in Volume 1 (Morrison et al. 2025). Four sites previously discussed in Volume 1 (Morrison et al. 2025) are no longer located within 50’ of the updated Inventory Corridor for the Project Corridor reroutes. During the Class III field survey, Juniper also attempted to relocate and update the documentation of the 11 previously recorded cultural resources located within the updated Inventory Corridor. The information presented in this Results section includes:

- Results of ground truthing the 33 LiDAR anomalies identified in the updated Inventory Corridor (none within the rerouted segments) during the Class I and cultural sensitivity analysis;

- Summary of investigations of the five Historic Period Farmsteads identified during the Class I and LiDAR analysis (full farmstead descriptions are included in Volume 1 [Morrison et al. 2025]);

- Summary descriptions of each of the four newly recorded sites both inside and within 50' of the updated Inventory Corridor for the rerouted areas. Detailed descriptions of all newly identified resources within 50’ of the original Inventory Corridor and updates on the previously recorded cultural resources are included in Volume 1 (Morrison et al. 2025).

- The sketch maps associated with each of the four newly recorded cultural resources in relation to the updated Inventory Corridor, Route, and transmission structures can be found in **Figure 2.** Overview of Site CHF-SN0106 in relation to the proposed undertaking as displayed on NAIP 2021 Stutsman County aerial photography. through **Figure 5.** Overview of Site CHF-SN0133 in relation to the proposed undertaking as displayed on NAIP 2021 Stutsman County aerial photography. for ease of reading. Sketch maps for locations where a structure location has shifted in relation to a cultural resources reported in Volume 1 (Morrison et al. 2025) are also provided in Appendix A (Figure 6 through 24) and identified in Table 6. Sketch maps for all newly identified resources within 50’ of the original Inventory Corridor and updates on the 10 of the 11 previously recorded cultural resources are included in the Volume 1 report (Morrison et al. 2025).

Consistent with the recommendations in the Volume 1 report (Morrison et al. 2025), HDR and the SWO THPO have recommended that ground disturbance related to the construction of the transmission line structures avoid the following cultural resource types by 100'. In the event

a transmission structure is proposed to be located within 100' of one of the following cultural resource types, fencing should be installed a minimum of 25’ from the site boundary (specific sites recommended for avoidance and fencing outlined in Error! Reference source not found. and **Table 7**). If fencing needs to be installed closer than 25’ to a cultural resource, SHSND and SWO will be consulted. Installation of fencing should be monitored by an archaeologist and/or a representative from SWO THPO, depending on the type of resource and the preference of the SWO THPO. Fencing will be maintained during active construction, but, per recommendation of the SWO THPO, may be taken down between active construction periods to avoid bringing unnecessary attention to the cultural resources. Resources to fence when within 100’ of a transmission structure include:

- cultural resources that are unevaluated for North Dakota State Historic Sites Registry (NDSHSR) significance,
- cultural resources that have been evaluated and recommended as significant for the NDSHSR, and/or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP);

In addition, HDR, and the SWO THPO recommend that a qualified archaeologist and/or a representative from SWO THPO be present to monitor initial ground disturbance (i.e. grading/site preparation, excavation, auguring, and geotechnical testing) activities related to construction and developments in high probability areas including:

- within 200' of the following resource types (specific sites outlined in Error! Reference source not found. and **Table 7**):
    - cultural resources that are unevaluated for North Dakota State Historic Sites Registry (NDSHSR) significance,
    - cultural resources that have been evaluated and recommended as significant for the NDSHSR, and/or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP);

This report and Volume 1 (Morrison et al. 2025) specify monitoring in instances where transmission structures are currently known to be proposed within 200' of significant or unevaluated cultural resources; if transmission structure placements are adjusted to be within 200' of a site or sites not specified in this report, and the site(s) are unevaluated or found to be significant for the NDSHSR, then monitoring within 200' of those sites during ground disturbing activities is also recommended; likewise, fencing recommendations should also be updated if transmission structures are placed within 100’ of a site. Changes in Project plans and associated recommendations regarding avoidance, monitoring, and fencing, if needed, will be documented in a supplemental memo and submitted to SHSND and SWO for review and supplemental coordination.

Access paths within the updated Project Corridor for construction, line stringing, and maintenance are still in development. Once these access paths are developed, a supplemental memo including an updated Class I and avoidance, monitoring, and fencing recommendations will be prepared and submitted to SHSND and SWO for review and supplemental coordination. OTP and Montana-Dakota plan to utilize the same access paths identified for construction for post-construction activities, such as ongoing maintenance

It is our understanding that OTP and Montana-Dakota intend to develop the transmission line and the placement of the approximately 502 structures to avoid all the unevaluated or significant cultural resources. In some cases, construction of the structures will avoid the sites by less than 100'. In these instances, HDR and SWO have recommended that cultural resources less than 100' from a structure be fenced off a minimum of 25' from the site boundary to prevent accidental intrusion into the site area, and that a qualified archaeologist and/or a representative from SWO THPO be present to monitor fencing installation and initial ground disturbance activities.

Throughout the inventory, Juniper and HDR worked closely with the SWO THPO TCS Staff to include them in the day-to-day decisions on how sites were defined and recorded, and also with how information is presented in this document.

SWO requested that cultural information presented in this text regarding stone feature sites be more general in nature. Detailed information regarding the recorder, interpretations of the sites, along with detailed drawings, and descriptions of the stone features are contained in the site files curated at the SWO THPO office in Agency Village, South Dakota. The Cultural Heritage Forms on file at the North Dakota SHPO office contain the basic data of the locations, settings, and descriptions of the sites. These forms also reference the need to contact the SWO THPO office for more specific information regarding each resource. Additionally, this report will not include photos of the features but instead display a representative sample of sites, locations, landforms, and settings for the sake of brevity.

