



Attachment A

Class I and III Cultural Resource Survey Addendum



Longspur conducted an additional Class III cultural resources survey of the Wind Project area in response to minor shifts in proposed infrastructure identified during project engineering in the fourth quarter of 2025. The supplemental survey effort was completed to confirm that the revised facility layout and associated improvements remained consistent with applicable cultural resource review requirements and to evaluate any newly affected areas within the Project boundary. A report documenting the methods, results, and any recommendations from this additional Class III survey was submitted to the State Historical Society on March 19, 2026. Longspur received concurrence from the State Historical Society on April 17, 2026.

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10. List the legal description* and study unit. For study unit assignment, use the township tables in the *State Plan*, http://history.nd.gov/hp/stateplan_arch.html.
Study Units: LM, CB, KN, HE, SM, GA, JA, GR, NR, SR, SO, SH, YE

*For inventory, formal testing, and excavation projects, list the CLASS III legal locations only.

<u>County</u>	<u>Township</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Study Unit</u>
Morton	139 N	87 W	4-6	HE
Morton	139N	88W	4, 5	HE
Morton	140N	87W	5-8, 17-29, 28-34	HE
Morton	140N	88W	1-3, 9-16, 18-25, 29-33	HE
Morton	140N	89W	13, 14, 23-25	HE



Minnesota Power

Addendum: A Class I and Class III Cultural Resources Inventory of Minnesota Power's Longspur Wind Project Morton County, North Dakota

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March 2026



MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Minnesota Power, an ALLETE company, is developing a wind energy conversion facility, known as the Longspur Wind Project, in Morton and Mercer Counties, North Dakota (Project). All Project turbines will be in Morton County, and approximately 2.5 miles of 230-kilovolt (kV) transmission generator lead line (transmission line) will be installed to connect the Project to the proposed Point of Interconnect at an existing substation in Mercer County. The Project will require a Certificate of Site Compatibility from the North Dakota Public Service Commission in accordance with the North Dakota Energy Conversion and Transmission Facility Siting Act (Siting Act; North Dakota Century Code, Chapter 49-22). Because the Project's Transmission Line will have a capacity greater than 115 kV and is longer than 1 mile, the Project will also need a Certificate of Corridor Compatibility under the Siting Act. The Project has received a Special Use Permit from Morton County, and the Transmission Line received a Conditional Use Permit from Mercer County.

A previous Class III intensive cultural resource inventory investigation was conducted by Merjent, Inc. to support the current Project, the results of which are detailed in, *A Class I and Class III Cultural Resources Inventory of the Minnesota Power Longspur Windfarm Project, Morton and Mercer Counties, North Dakota* (Reinhart and Cox 2025). The previous Class III intensive cultural resource inventory investigation of 1,478.41 acres was conducted from January 2025 to May 2025. This addendum includes the results of subsequent Class III investigations encompassing 2,974.79 additional acres within an expanded Project survey area, which was surveyed from October 21 to November 15, 2025, in Morton County. During the current survey, 19 new archaeological resources were identified, and 3 previously recorded resources (32MOX0132, 32MO0233, and 32MOX0576) were revisited. The three revisited sites consist of a historic camp site lead, a stagecoach line, and a precontact isolated find. The campsite and stagecoach line were not located in the area surveyed, and no further work is recommended. The isolated find consisted of a single flake that is recommended not eligible for listing in the North Dakota State Historic Sites Register and no further work is recommended. The 19 newly recorded resources are unevaluated and avoidance or further work is recommended. Merjent recommends the Project be granted a determination of *no significant sites affected*. No further archaeological work is recommended for the Project as planned.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

GLO	General Land Office
GSV	ground surface visibility
kV	kilovolt
Merjent	Merjent, Inc.
NDSHSR	North Dakota State Historic Sites Register
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
Project	Minnesota Power Longspur Wind Project
Survey Area	Locations and surrounding buffer of Project structures and work areas
Siting Act	North Dakota Energy Conversion and Transmission Facility Siting Act
transmission line	230-kV transmission generator lead line
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

As stated in *A Class I and Class III Cultural Resources Inventory of the Minnesota Power Longspur Windfarm Project, Morton and Mercer Counties, North Dakota* (Reinhart and Cox 2025), Minnesota Power, an ALLETE company, is developing a wind energy conversion facility, known as the Longspur Wind Project in Morton and Mercer Counties, North Dakota (Project). All Project turbines will be in Morton County and approximately 2.5 miles of 230-kilovolt (kV) transmission generator lead line (transmission line) will be installed to connect the Project to the proposed Point of Interconnect at an existing substation in Mercer County. The Project will require a Certificate of Site Compatibility from the North Dakota Public Service Commission in accordance with the North Dakota Energy Conversion and Transmission Facility Siting Act (Siting Act; North Dakota Century Code, Chapter 49-22). Because the Project's transmission line will have a capacity greater than 115 kV and is longer than 1 mile, the Project will also need a Certificate of Corridor Compatibility under the Siting Act. The Project received a Special Use Permit from Morton County, and the Transmission Line received a Conditional Use Permit from Mercer County. The Project has an anticipated commercial operation date of December 2027, with construction potentially starting in 2026.

TABLE 1.0-1		
List of Township/Range/Sections within the Current Survey Areas		
Township	Range	Sections
139 North	87 West	4-6
139 North	88 West	4,5
140 North	87 West	5-8, 17-29, 28-34
140 North	88 West	1-3, 9-16, 18-25, 29-33
140 North	89 West	13, 14, 23-25

For this addendum, Minnesota Power identified additional turbine locations, access road corridors, a transmission line corridor, operations and maintenance areas, crane paths, and work or staging areas. These locations and the buffers surrounding them, which make up the Project Survey Area, were inventoried to identify the presence of historic sites, structures, and archaeological sites within the Project Survey Areas and assess their eligibility to the North Dakota State Historic Sites Registry (NDSHSR).

A previous Class III intensive cultural resource inventory investigation of 1,478.41 acres was conducted by Merjent, Inc. (Merjent) to support the current Project, the results of which are detailed in Reinhart and Cox (2025). The previous survey included 23.89 linear miles for access roads and the proposed transmission line, all of which were inventoried at the Class III level, and which were conducted from January 2025 to May 2025. The following addendum includes the results of subsequent Class III investigations of additional Survey Areas encompassing 2,974.79 additional acres, which were surveyed from October 21 to November 15, 2025, in Morton County (see Figures 1 and 3 in Appendix A).

Three previously recorded resources (32MOX0132, 32MO0233, and 32MOX0576) were revisited, and 19 resources were newly recorded. The three revisited sites consist of a historic camp site lead, a stagecoach line, and a precontact isolated find. The campsite and stagecoach line were not located in the Survey Area, and no further work is recommended. The isolated find consisted of a single flake located in an area of severe ground disturbance created by the Dakota Access Pipeline, and no further artifacts were visible; the isolated find is recommended not eligible, and no further work is recommended. The 19 newly recorded resources are unevaluated,

and avoidance or further work is recommended. The resources consist of 12 isolated finds and 7 sites. The isolated finds consist of precontact chipped stone artifacts. The sites consist of: five precontact resources composed of three cairns, one chipped stone scatter, and one lithic scatter; one historic cultural material scatter; and, one multicomponent farm. Merjent recommends the Project be granted a determination of *no significant sites affected*.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND

The environmental and cultural background, including the literature reviews, for the Project was previously presented in Reinhart and Cox (2025).

3.0 FIELD METHODS

Field methods replicate those reported in the original survey (Reinhart and Cox 2025).

4.0 CLASS III SURVEY RESULTS

2,974.79 acres of additional Project space were subjected to an intensive Class III inventory between October 21, 2025, to November 15, 2025. Survey Areas included potential transmission lines, crane paths and Project workspaces. Vegetation throughout the Project varied along with the ground surface visibility (GSV). Vegetation encountered during survey included short grass prairie and agricultural fields. Crops in agricultural fields were typically harvested prior to survey. Crops included flax, canola, corn, and sunflowers. In this most recent survey, Merjent identified 19 new archaeological resources and revisited 3 previously recorded sites. During survey, no shovel tests were conducted, and no cultural material was collected.

4.1 32MOX0132 REVISIT

Site lead 32MOX132 is a historic campsite originally recorded in 1980 by Benson as "Camp 5" from archival sources. Other supporting information was lacking. Only the overlapping portion of the Survey Area was surveyed. No historic material or features were identified during the survey, and no artifacts were collected. The current Survey Area was walked on three separate occasions: October 23, November 1, and November 7, 2025, and no evidence of a campsite was identified despite GSV of 35 to 100 percent. Because of the good to excellent GSV, no shovel tests were conducted. Since no cultural materials were identified within the Survey Area, the site lead within the Survey Area does not retain any location, design, materials, workmanship, or association. Setting and feeling of any potential camp has also been impacted by agricultural activity. Any camp site is likely located to the south in a flatter plain outside of the current Survey Area. The portion of the site lead boundary within the current Survey Area consists of a well-established, east-west trending gravel county road. No evidence of a campsite exists within the Survey Area, and any historic camp site is likely located south of the Survey Area in a flat to gently rolling plain; therefore, the site remains unevaluated, and no further work is recommended for the resource in this area.



Photo 4.1-1. Overview of surveyed area in 32MOX132, facing east.

4.2 32MO233 REVISIT

Site 32MO233 is the abandoned Fort Keogh to Fort Lincoln historic stagecoach line. Only the portions of the Survey Area overlapping the site boundary were surveyed. The site visits took place on November 1, 2025, and November 12, 2025. No remnants or evidence of the stagecoach line were identified within the Survey Area. The original form indicated that the portion of the line in this area was now the improved county road located along the south edge of the site boundary. Although the stagecoach line may retain its location, it is no longer recognizable as such as its materials, workmanship, feeling, design, and association have been completely altered by the improved road. Additionally, in this location, the site's setting has been impacted by expansive agriculture and improved roadways. No shovel tests were conducted. No artifacts were observed. The site was originally recommended as unevaluated for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1980. At that time, the recorder recommended that any information that could be gained about the history of the stagecoach line within the current site boundary could be ascertained from review of aerial photography. A second revisit to the Survey Area in 2025 did not reveal any cultural materials or features associated with the stagecoach line. Merjent recommends that the stagecoach line no longer exists in the Survey Area, and no further work is recommended for the resource in this area. The stagecoach line may exist undisturbed in other places outside of the current Survey Area. The site is unevaluated for the NDSHSR. Merjent recommends no further work is necessary within the surveyed areas.



Photo 4.2-1. Overview of surveyed area in 32MO233, facing northeast.