Details regarding all cultural resources located within the updated Inventory Corridor and their associated recommendations are outlined in Table 6. Avoidance, fencing, and monitoring recommendations for cultural resources within 200' of a transmission structure are outlined in Table 7.

LiDAR Anomalies

HDR's analysis conducted for the Class I and Cultural Resources Sensitivity Report identified 271 anomalies within the preliminary Study Area. Of the total anomalies, 61 could not be accurately identified using aerial photography. During the field investigation, Juniper surveyed the locations of 34 of the 37 identified anomalies that were located within the 500' wide updated Inventory Corridor and anomalies located adjacent to the updated Inventory Corridor (Table 3). Due to the Project reroutes, four of these anomalies are no longer located within the updated Inventory Corridor (anomalies 250, 251, 252, and 253). Table 3 lists the LiDAR anomalies still located within the updated Inventory Corridor. No additional anomalies identified during the development of the Class I and Cultural Resources Sensitivity Report are located within the Project reroutes.

Of the 33 anomalies still located within the updated Inventory Corridor, three were field-verified as cultural resources and three were determined to be modern field piles but potentially overlay cultural resources. These six anomalies were recorded with SHSND. Of the 25 remaining anomalies, 12 were field-verified field piles, one is a power pole, one is a stock dam, and the rest are natural features with no cultural component. Three of the LiDAR anomalies lie on lands onto

which the landowner denied Juniper right of entry. Two of these anomalies are identified as either a stock dam or a field pile based on desktop analysis. The one remaining unidentified anomaly will be surveyed and assessed when access is obtained.

Consistent with the recommendations in the Volume 1 report (Morrison et al, 2025), HDR recommends that Anomalies 52, 189, and 240 (CHF-SN0138, CHF-LM0012, and CHF-SN0139 respectively) be avoided by the proposed development by 100'.

Table 3. Summary of LiDAR Anomalies Within Updated 500' Inventory Corridor

Anomaly #	Desktop Interpretation	Juniper Field Observations	Management Recommendation
24	Field clearing pile	Field clearing pile	No Further Work
52	Field clearing pile	Appears to be a large modern field clearing pile over earthen mound. May overlay cultural features due to being located within a high potential area for cultural resources. Recorded as Site CHF-SN0138	This location will not be impacted by the Project as currently planned. If Project plans are altered, and impacts to this location may occur, the field pile should be moved to allow for cultural inventory/inspection of this location.
54	Modern anomaly	Powerline pole	No Further Work
58	Field clearing pile	Field clearing pile	No Further Work
61	Unidentified anomaly	Natural depression in plowed field	No Further Work
63	Field clearing pile	Field clearing pile	No Further Work
65	Field clearing pile	Modern trash pit	No Further Work
69	Field clearing pile	Outside of Updated Inventory Corridor	No Further Work
72	*Field clearing pile*	*No Landowner Access*	*Review When Access Obtained*
73	*Stock Pond*	*No Landowner Access*	*Review When Access Obtained*
75	*Unknown*	*No Landowner Access*	*Review When Access Obtained*
104	Field clearing pile	Field clearing pile	No Further Work
113	Field clearing pile	Field clearing pile	No Further Work
123	Unidentified anomaly	No feature observed, natural ground surface	No Further Work
129	Field clearing pile	Field clearing pile	No Further Work
131	Unidentified anomaly	No feature observed, natural ground surface	No Further Work
147	Field clearing pile	Field clearing pile	No Further Work
151	Field clearing pile	Field clearing pile	No Further Work
152	Field clearing pile	Field clearing pile	No Further Work
174	Field clearing pile	Recorded as Site CHF-LM0011	100' **Avoidance** and **Monitoring** Ground Disturbing Activities within 200'
181	Unidentified anomaly	Determined to be natural erosional feature not cultural	No Further Work

Anomaly #	Desktop Interpretation	Juniper Field Observations	Management Recommendation
182	Field clearing pile	Waterbody and field clearing pile. Not cultural	No Further Work
189	Unidentified anomaly	Appears to be a large modern field clearing pile. May overlay cultural features due to being located within a high potential area for cultural resources. Recorded as Site CHF-LM0012.	This location will not be impacted by the Project as currently planned. If Project plans are altered, and impacts to this location may occur, the field pile should be moved to allow for cultural inventory/inspection of this location.
201	Unidentified anomaly	No feature observed, natural ground surface	No Further Work
211	Unidentified anomaly	Recorded as Site 32DI0542	100' **Avoidance** and **Monitoring** Ground Disturbing Activities Near Site within 200'
212	Unidentified anomaly	Recorded as Site CHF-DI0137	100' **Avoidance** and **Monitoring** Ground Disturbing Activities Near Site within 200'
221	Rock pile	Field survey determined not necessary	No Further Work
222	Rock pile	Field survey determined not necessary	No Further Work
235	Field clearing pile	Field clearing pile	No Further Work
238	Field clearing pile	Field clearing pile	No Further Work
240	Field clearing pile	Large modern field clearing pile near Sites CHF-SN0036 and CHF-SN0043. May overlay cultural features due to being located within a high potential area for cultural resources. Recorded as Site CHF-SN0139.	This location will not be impacted by the Project as currently planned. If Project plans are altered, and impacts to this location may occur, the field pile should be moved to allow for cultural inventory/inspection of this location.
244	Stock pond	Stock Pond and associated disturbance	No Further Work
246	Field clearing pile	Field clearing pile	No Further Work

Historic Period Farmsteads

During HDR's LiDAR analysis for the Cultural Sensitivity Report, 33 possible historic period farmsteads were noted within the Study Area and given anomaly numbers. Some of them, as the result of HDR analysis, appeared to be depressions or ruins with no standing structures.

Seven farmsteads were determined, through review of historic aerial imagery, to be modern farmsteads with no previous historic component prior to their construction (Error! Reference source not found.). These seven properties were determined to be less than 50 years in age and were not recorded as sites. These are listed in Table 4 by the LiDAR anomaly number used in the Class I review (HDR 2024).

Table 4. Modern Properties Not Included/Not Recorded

Anomaly #	Description	Justification
7	Active Farmstead	Modern - built 1997-2003 (https://aerial.dwr.nd.gov/)
17	Active Farmstead	Modern - built 1997-2003 (https://aerial.dwr.nd.gov/)
22	Active Farmstead	Modern - built 1997-2003 (https://aerial.dwr.nd.gov/)
25	Active Farmstead	Modern - built 1988-1997 (https://aerial.dwr.nd.gov/)
26	Active Farmstead	Modern - built 1988-1998 (https://aerial.dwr.nd.gov/)
27	Active Farmstead	Modern - built 1988-1999 (https://aerial.dwr.nd.gov/)
28	Active Farmstead	Modern - built 1988-1998 (https://aerial.dwr.nd.gov/)

Of the remaining 26 farmsteads, all of which appear to be older than 50 years, only five lie within the updated Inventory Corridor (Error! Reference source not found.). Review of site documentation and primary and secondary source material was sufficient for Southfork Historical Research to evaluate the three farmsteads located within the updated Project Corridor, all three of which are recommended ***not significant*** for inclusion in the North Dakota State Historic Sites Registry (NDSHSR). The fourth and fifth farmsteads are *unevaluated*. These are located outside of the updated Project Corridor and should not be impacted by the Project as currently planned, therefore evaluation of significance for the NDSHSR is not necessary. The five resources located in the updated Inventory Corridor are detailed in Table 5. The other 21 farmsteads lie outside the updated Inventory Corridor and will not be impacted by the Project.

Table 5. Summary of Historic Farmsteads

Anomaly ID#	SITS	Description	NDSHSR Eligibility	In/Out of Updated Inventory Corridor	In/Out of Updated Project Corridor
1	32SN0866	Architectural/Historic Archaeological Site	Not Significant	In	In
15	32SNX0307	Historic Archaeological Site	Unevaluated	In	Out
21	32LM0424	Architectural/Historic Archaeological Site	Not Significant	In	In
33	32DI0543	Architectural/Historic Archaeological Site	Not Significant	In	In
19	32LMx0205	Architectural Site Lead	Unevaluated	In	Out

Five Newly Recorded Farmsteads

Of the five farmsteads that lie within the updated Inventory Corridor, four were identified as abandoned. These locations were recorded as historical archaeological sites. The fifth location proved to be an active farmstead, to which Juniper was denied access by the landowner, therefore it was recorded as a site lead. This site lead (32LMx0205) is located outside of the updated Project Corridor. As documented in the Volume 1 report (Morrison et al. 2025), Juniper, the SWO THPO, and HDR have recommended that the five farmsteads within the updated Inventory Corridor should be avoided by the Project. The other 21 historic period farmsteads lie outside of the updated Inventory Corridor and will not be impacted as the proposed development is currently planned. Photos of each of the sites are contained within the site forms submitted to the North Dakota SHPO. Detailed descriptions and maps displaying the relationship of each farmstead to the Route centerline and transmission structures, as currently proposed, can be referenced in *Jamestown to Ellendale (JETx) 345kV Transmission Line, Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Dickey, LaMoure, and Stutsman Counties, North Dakota – Volume 1* (Morrison et al. 2025). No additional farmsteads not discussed in the previous report are located within the updated Project Corridor reroutes.

Additional Cultural Resources

In addition to the five historic farmsteads discussed above, Juniper identified and recorded 101 new and 11 previously recorded cultural resources within or immediately adjacent to (within 50' of) the updated Inventory Corridor to account for potential slight shifts in anticipated Project impacts (Table 6). Of the resources located within the updated Inventory Corridor, 102 are presented in detail in *Jamestown to Ellendale (JETx) 345kV Transmission Line, Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Dickey, LaMoure, and Stutsman Counties, North Dakota – Volume 1* (Morrison et al. 2025). Four cultural resources, not discussed in Volume 1, are located within the updated Inventory Corridor for the rerouted segments of the updated Project Corridor that Juniper has already inventoried. These four resources are discussed below.

Stutsman County Newly Recorded Cultural Resources

During the Class III survey, Juniper recorded many sites in Stutsman County on the uplands adjacent to the [redacted] and its [redacted], including [redacted] and [redacted], as well as their [redacted]. [redacted] and [redacted] are important [redacted] that connect to the [redacted].

Terrain in the broad [redacted] valley is usually gentle with typical rolling upland breaks. The uplands surrounding the valley are flat and low, with numerous small wetlands, potholes, and sloughs. The [redacted] Valley is relatively narrow and steep, but in some of its unnamed ephemeral [redacted], the valley is broad, swampy, and boggy with small depressions and potholes. The [redacted] drainage had running water at the time of inventory.

CHF-SN0106

The site is on a slope on the [redacted] bluff of a [redacted] of the [redacted] (**Figure 2** in **Appendix A** and **Figure 39** and **Figure 40** in **Appendix B**). [redacted] is an important

[redacted] that connects to the [redacted]. Terrain in the [redacted] valley is usually gentle with typical rolling upland breaks. The uplands surrounding the valley are flat and low, with numerous small wetlands and sloughs. The site is separated from other sites in the area by drainages and significant differences in the landscape.