4.3 32MOX576 REVISIT

Isolated find 32MOX576 is a precontact isolated find consisting of chipped stone. The isolated find is located on the top of, and side, of a hill approximately 591 feet (180 meters) north of an unnamed drainage leading into Wilson Creek. During survey, it was revisited, and no cultural materials or features were identified. The isolated find was originally identified by Gaia Ewing on May 2, 2015. Ewing recorded it as being located in a harvested agricultural field with 70 percent GSV. A limited number of prehistoric archaeological artifacts were recovered, suggesting that the ability to obtain significant information regarding the prehistoric occupation of the site was limited. The Class I file search indicated that the NRHP status of the isolated find is not eligible for listing in the NRHP. No lithic flakes or cultural materials were identified during the site revisit. As no cultural material was found, the isolated find does not retain design, materials, workmanship, or association. Field conditions indicated significant disturbance associated with the Dakota Access Pipeline, which was constructed after the isolated find was originally documented. This disturbance has likely impacted the isolated find location, and infrastructure and agriculture have impacted the isolated find setting and feeling as well. Merjent revisited 32MOX576 on November 13, 2025, during pedestrian survey for the Project. Cultivated GSV was 60 percent, and field conditions indicated the area was significantly disturbed by pipeline construction activities. No cultural material was identified. No shovel tests were conducted. Merjent does not recommend a change in the current NRHP recommendation status, and it is further recommended the isolated find is not eligible for listing in the NDSHSR. No further work is recommended.



Photo 4.3-1. IF 32MOX576 overview, facing north.

4.4 32MO1734

Site 32MO1734 is a cairn located on a ridge covered in short grass. The site was identified by Merjent staff on October 21, 2025. The cairn consists of 15 stones, both round and tabular, that were visible on the ground surface. The stones are locally sourced bedrock and cobbles. The cairn measures approximately 1 meter north-south by 1.5 meters east-west. It is a relatively low cairn, measuring less than 50 centimeters in height. GSV during survey was 50 percent. The stones exhibit lichen growth and are mostly sodded into the ground surface. The area surrounding the site has been disturbed by agricultural activities and crowned and ditched county roads to the north and east. The ridge top has not been disturbed, and the cairn retains integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship; however, the site lacks integrity of setting, feeling, and cannot be associated with significant individuals. No shovel tests were conducted. No artifacts were collected. Some cairns are considered potential burial markers. The site appears to be undisturbed, with stones anchored on the ground surface. The site is unevaluated for eligibility for inclusion in the NDSHSR under all criteria. Under Criterion 1, stone features may be considered of a sacred nature important to Tribes (cf., Parker and King 1990). Under Criterion 2, the site does not exhibit a distinctive architectural style or type. Under Criterion 3, although the site may contain information about historic events, additional investigations are required to reify them. Under Criterion 4, the site appears to retain integrity of material, and setting. The cairn is unevaluated for the NDSHSR. Merjent recommends avoidance or further work.



Photo 4.4-1. Site 32MO1734 overview of cairn.

4.5 32MO1735

Site 32MO1735 is a stone feature that consists of a cairn. The site was identified by Merjent staff on November 4, 2025. The cairn was identified within a cattle pasture of mixed prairie grasses and forbs with improved roads, cultivated fields, and wind turbines visible in the distance. The cairn is oval in shape, measuring 176 centimeters north-south by 149 centimeters east-west. It is a relatively dispersed cairn, measuring 34 centimeters high. Twenty-five heavily sodded cobbles were visible on the surface. The cobbles range in size from 9 centimeters to 31 centimeters in diameter. During survey, the pasture had approximately 40 percent GSV. Although the site has been impacted by cattle trampling and energy and transportation development, it maintains its overall integrity of materials, setting, location, and feeling. Workmanship and design of the cairn have likely been impacted by the passage of time and livestock trampling. Further work is necessary to fully assess the association of the cairn. No shovel tests were conducted. No artifacts were collected. Some cairns are considered potential burial markers. The site may have significance to Tribes for its potential association with significant events or individuals. As such, additional information is necessary for the site to be evaluated under all criteria. Criterion 1, stone features may be considered of a sacred nature important to Tribes (cf., Parker and King 1990). Under Criterion 2, the site does not exhibit a distinctive architectural style or type. Under Criterion 3, although the site may contain information about historic events, additional investigations are required to reify them. Under Criterion 4, the site appears to retain integrity of material, and setting. The cairn is unevaluated for the NDSHSR. The site is currently unevaluated regarding eligibility for listing in the NDSHSR. Merjent recommends avoidance or further work.



Photo 4.5-1. Site 32MO1735 overview of cairn, facing east.

4.6 32MO1736

Site 32MO1736 is a lithic scatter located in an agricultural field on the top and side of a gently sloped hill. The site was identified by Merjent staff on November 4, 2025. The site consists of two primary flakes, two secondary flakes, and two tertiary flakes made of Knife River Flint and one white chalcedony semitranslucent tertiary flake. During survey, GSV was 50 percent in a harvested canola field with some low vegetation present on the ground surface. The site and surrounding field have been subject to decades of agricultural practices including plowing and discing potentially impacting its integrity of location. Wind turbines, a power line, and the surrounding agricultural fields have impacted the field site's setting and feeling. The identified flakes cannot be associated with any specific cultural or temporal affiliation and do not exhibit any noteworthy workmanship. Subsurface testing is necessary to assess whether the location has the potential for any buried cultural deposits which could retain integrity of workmanship, materials, design, and association. No shovel tests were conducted. No artifacts were collected. Site 32MO1736 is not associated with any significant events or notable individuals in history, nor does the site embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. As such, the field site is not recommended as eligible for the NDSHSR under Criteria 1 and 2. Since no subsurface testing was conducted, nor was there integrity of form, materials, and setting that would include physical features, location, or surroundings (Criteria 3 and 4), subsurface testing may yield additional information that could be used to determine whether the location contains significant, intact buried cultural deposits that could yield information important to our understanding of the past (Criterion 3). The site is not evaluated for the NDSHSR. Merjent recommends avoidance or further work.



Photo 4.6-1. Site 32MO1736, chalcedony flake.



Photo 4.6-2. Site 32MO1736 overview, facing west.

4.7 32MO1737

Site 32MO1737 is a lithic scatter located in an agricultural field upon an upland plain southwest of Hailstone Butte, the highest point in Morton County. The site was identified by Merjent staff on November 5, 2025. The site consists of five Knife River Flint tertiary flakes with light to moderate white patina and a Knife River Flint biface fragment with very little white patina. During survey, the agricultural field had a GSV of 40 percent with remaining flax stubble as ground cover. The field site and surrounding area have been subject to decades of agricultural practices including

plowing and discing potentially impacting its integrity of location. Wind turbines and the surrounding agricultural fields have impacted the site's setting and feeling. The identified flakes and biface fragment cannot be associated with any specific cultural or temporal affiliation and do not exhibit any noteworthy workmanship. Subsurface testing is necessary to assess whether the location has the potential for any buried cultural deposits which could retain aspects of workmanship, materials, design, and association. No shovel tests were conducted. No artifacts were collected. Site 32MO1737 is not associated with significant events or notable individuals in history, nor does the site embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. the field site is not recommended as eligible for the NDSHSR under Criteria 1 and 2. Since no subsurface testing was conducted, nor was there integrity of form, materials, and setting that would include physical features, location, or surroundings (Criteria 3 and 4), subsurface testing may yield additional information that could be used to determine whether the location contains significant, intact buried cultural deposits that could yield information important to our understanding of the past (Criterion 3). The site is not evaluated for the NDSHSR. Merjent recommends avoidance or further work.



Photo 4.7-1. Site 32MO1737, Knife River Flint biface fragment.



Photo 4.7-2. Field site 32MO1737 overview, facing west.

4.8 32MO1738

Site 32MO1738 is a historic scatter possibly representing the remnants of a homestead occupied during the first half of the twentieth century. The site was identified by Merjent staff on November 5, 2025. The site is situated on rolling grasslands overlooking intermittent streams that empty into Wilson Creek, which is west/southwest of the site. No architectural features were recorded during the survey, but domestic artifacts are represented heavily in the cultural material scatter. All artifacts were identified on the ground surface, and GSV averaged 35 percent at the time of the survey.

During the survey, the field crew identified and recorded the following artifacts on the ground surface: four amber bottle glass shards, including two bottle bases with maker's marks; one green glass bottle neck; four aqua glass shards, including one with an embossed "CO" and one with indeterminate embossing; nine clear glass shards, including one embossed with squares, one embossed with triangles, two vessel neck fragments, one vessel handle, and one melted glass shard; one cobalt vessel glass shard; one amethyst or "solarized" glass shard; two milk glass shards, including a vessel base with a maker's mark and a tableware base; two whiteware tableware sherds, including a base fragment with a foot ring; one cream salt-glazed stoneware vessel sherd; one coarse earthenware with red slip sherd; one fire brick; three ferrous metal fragments, including a nail, a threaded hook, and a riveted T-shape piece; one miscellaneous triradiate brass piece; and, one button. This is a small sample of the total artifacts discovered. There are several hundred pieces of glass and ceramic shards spread throughout the site with the greatest artifact density 50 to 75 meters from the road. No artifacts were collected.

Peter C. Redmann received a land patent on November 23, 1915, for 160 acres in the [REDACTED] under the authority of the 1862 Homestead Act (General Land Office [GLO] 1915). A 1912 directory of Morton County (Keiter Directory Company 1912) indicates that Peter C. Redmann had already established his

homestead at this location by 1912, during the proving up period. As Peter C. Redmann was still listed as living in his father's household elsewhere in the township in the 1910 Federal Census (U.S. Census Bureau 1910a), the homestead was likely established between 1910 and 1912. A 1917 atlas shows Peter C. Redmann owning the 160 acres in the [REDACTED] [REDACTED] in the extreme northeast corner of the southeast quarter of the section (Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1917). Peter C. Redmann worked and lived on a farm in Township 140 North, Range 87 West through 1950 (U.S. Census Bureau 1950) and does not appear in a search of the North Dakota Biography Index (North Dakota State University Archives 2025).

Historical aerial imagery and maps do not show structures anywhere near the site location during the second half of the twentieth century (Directory Service Company 1969; Directory Service Company 1976; NETROnline 2025; U.S. Geological Survey [USGS] 2025). Aerial imagery suggests that by at least 1967, the entirety of the site location had been plowed and was under cultivation (NETROnline 2025).