The site consists of one stone cairn. The cairn includes 16 stones and is approximately 1.5 m in diameter. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-SN0106 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies in the [redacted] half of the updated Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The site lies approximately [redacted] outside of the updated Project Corridor while the Route centerline lies [redacted] to the [redacted] with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

CHF-SN0121

The site is located on the uplands where the valleys of [redacted] and the [redacted] meet (**Figure 3** in **Appendix A** and **Figure 37** in **Appendix B)**. [redacted] is approximately [redacted] to the [redacted] the [redacted] is approximately [redacted] to the [redacted] and their confluence is approximately [redacted] to the [redacted] The site is located on a side of steep-sided ridge on the uplands overlooking the flat bottomlands of [redacted] further to the [redacted]

The site consists of two clusters of stone features. The stone features include stone circles, alignments, and crescents. The SWO TCS staff mapped the individual features and should be consulted for additional information.

Site CHF-SN0121 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies in the [redacted] half of the updated Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The site lies approximately [redacted] outside of the updated Project Corridor while the Route centerline lies [redacted] to the [redacted] with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying [redacted] away.

CHF-SN0122

The site is located on the uplands where the valleys of [redacted] and the [redacted] meet (**Figure 4** in **Appendix A** and **Figure 37** in **Appendix B**). [redacted] is approximately [redacted] to the [redacted] the [redacted] is approximately [redacted] to the [redacted] and their [redacted] is approximately [redacted] to the [redacted] The site is located on a steep-sided hill of the uplands overlooking the flat bottomlands of both drainages below.

The site consists of a stone square and a small cairn. The features overlap. The SWO TCS staff mapped the individual features and should be consulted for additional information.

Site CHF-SN0122 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies in the [redacted] half of the updated Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The site lies within

the updated Project Corridor while the Route centerline lies [redacted] to the [redacted] with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying over [redacted] away.

CHF-SN0133

The site is located on the uplands where the valleys of [redacted] and the [redacted] meet (**Figure 5** in **Appendix A** and **Figure 37** in **Appendix B**). [redacted] is approximately [redacted] to the [redacted] the [redacted] is approximately [redacted] to the [redacted] and their confluence is approximately [redacted] to the [redacted] The site is located on a side of steep-sided ridge on the uplands overlooking the flat bottomlands of [redacted] further to the [redacted]

The site consists of two clusters of overlapping stone features and three possible mounds. The stone features include stone circles and cairns. The mounds are on the end of the ridge line on a slump block. They range from 1-3m in diameter and 30-100 centimeters (cm) tall. Feature 1 is the smallest, least well-defined of the three and may be completely sodded over cairn. A very large stone circle at the [redacted] extent of the site overlooks the valley, the mounds and the other stone features. The SWO TCS staff mapped the features and should be consulted for additional information about the individual features.

Site CHF-SN0133 is ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR and should be avoided by the proposed development by 100'. The site lies within the updated Inventory Corridor and the development as proposed will avoid impacts to the site area. The Route centerline within the updated Project Corridor overlaps the site, with the nearest proposed transmission structure lying [redacted] away.

This site lies less than 200' from a proposed structure location, and therefore, consistent with the recommendations in the Volume 1 report (Morrison et al. 2025), HDR recommends monitoring during construction. Because the [redacted] of the site, future travel within the updated Project Corridor should be taken into account to avoid impacting the site. The SWO TCSs did not express concerns [redacted] cultural heritage sites.

VI. Summary and Management Recommendations

HDR contracted Juniper to conduct a Class III Inventory during the 2024 field season for the proposed JETx 345kV Transmission Line, a transmission line that will connect existing utility facilities in Jamestown and Ellendale, North Dakota. The proposed Project falls under the jurisdiction of the PSC. The proponents plan to submit a Consolidated Application for a Certificate of Corridor Compatibility and Route Permit for the construction of the transmission line.

The Class I Literature Review and Cultural Sensitivity Study examined the Study Area for previous inventories, previously recorded cultural resources, and LiDAR anomalies to identify which portions of the 92-mile-long updated Project Corridor to inventory for cultural resources (HDR 2024).

The Class III pedestrian inventory took place between May and November 2024. During the inventory, archaeologists reviewed 40.6 miles, or 2,452 acres, of the updated Inventory Corridor. The inventory covered a 500' wide Inventory Corridor centered on the proposed Route centerline. Field personnel from Juniper, HDR, and the SWO THPO worked together to identify and record cultural resources.

Due to lack of landowner permission, Juniper was denied access to some locations, including three of the 33 desktop-identified LiDAR anomalies, one farmstead, and 4.7 miles of additional corridor. Additionally, due to Project reroutes, 4.7 miles of corridor have not been surveyed and that should be inventoried. It is recommended that once land access is granted, pedestrian inventory of the remaining 9.4 miles should occur and a supplemental report be submitted.

The SWO TCSs provided perspective and interpretation of the cultural resources identified in the field and took the lead on recording the stone feature sites. Throughout the inventory, Juniper and HDR worked closely with the SWO THPO TCS Staff to include them in the day-to-day decisions on how sites were defined and recorded, and also how they are presented in this document.

Together, the archaeologists and TCSs investigated 33 LiDAR anomalies, recorded 93 new cultural resources within the updated Inventory Corridor, 8 new cultural resources within 50’ of the updated Inventory Corridor, and updated the information for 10 of the 11 previously recorded cultural resources. HDR and Juniper also completed an updated literature review in February of 2025 to identify whether additional sites have been reported since the Project’s original Class I Literature Review completed in February of 2023. One newly recorded cultural resource was identified during this review and has been discussed in this report. This report summarizes management recommendations for the four cultural resources identified within the updated Inventory Corridor along the rerouted Project Corridor segments that were not previously discussed in Volume 1 (Morrison et al. 2025). Four sites previously discussed in Volume 1 are no longer located within 50’ of the updated Inventory Corridor for the Project Corridor reroutes. Management recommendations for all 112 cultural resources within 50’ of the updated Inventory

Corridor can be found in Table 6. The four sites no longer located within the updated Inventory Corridor are listed at the end of Table 6.

Of the total 112 cultural resources, four were recorded in Dickey County, 20 of the resources were recorded in LaMoure County, and 88 resources were recorded in Stutsman County.

HDR and the SWO THPO have recommended that ground disturbance related to the construction of the transmission line structures avoid the following cultural resource types by 100'.

- cultural resources that have been unevaluated for North Dakota State Historic Sites Registry (NDSHSR) significance,
- cultural resources that have been evaluated and recommended as significant for the NDSHSR, and/or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

In the event a transmission structure is proposed to be located within 100' of one of the above cultural resource types, fencing should be installed at a minimum of 25’ from the site boundary (specific sites recommended for avoidance and fencing outlined in Error! Reference source not found. and **Table 7**). If fencing needs to be installed closer than 25’ to a cultural resource, SHSND and SWO will be consulted. Installation of fencing should be monitored by an archaeologist and/or a representative from SWO THPO, depending on the type of resources and the preference of the SWO THPO. Fencing will be maintained during active construction, but, per recommendation of the SWO THPO, may be taken down between active construction periods to avoid bringing unnecessary attention to the cultural resources.

Consistent with the Volume 1 report (Morrison et al. 2025), HDR and the SWO THPO recommend that construction activities including access paths to and from and related to the future access to the new transmission structures avoid the recommended significant and/or unevaluated newly and previously recorded cultural resources by 100'. If these situations require avoidance of less than 100', fencing should be installed within 25’ from the site boundary. In addition, HDR and the SWO THPO recommend that a qualified archaeologist and/or a representative from SWO THPO be present to monitor initial ground disturbance activities related to construction and developments in high probability areas including:

- within 200' of the following resource types (specific sites outlined in Error! Reference source not found. and **Table 7**):
    - cultural resources that have been unevaluated for North Dakota State Historic Sites Registry (NDSHSR) significance,
    - cultural resources that have been evaluated and recommended as significant for the NDSHSR, and/or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)

This report specifies monitoring in instances where transmission structures are currently known to be proposed within 200' of significant or unevaluated cultural resources. If transmission structure placements are adjusted to be within 200' of a site or sites not specified in this report, and the site(s) are unevaluated or found to be significant for the NDSHSR, then monitoring within 200' of those sites during ground disturbing activities is also recommended; likewise, fencing

recommendations should also be updated if transmission structures are placed within 100’ of a site. Changes in Project plans and associated recommendations regarding avoidance, monitoring, and fencing, if needed, will be documented in a supplemental memo and submitted to SHSND and SWO for review and supplemental consultation.

A Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan should be prepared prior to initiation of monitoring activities. An Unanticipated Discoveries Plan has already been prepared for the Project.

Access paths within the updated Project Corridor for construction, line stringing, and maintenance along the transmission line are still in development. Once these access paths are developed, a supplemental memo including an updated Class I and avoidance, monitoring, and fencing recommendations will be prepared and submitted to SHSND and SWO for review and supplemental consultation. OTP and Montana-Dakota plan to utilize the same access paths identified for construction for post-construction activities, such as ongoing maintenance.

It is our understanding that OTP and Montana-Dakota intend to develop the transmission line and the placement of approximately 502 transmission structures to avoid the newly recorded cultural resources. Temporary ground disturbance around each of the new structures during construction is anticipated to extend approximately 150' x 200', or approximately 0.69 acres, at each structure. In areas closer to cultural resources, ground disturbance will be minimized or adjusted to avoid impacting the site. Sites closer than 100' will be fenced and fencing will be placed a minimum of 25’ from the cultural resource boundary. If fencing needs to be installed closer than 25’ to a cultural resource, then supplemental consultation with SHSND and SWO will be completed. Construction matting will not be used within cultural resource boundaries.

In 45 cases, new structures will be placed within 200' of a cultural resource. In eight of these instances, the cultural resources have been evaluated and recommended as not significant for the NDSHSR and/or Not Eligible for the NRHP, and no further cultural resources work is recommended. Four cultural resources are architectural and/or historical archaeological sites (one Post Office and three farmsteads) located outside of the Project Corridor and/or there is low potential for deposits to be located within the Project Corridor. For those four properties, no monitoring is recommended. For the remaining 33 cultural resources within 200’ of a structure, as recommended in the Volume 1 report (Morrison et al. 2025), HDR and the SWO THPO have recommended monitoring within a 200' buffer of the site. In seven cases, the structures will avoid the cultural resources by less than 100'. For these seven cultural resources, HDR and SWO have recommended that the closest cultural resource be fenced off to prevent accidental intrusion into the site area, and that a qualified archaeologist and/or a representative from SWO THPO be present to monitor initial ground disturbance activities within 200' of the site.

Fifty-five resources lie within the 150' updated Project Corridor, 27 of which are located within 10' of the Route centerline and are likely to be spanned by the transmission wires. The SWO TCSs did not express concerns with spanning, however, these 55 resources should be addressed in future maintenance plans so that they are not disturbed if vehicles must travel the updated Project Corridor. Maintenance plans should include the avoidance of sites located within the updated Project Corridor as much as feasible.

It is our understanding that OTP and Montana-Dakota intend to follow these management recommendations pending approval, concurrence, or modification by the agencies involved.