Artifacts from the site correspond with an early- to mid-twentieth-century occupation. A solarized or "amethyst" glass shard places the occupation of the site from the mid-1870s to the 1920s or 1930s (Lockhart 2006), while an amber bottle base with an Owens-Illinois Duraglas maker's mark dates to 1948 (Lockhart and Hoening 2018). The Hazel-Atlas Glass Company maker's mark on the base of a milk glass vessel dates from 1923 to roughly 1982 (Lockhart et al. 2021). Other glass and ceramic artifacts at the site are not able to be dated to refined timeframes but are typical of what one may encounter at an early-twentieth-century homestead.

The site is located in an active agricultural field which has been cultivated for decades, and no architectural features were identified alongside the cultural material scatter. As such, the location of the artifacts may have changed slightly through time, and the setting and feeling likely have been altered. The site retains association with a specific individual and a general period of time in North Dakota history. The artifact assemblage does not indicate the presence of modern refuse at the site, so the site retains the aspect of materials. Additional research and testing are necessary to determine whether the site contains subsurface features or artifacts which can contribute to the site's integrity of association, design, and workmanship.

Although site 32MO1738 represents the material culture of an early- to mid-twentieth century homestead, it is indeterminable whether the site has any associations with significant events or trends in history and Peter C. Redmann does not appear to be a notable individual in state or local history (Criterion 1). No architectural features were recorded at the site, and the artifacts present do not exhibit any significance of design or construction, as such the site is recommended as not eligible under Criteria 2 and 4. Subsurface testing may yield features and/or additional artifacts that could contribute information important to our understanding of the past (Criterion 3). As such, site 32MO1738 is currently unevaluated regarding eligibility for listing in the NDSHSR. Merjent recommends avoidance or further work.



Photo 4.8-1. Site 32MO1738 overview, facing west.



Photo 4.8-2. Site 32MO1738, representative glass surface artifacts.

4.9 32MO1739

Site 32MO1739 is a cairn site consisting of 17 visible stones. The site was identified by Merjent staff on November 7, 2025. The cairn is located on a hill surrounded by an agricultural field in all directions. The area surrounding the site has been disturbed by agricultural activities, a crowned and ditched county road to the west, and barbed wire fencing. The stones are mostly local tabular sandstone stacked with moderate lichen growth and a well sodded base covering a 2-meter-by-2-meter area. The hill and site are undisturbed with stones anchored on the ground

surface, and the cairn retains integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship; however, the site lacks integrity of setting, feeling, and cannot be associated with significant events or individuals. No shovel tests were conducted. No artifacts were collected. Some cairns are considered potential burial markers or indicators of an important location. The site is unevaluated for eligibility for inclusion in the NDSHSR under all criteria. Under Criterion 1, stone features may be considered of a sacred nature important to Tribes (i.e., Parker and King 1990). Under Criterion 2, the site does not exhibit a distinctive architectural style or type. Under Criterion 3, although the site may contain information about historic events, additional investigations are required to reify them. Under Criterion 4, the site appears to retain integrity of form, material, and setting. The cairn is unevaluated for the NDSHSR. Merjent recommends avoidance or further work.



Photo 4.9-1. Site 32MO1739, cairn overview facing east.

4.10 32MO1740

32MO1740 is a historic site with multiple structures and foundations (Features 1 to 9). The site was identified by Merjent staff on November 6, 2025. The site is a historic farmstead with three standing structures and an additional six foundations located during survey. Standing structures include a red Gambrel style barn (Feature 1) dating to the early part of the twentieth century. The two-story barn is wood framed with horizontal siding. The façade of the barn faces east with a lean-to addition on the north and south sides. There is significant damage and collapse on the north side of the barn, leaving the interior exposed; the barn is overall in poor condition. The standing structures also include a twentieth-century red shed (Feature 2) with gabled metal roof and horizontal wood framing, which is deteriorating and missing some of its siding. Feature 2 likely served as a workshop or equipment shed. A more modern-looking sheet metal shed with ammonia tanks (Feature 3) is also standing and dates to approximately the 1930s or 1940s. This shed is in relatively fair condition. Five of the six foundations discovered are 10-foot-by-10-foot concrete slabs (Features 4 to 8) located west of the standing structures. The other foundation is a brick basement (Feature 9) that is beginning to collapse in on itself. It appears that Feature 9 was once associated with a house and seems to be associated with the standing structures. No shovel tests were conducted. The farmstead is littered with miscellaneous metal pieces. A notable

artifact is the historic McCormick-Deering plow that dates between 1902 and 1948 (Moore 1998). There is also a precontact lithic scatter located in a previous survey area several hundred feet northeast of the farmstead (32MO1722). The area surrounding the site has been disturbed by agricultural activities, pasture, and a farm road to the east.

A patent for 160 acres was granted in 1909 to Burt S. Kidder under the authority of the 1862 Homestead Act (GLO 1909). Under the 1910 census (U.S. Census 1910b), Mr. Kidder lived with his wife and five children. No other information could be located for Mr. Kidder. The 1958 Bismark topographic map indicates a structure located in the site area (USGS 1958). Further, the 1970 Hailstone Butte topographic map indicates two structures and a road on site (USGS 1970). Google Earth (2025) aerial imagery from 1995 to 2020 indicates the farm structures (barn and sheds) and foundation remnants in place. Aerial imagery from 2016 to 2022 indicates some type of agricultural activity taking place (possibly temporary road and temporary agricultural structures) in the vicinity of surface finds 1 and 2. The site area has not been disturbed, and the foundations, surface finds, and structures retain integrity of location, however the site lacks overall physical integrity and integrity of feeling. Integrity of materials is diminished as the structural materials that composed the farm are degraded, and the integrity of workmanship is degraded with the disuse and removal of structures. The site is an abandoned farmstead, which is left unevaluated for the NDSHSR pending further investigation. It is indeterminable whether the site has any associations with significant events or trends in history (Criterion 1). The architectural features recorded at the site do not exhibit any significance of design or construction, and the artifacts present do not exhibit any significance of design or construction, as such the site is recommended as not eligible under Criteria 2 and 4. Subsurface testing may yield features and/or additional artifacts that could contribute information important to our understanding of the past (Criterion 3). As such, site 32MO1740 is currently unevaluated regarding eligibility for listing in the NDSHSR. Merjent recommends avoidance or further work.



Photo 4.10-1. Feature 1, Site 32MO1740 red barn, facing southwest.



Photo 4.10-2. Feature 2, Site 32MO1740 historic shed, facing northwest.



Photo 4.10-3. Feature 3, Site 32MO1740 historic shed, facing west.



Photo 4.10-4. Feature 9, Site 32MO1740 basement foundation, facing southwest.



Photo 4.10-4. Deering-McCormick Plow 32MO1740, facing south.

4.11 32MOX819

Isolated find 32MOX819 is a single utilized tertiary flake. The isolated find was identified by Merjent staff on October 30, 2025. The isolated find is located in a two-track farm road on a hill surrounded by agricultural fields. The isolated find is potentially disturbed or out of context due to its location within the ruts of a farm road. The farm road has 50 to 100 percent GSV. The flake is made from a beige opaque chert. The surrounding area has been subject to decades of agricultural practices including plowing and disking, potentially impacting its integrity of location.

The presence of nearby wind turbines, gravel county roads, Highway 49, and the surrounding agricultural fields have impacted the isolated find setting and feeling. The identified flake cannot be associated with any specific cultural or temporal affiliation and does not exhibit any noteworthy workmanship. Subsurface testing is necessary to assess whether the location has the potential for any buried cultural deposits which could retain aspects of workmanship, materials, design, and association. No shovel tests were conducted. 32MOX819 is not recommended as eligible for the NDSHSR under Criteria 1 and 2. Since no subsurface testing was conducted, nor was there integrity of form, materials, and setting that would include physical features, location, or surroundings (Criteria 3 and 4), subsurface testing may yield additional information that could be used to determine whether the location contains significant, intact buried cultural deposits that could yield information important to our understanding of the past (Criterion 3). The site is not evaluated for the NDSHSR. Merjent recommends avoidance or further work.



Photo 4.11-1. Isolated find 32MOX819, utilized flake located in farm road.



Photo 4.11-2. Isolated find 32MOX819 overview, facing north.

4.12 32MOX820

Isolated find 32MOX820 consists of a Knife River Flint scraper. The isolated find was identified by Merjent staff on November 3, 2025. The isolated find was located near the top of a small hill in an agricultural field. The scraper measures 4 centimeters by 2 centimeters by 1.5 centimeters, and over 50 percent of the artifact is covered in cortex. During survey the agricultural field was covered in flax stubble and had a GSV of 25 percent. The isolated find is within an active agricultural field which has been cultivated for decades, potentially impacting its integrity of location. Modern roads and agricultural fields have impacted the isolated find setting and feeling, although the isolated find does maintain an unobstructed view of Hailstone Butte. The scraper cannot be associated with any specific cultural or temporal affiliation and does not exhibit any noteworthy workmanship. Subsurface testing is necessary to assess whether the isolated find has the potential for any buried cultural deposits which could retain aspects of workmanship, materials, design, and association. No shovel tests were conducted. 32MOX820 is not associated with any significant events or notable individuals in history, nor does the isolated find embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. As such, the isolated find is not recommended as eligible for the NDSHSR under Criteria 1 and 2. Since no subsurface testing was conducted, nor was there integrity of form, materials, and setting that would include physical features, location, or surroundings (Criteria 3 and 4), subsurface testing may yield additional information that could be used to determine whether the location contains significant, intact buried cultural deposits that could yield information important to our understanding of the past (Criterion 3). The site is not evaluated for the NDSHSR. Merjent recommends avoidance or further work.



Photo 4.12-1. Isolated find 32MOX820, scraper made of Knife River Flint.



Photo 4.12-2. Isolated find 32MOX820 overview, facing north.

4.13 32MOX821

Isolated find 32MOX821 consists of two Knife River Flint artifacts, a medial fragment of a projectile point or preform, and a tertiary flake. The site was identified by Merjent staff on November 3, 2025. The isolated find is located on a small hill in a gently rolling agricultural field southwest of Hailstone Butte. The medial projectile point fragment is 2.3 centimeters wide at the proximal end and 1.4 centimeters wide at the distal end with a length of 1.9 centimeters and a thickness of 0.4 centimeters. During survey the agricultural field was covered in flax stubble and had a GSV of 25 percent. No shovel tests were conducted. The isolated find has been within an active agricultural

field for decades, potentially impacting the isolated find integrity and location. Modern roads and agriculture have left an impact on the setting and feeling of the isolated find. None of the artifacts located have diagnostic features and a temporal affiliation cannot be identified. As such, the isolated find is not recommended as eligible for the NDSHSR under Criteria 1 and 2. Since no subsurface testing was conducted, nor was there integrity of form, materials, and setting that would include physical features, location, or surroundings (Criteria 3 and 4), subsurface testing may yield additional information that could be used to determine whether the location contains significant, intact buried cultural deposits that could yield information important to our understanding of the past (Criterion 3). The site is not evaluated for the NDSHSR. Merjent recommends avoidance or further work.



Photo 4.13-1. Isolated find 32MOX821, medial fragment of a point.



Photo 4.13-2. Isolated find 32MOX821 overview, facing south.

4.14 32MOX822

Isolated find 32MOX822 is a single Knife River Flint primary flake (consisting of more than 50 percent cortex). The isolated find was identified by Merjent staff on November 3, 2025. The isolated find is located at the top of a hill in an agricultural field. During survey the agricultural field was covered in harvested corn chaff with 50 percent GSV. The isolated find is located within an active agricultural field which has been cultivated for decades, potentially impacting its integrity of location. Agricultural activity in all directions has impacted the setting and feeling of the isolated find. The flake cannot be associated with any specific cultural or temporal affiliation and does not exhibit any noteworthy workmanship. Subsurface testing is necessary to assess whether the isolated find has the potential for any buried cultural deposits which could retain aspects of workmanship, materials, design, and association. No shovel tests were conducted. 32MOX822 is not associated with significant events or notable individuals in history, nor does the isolated find embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. As such, the field site is not recommended as eligible for the NDSHSR under Criteria 1 and 2. Since no subsurface testing was conducted, nor was there integrity of form, materials, and setting that would include physical features, location, or surroundings (Criteria 3 and 4), subsurface testing may yield additional information that could be used to determine whether the location contains significant, intact buried cultural deposits that could yield information important to our understanding of the past (Criterion 3). The site is not evaluated for the NDSHSR. Merjent recommends avoidance or further work.



Photo 4.14-1. Isolated find 32MOX822, ventral side of primary flake.



Photo 4.14-2. Isolated find 32MOX822 overview, facing southwest.

4.15 32MOX823

Isolated find 32MOX823 consists of two artifacts composed of one Knife River Flint core and one single tan opaque chert tertiary flake. The isolated find was identified by Merjent staff on November 5, 2025. The isolated find is located on an upland plain in an agricultural field. The core has at least eight visible flake scars. The tertiary flake is from a dull, tan chert with very light brown speckling and appeared to be heavily patinated Knife River Flint. During survey the field was covered in flax stubble with 25 percent GSV. The isolated find is in an active agricultural field, and

the surrounding area has been subject to decades of agricultural practices including plowing and discing potentially impacting its integrity of location. Wind turbines and the surrounding agricultural fields have impacted the isolated find setting and feeling. The identified flake and core fragment cannot be associated with any specific cultural or temporal affiliation and does not exhibit any noteworthy workmanship. Subsurface testing is necessary to assess whether the location has the potential for any buried cultural deposits which could retain aspects of workmanship, materials, design, and association. No shovel tests were conducted. 32MOX823 is not associated with significant events or notable individuals in history, nor does the isolated find embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. As such, the isolated find is not recommended as eligible for the NDSHSR under Criteria 1 and 2. Since no subsurface testing was conducted, nor was there integrity of form, materials, and setting that would include physical features, location, or surroundings (Criteria 3 and 4), subsurface testing may yield additional information that could be used to determine whether the location contains significant, intact buried cultural deposits that could yield information important to our understanding of the past (Criterion 3). The site is not evaluated for the NDSHSR. Merjent recommends avoidance or further work.



Photo 4.15-1. Isolated find 32MOX823, core fragment made of Knife River Flint.



Photo 4.15-2. Isolated find 32MOX823 overview, facing west.

4.16 32MOX824

Isolated find 32MOX824 consists of two Knife River Flint artifacts: a secondary flake and a primary flake with a retouched utilized edge. The isolated find was identified by Merjent staff on November 5, 2025. The isolated find is located on the slope just before the top of a hill in an agricultural field. During survey the field was covered in flax stubble resulting in 25 percent GSV. The isolated find and surrounding area have been subject to decades of agricultural practices including plowing and discing potentially impacting its integrity of location. Wind turbines, a power line, and surrounding agricultural fields have impacted the setting and feeling of the isolated find. The identified secondary flake and utilized primary flake cannot be associated with any specific cultural or temporal affiliation and does not exhibit any noteworthy workmanship. Subsurface testing is necessary to assess whether the location has the potential for any buried cultural deposits which could retain aspects of workmanship, materials, design, and association. No shovel tests were conducted. 32MOX824 is not associated with any significant events or notable individuals in history, nor does the isolated find embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. As such, the isolated find is not recommended as eligible for the NDSHSR under Criteria 1 and 2. Since no subsurface testing was conducted, nor was there integrity of form, materials, and setting that would include physical features, location, or surroundings (Criteria 3 and 4), subsurface testing may yield additional information that could be used to determine whether the location contains significant, intact buried cultural deposits that could yield information important to our understanding of the past (Criterion 3). The site is not evaluated for the NDSHSR. Merjent recommends avoidance or further work.



Photo 4.16-1. Isolated find 32MOX824, secondary flake of Knife River Flint.



Photo 4.16-2. Isolated find 32MOX824 overview, facing east.

4.17 32MOX825

Isolated find 32MOX825 is a single Knife River Flint tertiary flake. The isolated find was identified by Merjent staff on November 5, 2025. The isolated find is located near the top of a hill in an agricultural field. The flake has light patina. During survey, the ground surface was covered in harvested canola resulting in 25 percent GSV. The isolated find and surrounding area have been subject to decades of agricultural practices including plowing and discing potentially impacting its integrity of location. Wind turbines, a power line, and surrounding agricultural fields have impacted

the setting and feeling of the isolated find. The flake cannot be associated with any specific cultural or temporal affiliation and does not exhibit any noteworthy workmanship. Subsurface testing is necessary to assess whether the location has the potential for any buried cultural deposits which could retain aspects of workmanship, materials, design, and association. No shovel tests were conducted. 32MOX825 is not associated with significant events or notable individuals in history, nor does the isolated find embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. As such, the isolated find is not recommended as eligible for the NDSHSR under Criteria 1 and 2. Since no subsurface testing was conducted, nor was there integrity of form, materials, and setting that would include physical features, location, or surroundings (Criteria 3 and 4), subsurface testing may yield additional information that could be used to determine whether the location contains significant, intact buried cultural deposits that could yield information important to our understanding of the past (Criterion 3). The site is not evaluated for the NDSHSR. Merjent recommends avoidance or further work.



Photo 4.17-1. Isolated find 32MOX825, tertiary flake with a light patina.



Photo 4.17-2. Overview of 32MOX825, facing west.

4.18 32MOX826

Isolated find 32MOX826 is a single Knife River Flint primary flake with a heavy patina. The isolated find was identified by Merjent staff on November 5, 2025. The isolated find is located in a gently rolling agricultural field. During survey, the ground surface was covered in harvested canola with 25 percent GSV. The isolated find was recorded in an active agricultural field which has been cultivated for decades, potentially impacting its integrity of location. A modern road 90 feet west of the isolated find, and the surrounding agricultural fields have impacted the setting and feeling of the isolated find. The flake cannot be associated with any specific cultural or temporal affiliation and does not exhibit any noteworthy workmanship. Subsurface testing is necessary to assess whether the location has the potential for any buried cultural deposits which could retain aspects of workmanship, materials, design, and association. No shovel tests were conducted. 32MOX826 is not associated with any significant events or notable individuals in history, nor does the isolated find embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. As such, the isolated find is not recommended as eligible for the NDSHSR under Criteria 1 and 2. Since no subsurface testing was conducted, nor was there integrity of form, materials, and setting that would include physical features, location, or surroundings (Criteria 3 and 4), subsurface testing may yield additional information that could be used to determine whether the location contains significant, intact buried cultural deposits that could yield information important to our understanding of the past (Criterion 3). The site is not evaluated for the NDSHSR. Merjent recommends avoidance or further work.



Photo 4.18-1. Isolated find 32MOX826, primary flake with a heavy patina.



Photo 4.18-2. Isolated find 32MOX826 overview, facing north.

4.19 32MOX827

Isolated find 32MOX827 is a Knife River Flint utilized secondary flake with 5 percent cortex and a light patina located on a low hill in gently rolling grasslands. The isolated find was identified by Merjent staff on November 5, 2025. The artifact is situated at the edge of a minimum maintenance farm road and is potentially out of context or disturbed. During survey, the isolated find was discovered near a patch of tumbleweed with 50 to 75 percent GSV at the edge of a harvested canola field. 32MOX827 is on the edge of an active agricultural field which has been cultivated

for decades, potentially impacting its integrity of location. The isolated find is immediately adjacent to the right-of-way of a modern road, construction of which may have also impacted integrity of location. The modern road and the surrounding agricultural fields have impacted the setting and feeling of the isolated find. The identified flake cannot be associated with any specific cultural or temporal affiliation and does not exhibit any noteworthy workmanship. Subsurface testing is necessary to assess whether the location has the potential for any buried cultural deposits which could retain aspects of workmanship, materials, design, and association. No shovel tests were conducted. 32MOX827 is not associated with significant events or notable individuals in history, nor does the isolated find embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. As such, the isolated find is not recommended as eligible for the NDSHSR under Criteria 1 and 2. Since no subsurface testing was conducted, nor was there integrity of form, materials, and setting that would include physical features, location, or surroundings (Criteria 3 and 4), subsurface testing may yield additional information that could be used to determine whether the location contains significant, intact buried cultural deposits that could yield information important to our understanding of the past (Criterion 3). The site is not evaluated for the NDSHSR. Merjent recommends avoidance or further work.



Photo 4.19-1. Isolated find 32MOX827, utilized secondary flake with a light patina.

4.20 32MOX828

Isolated find 32MOX828 consists of two Knife River Flint flakes: one revitalization flake and one tertiary flake. The isolated find was identified by Merjent staff on November 6, 2025. The isolated find is located on a ridge that is slowly eroding into the gate to the road. A revitalization flake is defined as an irregular thinning flake from removing bulk or excess material from a tool. The revitalization flake appears to have been heat treated due to its darker color and more glass-like texture. During survey, the isolated find had 50 percent GSV and was vegetated by grass in a pasture. No shovel tests were conducted. No artifacts were collected. The area surrounding the isolated find has been disturbed by agricultural activities, pasture, and a county road to the east. The ridge has not been disturbed, and the isolated find retains integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship; however, the isolated find lacks integrity of setting, feeling, and

cannot be associated with significant events or individuals. Subsurface testing is necessary to assess whether the isolated find potentially has buried cultural deposits which could retain aspects of workmanship, materials, design, and association. 32MOX828 is not associated with significant events or notable individuals in history, nor does the isolated find embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. As such, the isolated find is not recommended as eligible for the NDSHSR under Criteria 1 and 2. Since no subsurface testing was conducted, nor was there integrity of form, materials, and setting that would include physical features, location, or surroundings (Criteria 3 and 4), subsurface testing may yield additional information that could be used to determine whether the location contains significant, intact buried cultural deposits that could yield information important to our understanding of the past (Criterion 3). The site is not evaluated for the NDSHSR. Merjent recommends avoidance or further work.