Of the 112 cultural resources in the updated Inventory Corridor reviewed for this Project, one previously recorded cultural resource remains recommended as ***significant***: 32SN0716 (the Northern Pacific Railroad). 32SN0716 is outside of the Project Corridor and will not be impacted by the Project. Ten are recommended as ***not significant*** or the segment within the Project Corridor is non-contributing***,*** and 101 remain ***unevaluated*** for the NDSHSR. Error! Reference source not found. presents a summary of the recorded cultural resources, individual management recommendations for each resource, and their relationship to the proposed development.

Provided the management recommendations for the 93 newly recorded sites within the updated Inventory Corridor, the eight newly recorded sites within 50' of the updated Inventory Corridor, and the 11 previously recorded cultural resources within the updated Inventory Corridor are implemented, HDR recommends a finding of ***No Significant Effect*** for the proposed undertaking as described in this document.

Table 6. Management Recommendations for Cultural Resources within Updated Inventory Corridor

SITS#/ CHS#	New or Updated Site	Site Type	Description	Significance	Management Recommendation	County	Within Updated Inventory Corridor	Within Updated Project Corridor	Feet to Centerline (ft)	Feet to nearest structure (ft)
32DI0540	New Site	Archaeological	Cultural Material Scatter	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Dickey	Yes	Yes	31	124
32DI0542	Site Update	Historical Archaeological	Stephenson Halfway House - Foundation, depression	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Dickey	Yes	No	148	450
32DI0543	New Site	Architectural	Farmstead	Not Significant for NDSHSR	Avoidance and/or Monitoring Not Recommended	Dickey	Yes	Yes	6	237
32LM0130	Site Update	Archaeological	Historical Trail	Not Significant for NDSHSR	Avoidance and/or Monitoring Not Recommended	LaMoure	Yes	Yes	0	0
32LM0423/ CHF-LM0010	New Site	Historical Archaeological / Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Feature and Historical Dump	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	LaMoure	Yes	Yes	0	239
32LM0424	New Site	Architectural/ Historical Archaeological	Historical - Silo/Dump, Foundation	Not Significant for NDSHSR	Avoidance and/or Monitoring Not Recommended	LaMoure	Yes	Yes	0	0
32LMx0016	Existing Site Lead, not Updated	Historical Archaeological	Post Office	Project will not significantly affect potential significance for NDSHSR	Avoidance and/or Monitoring Not Recommended	LaMoure	Yes	Yes	10	13
32LMx0201	New Site	Archaeological	Prehistoric Isolated Find	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	LaMoure	Yes	Yes	71	260

SITS#/ CHS#	New or Updated Site	Site Type	Description	Significance	Management Recommendation	County	Within Updated Inventory Corridor	Within Updated Project Corridor	Feet to Centerline (ft)	Feet to nearest structure (ft)
32LMx0202	New Site	Archaeological	Prehistoric Isolated Find	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	LaMoure	Yes	Yes	212	500
32LMx0203	New Site	Archaeological	Prehistoric Isolated Find	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	LaMoure	Yes	Yes	34	350
32LMx0204	New Site	Archaeological	Prehistoric Isolated Find	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	LaMoure	Yes	Yes	136	300
32LMx0205	New Site	Architectural	Farmstead	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	LaMoure	Yes	No	128	191
32SN0060	Site Update	Historical Archaeological	Railroad segment	This segment considered non-contributing to overall site's significance for the NDSHSR	Avoidance and/or Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	58	58
32SN0132/ CHF-SN0027	New Site	Archaeological / Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	282	355
32SN0171	Site Update	Architectural	Railroad bridge	Not Eligible for NRHP; Not Significant for NDSHSR	Avoidance and/or Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	14	26
32SN0314	Site Update	Historical Archaeological	Old Red Trail segment	Not Eligible for NRHP; Not Significant for NDSHSR	Avoidance and/or Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	0	56

SITS#/ CHS#	New or Updated Site	Site Type	Description	Significance	Management Recommendation	County	Within Updated Inventory Corridor	Within Updated Project Corridor	Feet to Centerline (ft)	Feet to nearest structure (ft)
32SN0716	Site Update	Historical Archaeological	Railroad segment	Eligible for NRHP and Significant for NDSHSR	Avoidance and/or Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	239	250
32SN0857	Newly Recorded	Architectural	Bridge	Not Eligible for NRHP; Not Significant for NDSHSR	Avoidance and/or Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	70	180
32SN0864	New Site	Historical Archaeological	Depression and Foundation	Not Eligible for NRHP; Not Significant for NDSHSR	Avoidance and/or Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	200	250
32SN0865	New Site	Historical Archaeological	Depression, Foundation	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	78	480
32SN0866	New Site	Architectural/ Historical Archaeological	Farmstead	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	0	140
32SNx0279	Site Update	Archaeological	Historical Isolated Find	Not Eligible for NRHP; Not Significant for NDSHSR	Avoidance and/or Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	55	120
32SNx0280	Site Update	Archaeological	Prehistoric Isolated Find	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	89	201
32SNx0281	Site Update	Archaeological	Historical Isolated Find	Not Eligible for NRHP; Not Significant for NDSHSR	Avoidance and/or Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	146	190
32SNx0307	New Site	Historical Archaeological	Farmstead	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	178	178

SITS#/ CHS#	New or Updated Site	Site Type	Description	Significance	Management Recommendation	County	Within Updated Inventory Corridor	Within Updated Project Corridor	Feet to Centerline (ft)	Feet to nearest structure (ft)
CHF-DI0137	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Circular Depression and Spoils Pile	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Dickey	Yes	No	128	348
CHF-LM0001	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	LaMoure	Yes	Yes	36	106
CHF-LM0002	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	LaMoure	Yes	Yes	2.5	116
CHF-LM0003	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	LaMoure	No	No	286	387
CHF-LM0004	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	LaMoure	Yes	No	106	307
CHF-LM0005	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	LaMoure	Yes	Yes	0	407
CHF-LM0006	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	LaMoure	Yes	No	126	428
CHF-LM0007	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	LaMoure	Yes	No	106	270