Photo 4.20-1. Isolated find 32MOX828, tertiary flake.



Photo 4.20-2. Isolated find 32MOX828, revitalization flake.



Photo 4.20-3. Isolated find 32MOX828 overview, facing west.

4.21 32MOX829

Isolated find 32MOX829 consists of a single Knife River Flint secondary flake with cortex on one side and patination on both sides. The isolated find was identified by Merjent staff on November 13, 2025. The isolated find is located in a flax field on a hill overlooking a drainage. During the survey, the isolated find was situated in flax stubble with 25 percent GSV. The isolated find and surrounding area have been subject to decades of agricultural practices including plowing and disking potentially impacting its integrity of location. A transmission line west of the isolated

find and the surrounding agricultural fields have impacted the setting and feeling of the isolated find. The identified flake cannot be associated with any specific cultural or temporal affiliation and does not exhibit any noteworthy workmanship. No shovel tests were conducted. 32MOX829 is not associated with significant events or notable individuals in history, nor does the isolated find embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. As such, the isolated find is not recommended as eligible for the NDSHSR under Criteria 1 and 2. Since no subsurface testing was conducted, nor was there integrity of form, materials, and setting that would include physical features, location, or surroundings (Criteria 3 and 4), subsurface testing may yield additional information that could be used to determine whether the location contains significant, intact buried cultural deposits that could yield information important to our understanding of the past (Criterion 3). The site is not evaluated for the NDSHSR. Merjent recommends avoidance or further work.



Photo 4.21-1. Isolated find 32MOX829, secondary flake with cortex and patina.



Photo 4.21-2. Isolated find 32MOX829 overview, facing west.

4.22 32MOX830

Isolated find 32MOX830 consists of a single Knife River Flint secondary flake. The isolated find was identified by Merjent staff on November 15, 2025. The isolated find is located in an agricultural field on an upland plain. The flake has 5 percent cortex remaining with a possible retouch on the lateral margin. During survey, the agricultural field was harvested with flax stubble remaining, resulting in 25 percent GSV. The isolated find was identified in an active agriculture field and has been subject to decades of agricultural practices such as plowing and discing, potentially impacting its location and integrity. Modern roads, a powerline, and agricultural fields impact the setting and feeling of the isolated find. The flake cannot be associated with a specific culture or temporal affiliation and does not exhibit any noteworthy workmanship. No shovel tests were conducted. Subsurface testing is necessary to assess whether the isolated find potentially has buried cultural deposits which could retain aspects of workmanship, materials, design, and association. 32MOX830 is not associated with significant events or notable individuals in history, nor does the isolated find embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. As such, the isolated find is not recommended as eligible for the NDSHSR under Criteria 1 and 2. Since no subsurface testing was conducted, nor was there integrity of form, materials, and setting that would include physical features, location, or surroundings (Criteria 3 and 4), subsurface testing may yield additional information that could be used to determine whether the location contains significant, intact buried cultural deposits that could yield information important to our understanding of the past (Criterion 3). The site is not evaluated for the NDSHSR. Merjent recommends avoidance or further work.



Photo 4.22-1. Isolated find 32MOX830, secondary flake with possible retouch.



Photo 4.22-2. Isolated find 32MOX830 overview, facing north.

5.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This addendum includes the results of subsequent Class III investigations encompassing 2,974.79 additional acres within an expanded Survey Area, which was surveyed from October 21 to November 15, 2025, in Morton County. During the current survey, 19 new archaeological resources were identified, and 3 previously recorded resources (32MOX0132, 32MO0233, and 32MOX0576) were revisited. The sites, NDSHSR recommendations, and treatment are summarized in Table 5.0-1.

TABLE 5.0-1					
Class III Survey Results and Recommendations					
Site No.	Cultural Affiliation	Resource	Site Type	NDSHSR Recommendation	Treatment
32MOX132	Historic	Site Lead	Camp Site	Unevaluated	No Further Work for the project in the surveyed area
32MO233	Historic	Site	Stagecoach Line	Unevaluated	No Further Work for the project in the surveyed area
32MOX576	Precontact	IF	Chipped Stone	Not Eligible	No Further Work
32MO1734	Precontact	Site	Cairn	Unevaluated	Avoidance or further work
32MO1735	Precontact	Site	Cairn	Unevaluated	Avoidance or further work
32MO1736	Precontact	Site	Lithic Scatter	Unevaluated	Avoidance of further work
32MO1737	Precontact	Site	Chipped Stone	Unevaluated	Avoidance or further work
32MO1738	Historic	Site	Cultural Material Scatter	Unevaluated	Avoidance of further work
32MO1739	Precontact	Site	Cairn	Unevaluated	Avoidance of further work
32MO1740	Multi-component	Site	Farm	Unevaluated	Avoidance of further work
32MOX819	Precontact	IF	Chipped Stone	Unevaluated	Avoidance or further work
32MOX820	Precontact	IF	Chipped Stone	Unevaluated	Avoidance of further work
32MOX821	Precontact	IF	Chipped Stone	Unevaluated	Avoidance of further work
32MOX822	Precontact	IF	Chipped Stone	Unevaluated	Avoidance of further work
32MOX823	Precontact	IF	Chipped Stone	Unevaluated	Avoidance of further work
32MOX824	Precontact	IF	Chipped Stone	Unevaluated	Avoidance of further work
32MOX825	Precontact	IF	Chipped Stone	Unevaluated	Avoidance of further work
32MOX826	Precontact	IF	Chipped Stone	Unevaluated	Avoidance of further work
32MOX827	Precontact	IF	Chipped Stone	Unevaluated	Avoidance of further work
32MOX828	Precontact	IF	Chipped Stone	Unevaluated	Avoidance of further work
32MOX829	Precontact	IF	Chipped Stone	Unevaluated	Avoidance of further work
32MOX830	Precontact	IF	Chipped Stone	Unevaluated	Avoidance of further work

During the survey, a total of 22 resources were either newly recorded or revisited. Three previously recorded resources (32MOX0132, 32MO0233, and 32MOX0576) were revisited. The three revisited sites consist of a historic camp site lead, a stagecoach line, and a precontact isolated find. The campsite and stagecoach line were not located in the Survey Area, and no further work is recommended. One isolated find (32MOX0576) is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NDSHSR, and no further work is needed. The remaining 19 resources are unevaluated for the NDSHSR, and avoidance or further work is recommended. Merjent recommends the Project be granted a determination of *no significant sites affected*. No further archaeological work is recommended for the Project as planned.