SITS#/ CHS#	New or Updated Site	Site Type	Description	Significance	Management Recommendation	County	Within Updated Inventory Corridor	Within Updated Project Corridor	Feet to Centerline (ft)	Feet to nearest structure (ft)
CHF-LM0008	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	LaMoure	Yes	Yes	0	304
CHF-LM0009	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	LaMoure	Yes	Yes	0	182
CHF-LM0011	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Possible mound	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	LaMoure	Yes	Yes	36	402
CHF-LM0012	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Field Pile Overlying Potential Cultural Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100'Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	LaMoure	Yes	Yes	59	475
CHF-SN0008	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	206	338
CHF-SN0009	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	31	250
CHF-SN0010	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	19	164
CHF-SN0011	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	0	448

SITS#/ CHS#	New or Updated Site	Site Type	Description	Significance	Management Recommendation	County	Within Updated Inventory Corridor	Within Updated Project Corridor	Feet to Centerline (ft)	Feet to nearest structure (ft)
CHF-SN0012	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	0	126
CHF-SN0013	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	No	No	252	399
CHF-SN0014	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	186	320
CHF-SN0015	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	0	126
CHF-SN0016	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	0	365
CHF-SN0017	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	179	403
CHF-SN0018	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	148	321
CHF-SN0019	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	No	95	198

SITS#/ CHS#	New or Updated Site	Site Type	Description	Significance	Management Recommendation	County	Within Updated Inventory Corridor	Within Updated Project Corridor	Feet to Centerline (ft)	Feet to nearest structure (ft)
CHF-SN0020	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	3	312
CHF-SN0021	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	103	202
CHF-SN0022	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	No	No	293	338
CHF-SN0023	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	19	496
CHF-SN0024	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	172	393
CHF-SN0025	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	No	96	167
CHF-SN0026	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	No	No	277	422
CHF-SN0028	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	26	249
CHF-SN0029	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	126	257

SITS#/ CHS#	New or Updated Site	Site Type	Description	Significance	Management Recommendation	County	Within Updated Inventory Corridor	Within Updated Project Corridor	Feet to Centerline (ft)	Feet to nearest structure (ft)
CHF-SN0030	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	95	343
CHF-SN0031	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	23	157
CHF-SN0033	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	0	101
CHF-SN0034	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	0	160
CHF-SN0035	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	42	136
CHF-SN0036	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	101	302

SITS#/ CHS#	New or Updated Site	Site Type	Description	Significance	Management Recommendation	County	Within Updated Inventory Corridor	Within Updated Project Corridor	Feet to Centerline (ft)	Feet to nearest structure (ft)
CHF-SN0037	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	0	107
CHF-SN0038	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	70	114
CHF-SN0039	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100’ Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	68	276
CHF-SN0040	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	73	416
CHF-SN0041	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	36.5	110
CHF-SN0042	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	0	198

SITS#/ CHS#	New or Updated Site	Site Type	Description	Significance	Management Recommendation	County	Within Updated Inventory Corridor	Within Updated Project Corridor	Feet to Centerline (ft)	Feet to nearest structure (ft)
CHF-SN0043	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	0	143
CHF-SN0044	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	69	205
CHF-SN0045	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	No	89	105
CHF-SN0046	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	No	91	105
CHF-SN0047	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	19	121
CHF-SN0048	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	47	394

SITS#/ CHS#	New or Updated Site	Site Type	Description	Significance	Management Recommendation	County	Within Updated Inventory Corridor	Within Updated Project Corridor	Feet to Centerline (ft)	Feet to nearest structure (ft)
CHF-SN0049	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	0	119
CHF-SN0050	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	No	80	106
CHF-SN0051	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	0	109
CHF-SN0052	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	287	308
CHF-SN0053	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	No	No	287	308
CHF-SN0054	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	239	358
CHF-SN0055	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	156	306
CHF-SN0056	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	182	322

SITS#/ CHS#	New or Updated Site	Site Type	Description	Significance	Management Recommendation	County	Within Updated Inventory Corridor	Within Updated Project Corridor	Feet to Centerline (ft)	Feet to nearest structure (ft)
CHF-SN0057	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	No	193	198
CHF-SN0058	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	No	136	139
CHF-SN0059	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	No	175	175
CHF-SN0060	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	156	410
CHF-SN0061	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	No	133	157
CHF-SN0062	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	176	211
CHF-SN0063	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	No	No	254	457

SITS#/ CHS#	New or Updated Site	Site Type	Description	Significance	Management Recommendation	County	Within Updated Inventory Corridor	Within Updated Project Corridor	Feet to Centerline (ft)	Feet to nearest structure (ft)
CHF-SN0064	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	210	235
CHF-SN0065	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	157	236
CHF-SN0066	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	221	221
CHF-SN0067	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Archaeological - Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	No	156	156
CHF-SN0068	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Archaeological - Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	134	345
CHF-SN0069	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	228	409
CHF-SN0070	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	243	411
CHF-SN0071	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	0	247

SITS#/ CHS#	New or Updated Site	Site Type	Description	Significance	Management Recommendation	County	Within Updated Inventory Corridor	Within Updated Project Corridor	Feet to Centerline (ft)	Feet to nearest structure (ft)
CHF-SN0072	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	No	120	120
CHF-SN0073	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer with Fencing; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	56	95
CHF-SN0074	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	0	301
CHF-SN0075	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	20	273
CHF-SN0076	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	164	211
CHF-SN0077	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	240	240
CHF-SN0078	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	No	No	245	245
CHF-SN0106	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	No	No	299	482