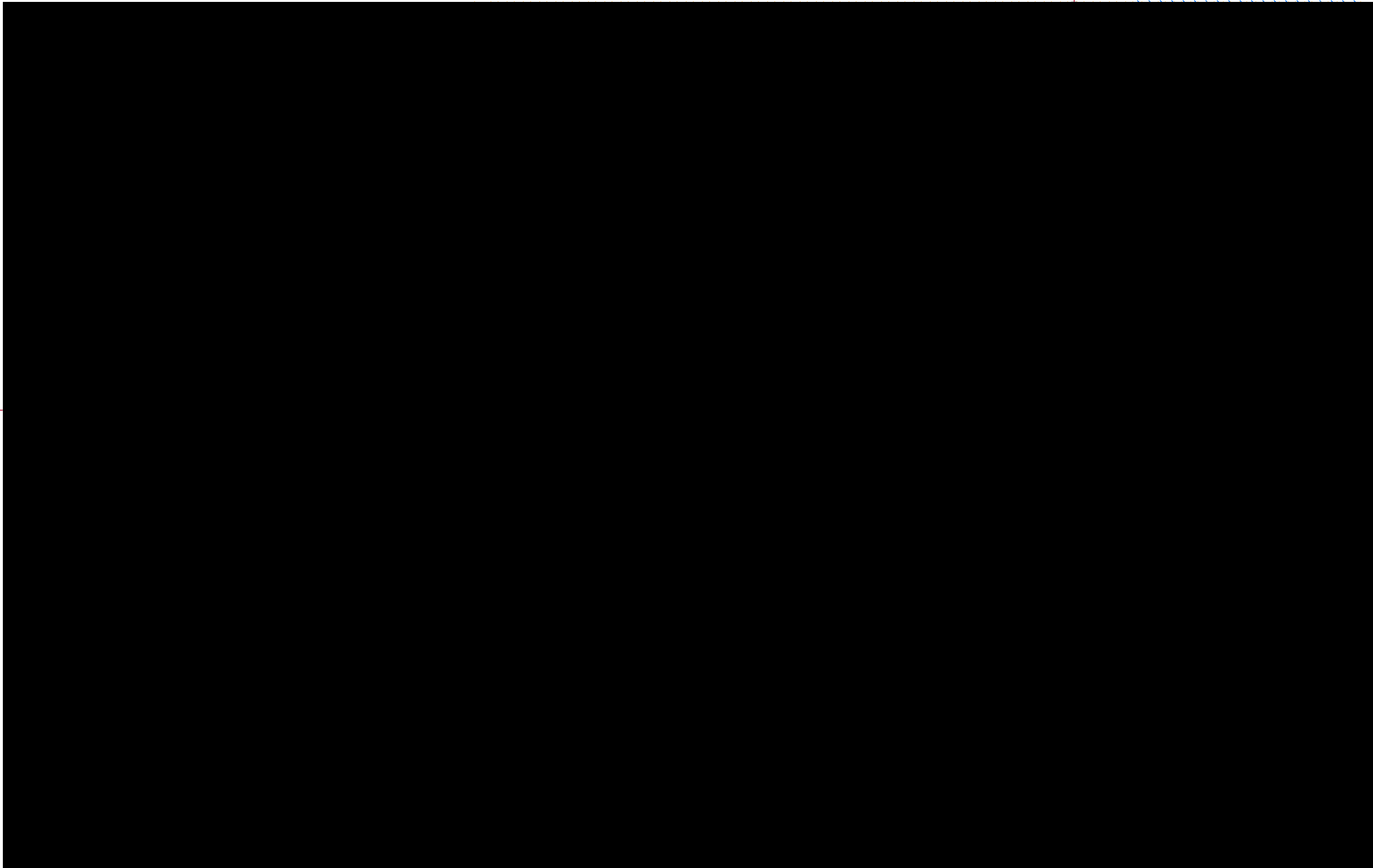
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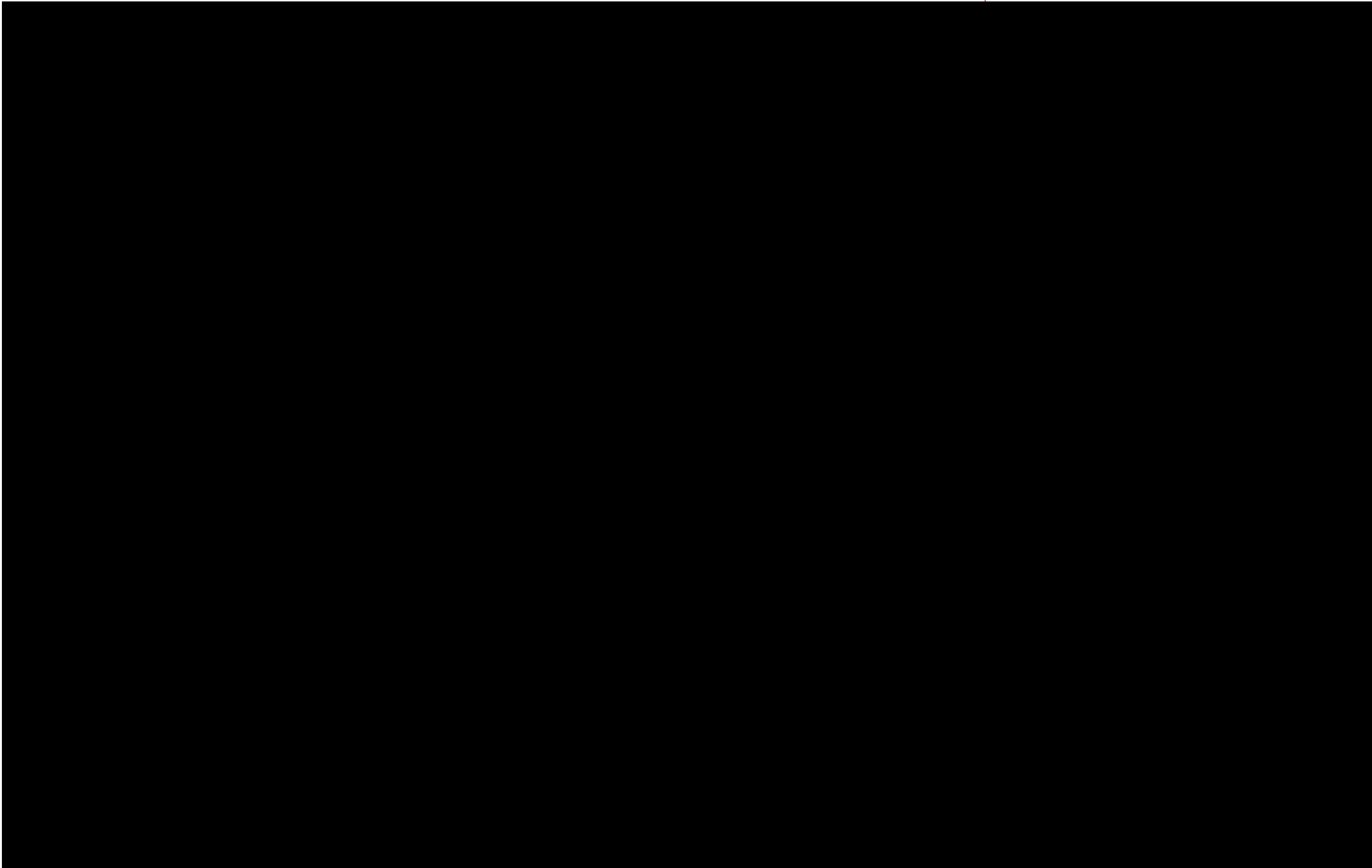
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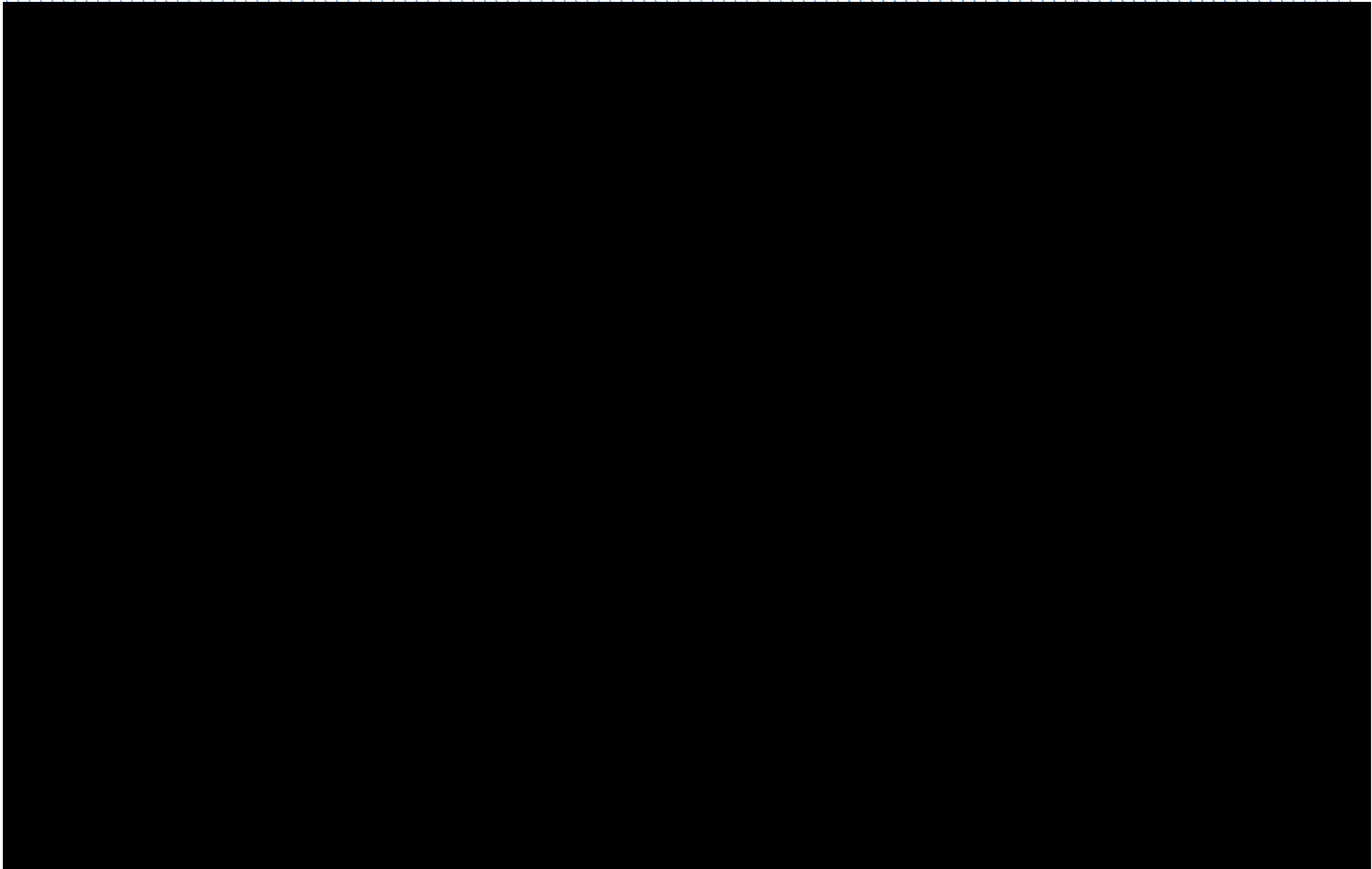
APPENDIX A