SITS#/ CHS#	New or Updated Site	Site Type	Description	Significance	Management Recommendation	County	Within Updated Inventory Corridor	Within Updated Project Corridor	Feet to Centerline (ft)	Feet to nearest structure (ft)
CHF-SN0121	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	137	301
CHF-SN0122	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	72	346
CHF-SN0133	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features, Mounds	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100' Avoidance Buffer; Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200'	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	0	190
CHF-SN0138	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Field Pile Overlying Potential Cultural Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100’ Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring Not Recommended	Stutsman	Yes	No	130	400
CHF-SN0139	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Field Pile Overlying Potential Cultural Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	100’ Avoidance Buffer, Monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within 200’	Stutsman	Yes	Yes	10	175
Cultural Resources No Longer Located within Updated Inventory Corridor (Discussed in Volume 1)										
32SNX310	New Site	Architectural Site	Modern Earthlodge Built by Boy Scouts	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	N/A	Stutsman	No	No	N/A	N/A
CHF-SN0032	New Site	Cultural Heritage Site	Prehistoric Stone Features	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	N/A	Stutsman	No	No	N/A	N/A
32SN863	New Site	Historic Archaeological	Depressions	Unevaluated for NDSHSR	N/A	Stutsman	No	No	N/A	N/A

SITS#/ CHS#	New or Updated Site	Site Type	Description	Significance	Management Recommendation	County	Within Updated Inventory Corridor	Within Updated Project Corridor	Feet to Centerline (ft)	Feet to nearest structure (ft)
32SN130	Site Update	Archaeological Site	Prehistoric Cultural Material Scatter	Eligible for NRHP	N/A	Stutsman	No	No	N/A	N/A

* Cultural resources added since Volume 1 for the Project reroutes are in green text. Cultural resources where planned nearby transmission structure locations have shifted and relational measurements updated are in brown text.

References Cited

HDR Engineering, Inc.

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2020 *North Dakota SHPO Guidelines Manual for Cultural Resource Inventory Projects Revised Edition*. Produced by and available at the Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck.

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Additional Table

Table 7. Management Recommendations for Unevaluated or NDSHSR/NRHP Eligible Cultural Resources Within 200' of a Structure

SITS/CHF #	Within Updated Project Corridor	Distance from Nearest Structure	Fencing (within 100' of a proposed transmission structure)	Monitoring (within 200' of a proposed transmission structure)
32DI0540	Yes	124'	No	YES
CHF-LM0001	Yes	106'	No	YES
CHF-LM0002	Yes	116'	No	YES
CHF-LM0009	Yes	182'	No	YES
CHF-SN0010	Yes	164'	No	YES
CHF-SN0012	Yes	126'	No	YES
CHF-SN0015	Yes	126'	No	YES
CHF-SN0019	No	198'	No	YES
CHF-SN0025	No	167'	No	YES
CHF-SN0031	Yes	157'	No	YES
CHF-SN0033	Yes	101'	No	YES
CHF-SN0034	Yes	160'	No	YES
CHF-SN0035	Yes	136'	No	YES
CHF-SN0037	Yes	107'	No	YES
CHF-SN0038	Yes	114'	No	YES
CHF-SN0041	Yes	110'	No	YES
CHF-SN0042	Yes	198'	No	YES
CHF-SN0043	Yes	143'	No	YES
CHF-SN0045	No	105'	No	YES
CHF-SN0046	No	105'	No	YES
CHF-SN0047	Yes	121'	No	YES
CHF-SN0049	Yes	119'	No	YES
CHF-SN0050	No	106'	No	YES
CHF-SN0051	Yes	109'	No	YES
CHF-SN0057	No	198'	No	YES
CHF-SN0058	No	139'	No	YES
CHF-SN0059	No	175'	No	YES
CHF-SN0061	No	157'	No	YES
CHF-SN0067	No	156'	No	YES
CHF-SN0072	No	120'	No	YES
CHF-SN0073	Yes	95'	YES	YES
CHF-SN0133	Yes	190'	No	YES
CHF-SN0139	Yes	175'	No	YES

Other Commitments

- In areas closer to cultural resources, ground disturbance will be minimized or adjusted to avoid impacting the site.

- If construction activities are within 100’ of an unevaluated or an NDSHSR/NRHP Eligible cultural resource, fencing will be installed a minimum of 25’ from the boundary of the cultural resource.
- Installation of fencing will be monitored by an archaeologist and/or a representative of the SWO THPO, depending on the type of resource and the preference of the SWO THPO.
- Fencing will be maintained during active construction, but, per recommendation of the SWO THPO, may be taken down between active construction periods to avoid bringing unnecessary attention to the cultural resources.
- Changes in Project plans and associated recommendations regarding avoidance, monitoring, and fencing, if needed, will be documented in a supplemental memo and submitted to SHSND and SWO for review and supplemental consultation.
- Once access paths within the Project Corridor are known, a supplemental memo including an updated Class I and avoidance, monitoring, and fencing recommendations will be prepared and submitted to SHSND and SWO for review and supplemental consultation.
- Access paths identified for construction will also be used for post-construction activities, such as ongoing maintenance.
- Construction matting will not be used within cultural resource boundaries.
- A Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan will be prepared prior to initiation of monitoring activities. An Unanticipated Discoveries Plan has already been prepared for the Project.

All maps included in the appendices of this report have been removed as confidential privileged information (pages 50 through 72).

Appendix A: Resource Specific Maps

All maps included in the appendices of this report have been removed as confidential privileged information (pages 74 through 89).

Appendix B: Project Maps

PUBLIC DOCUMENT – NOT PUBLIC (OR PRIVILEGED) DATA HAS BEEN EXCISED

All maps included in the appendices of this report have been removed as confidential privileged information (pages 91 through 106).

Appendix C: Class I Review 1:24,000 Maps

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