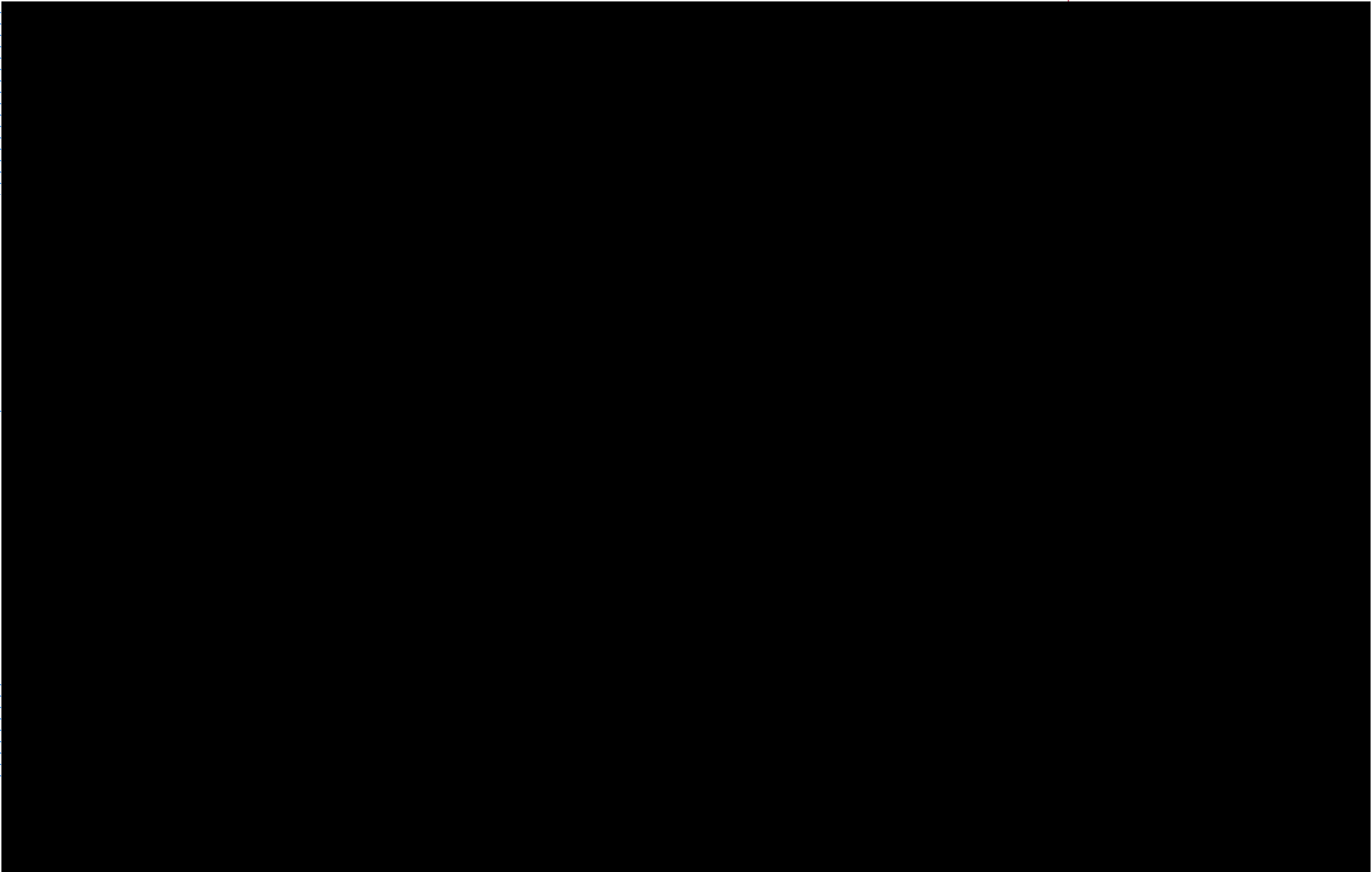
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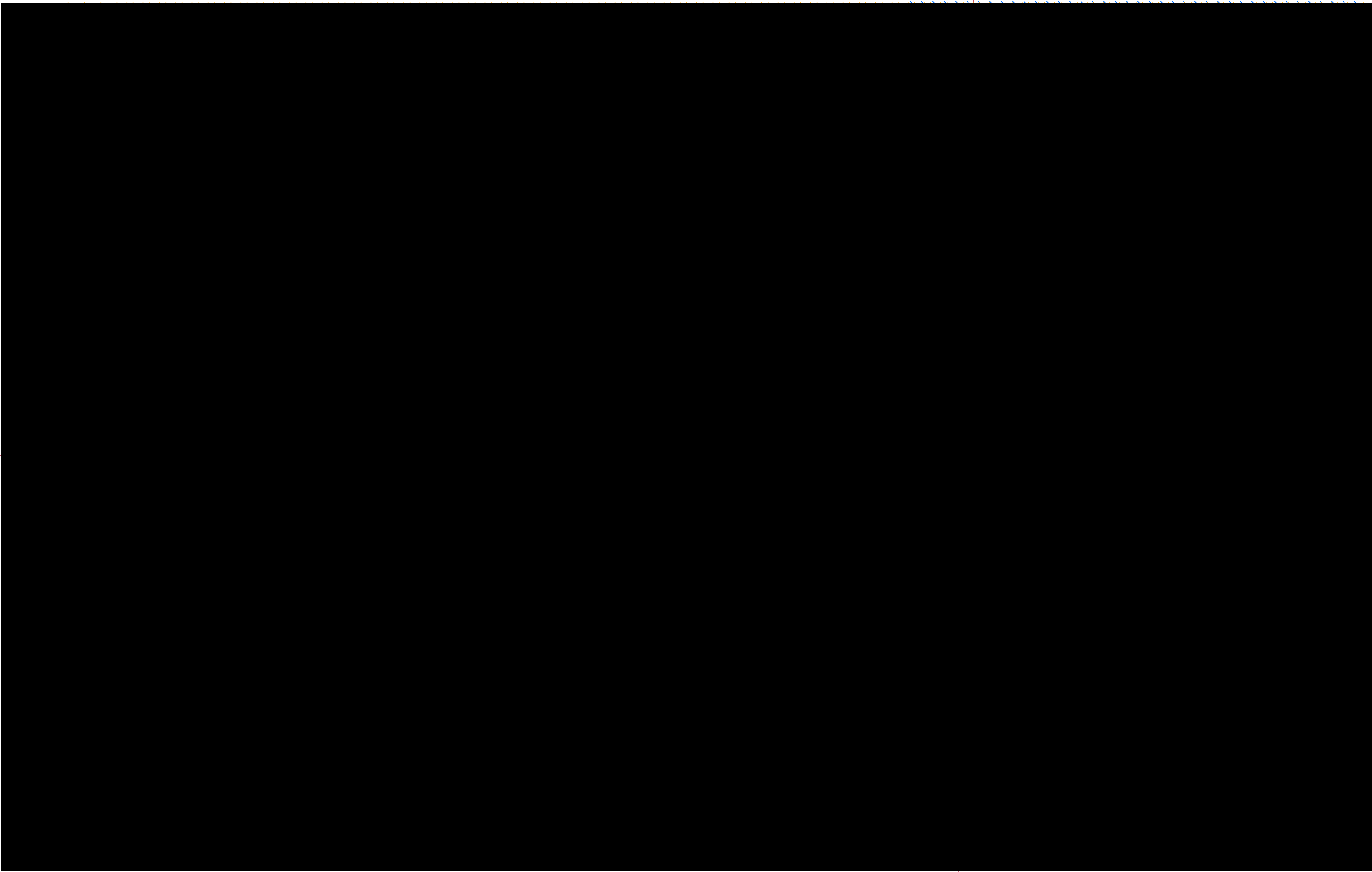


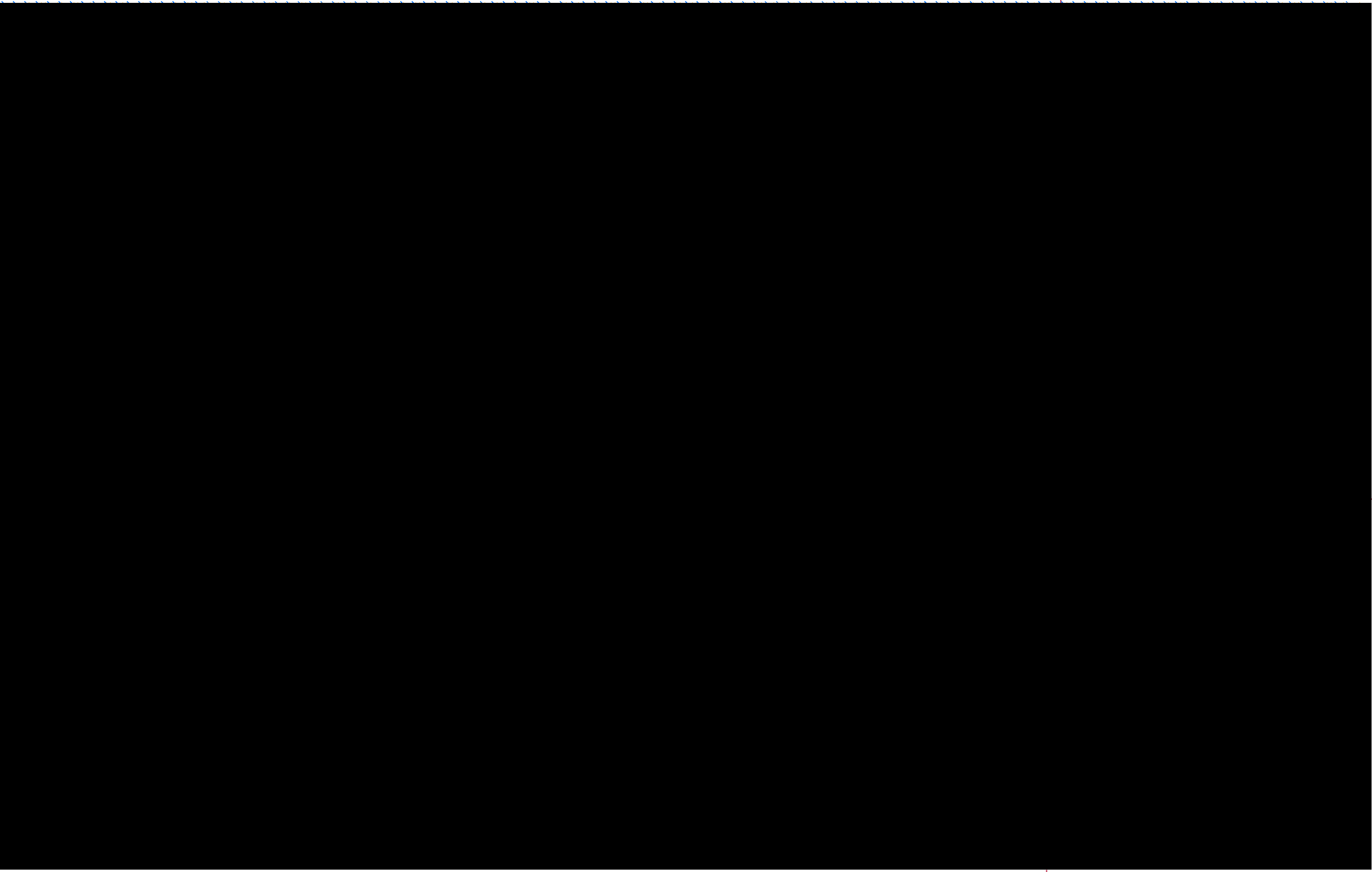


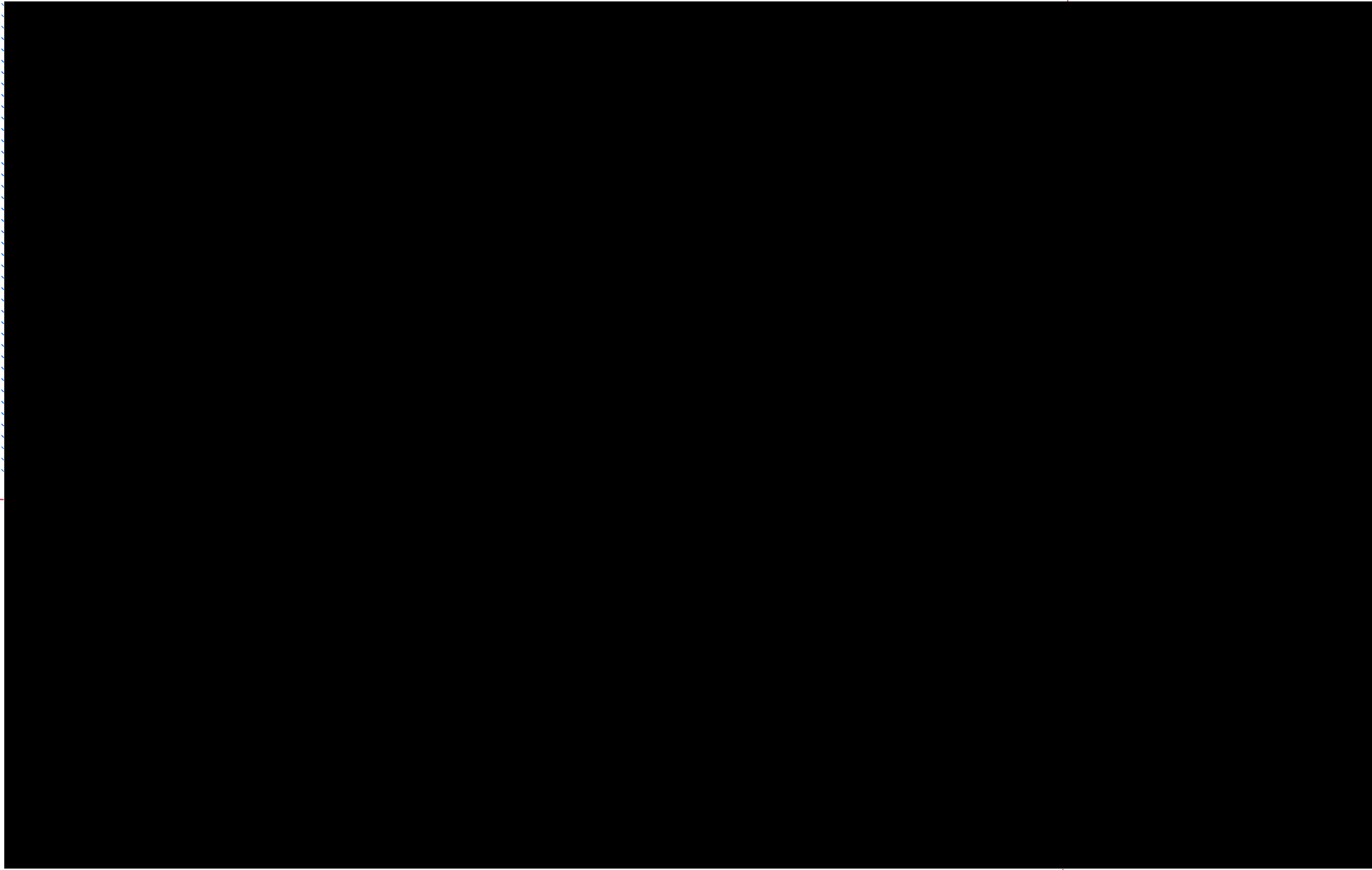


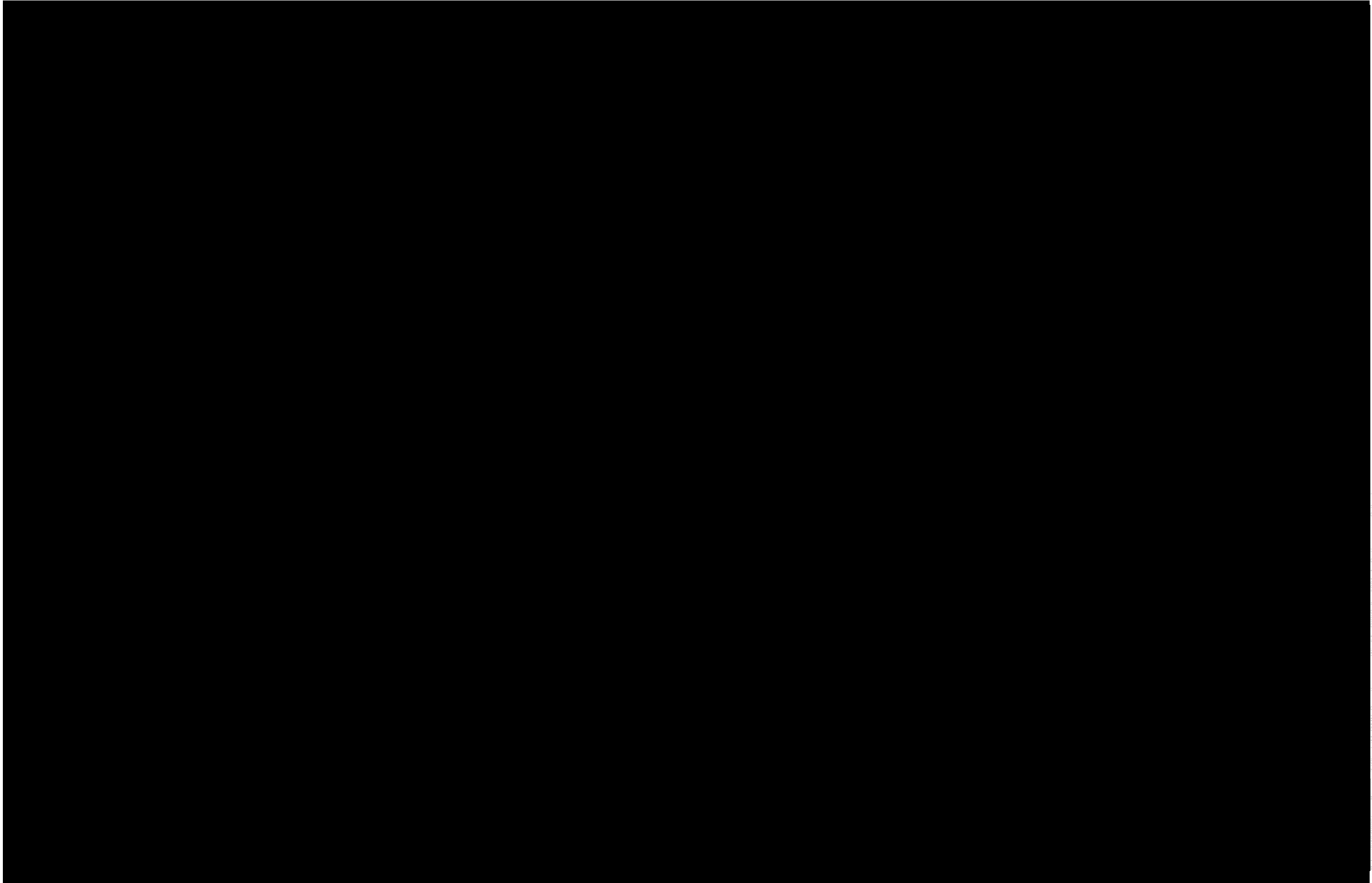


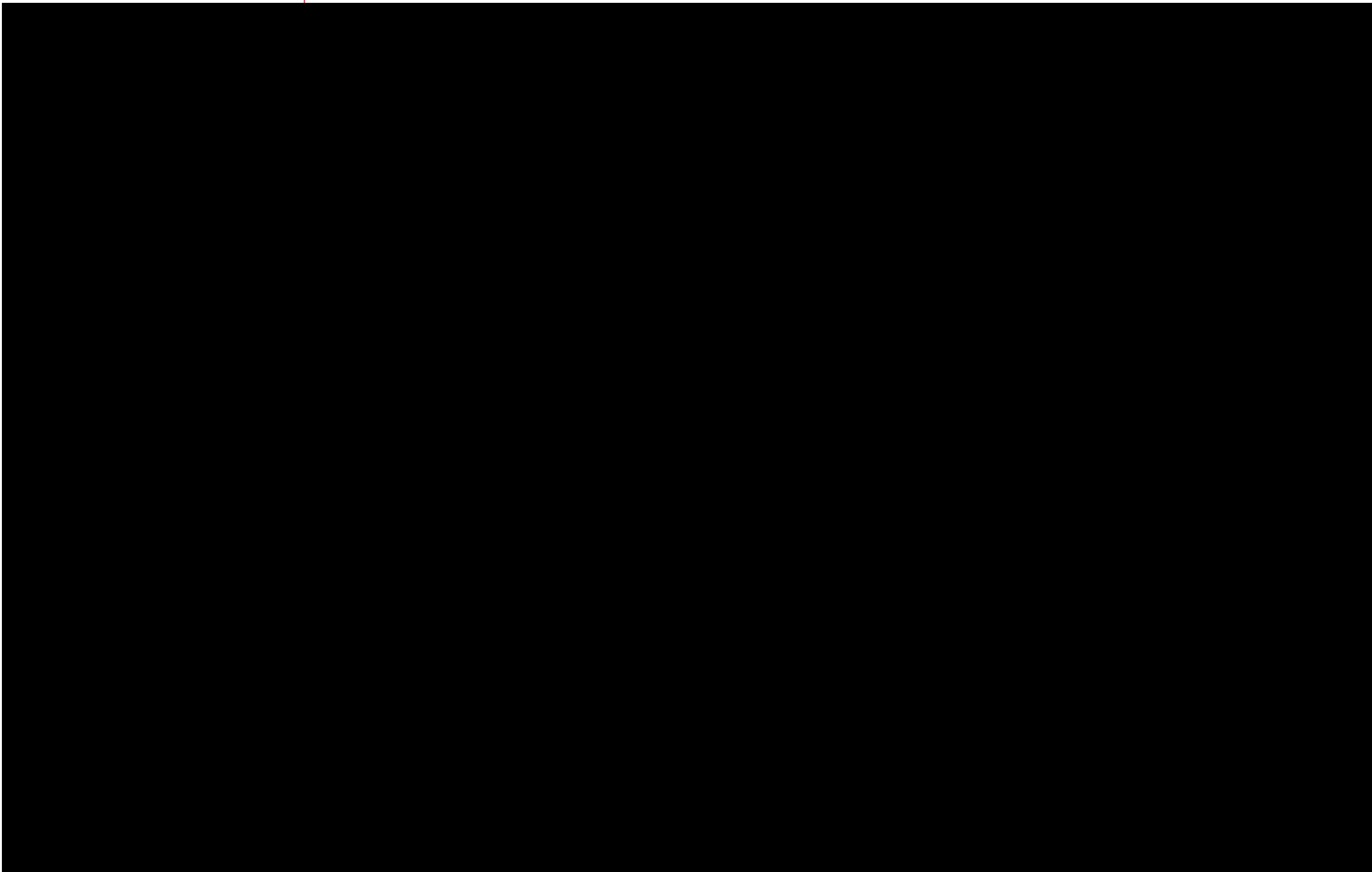












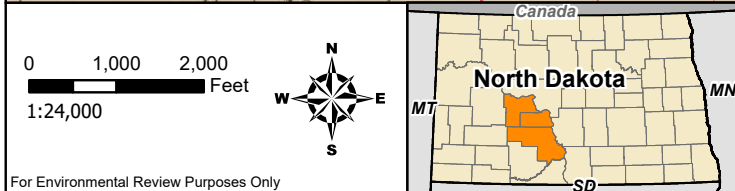
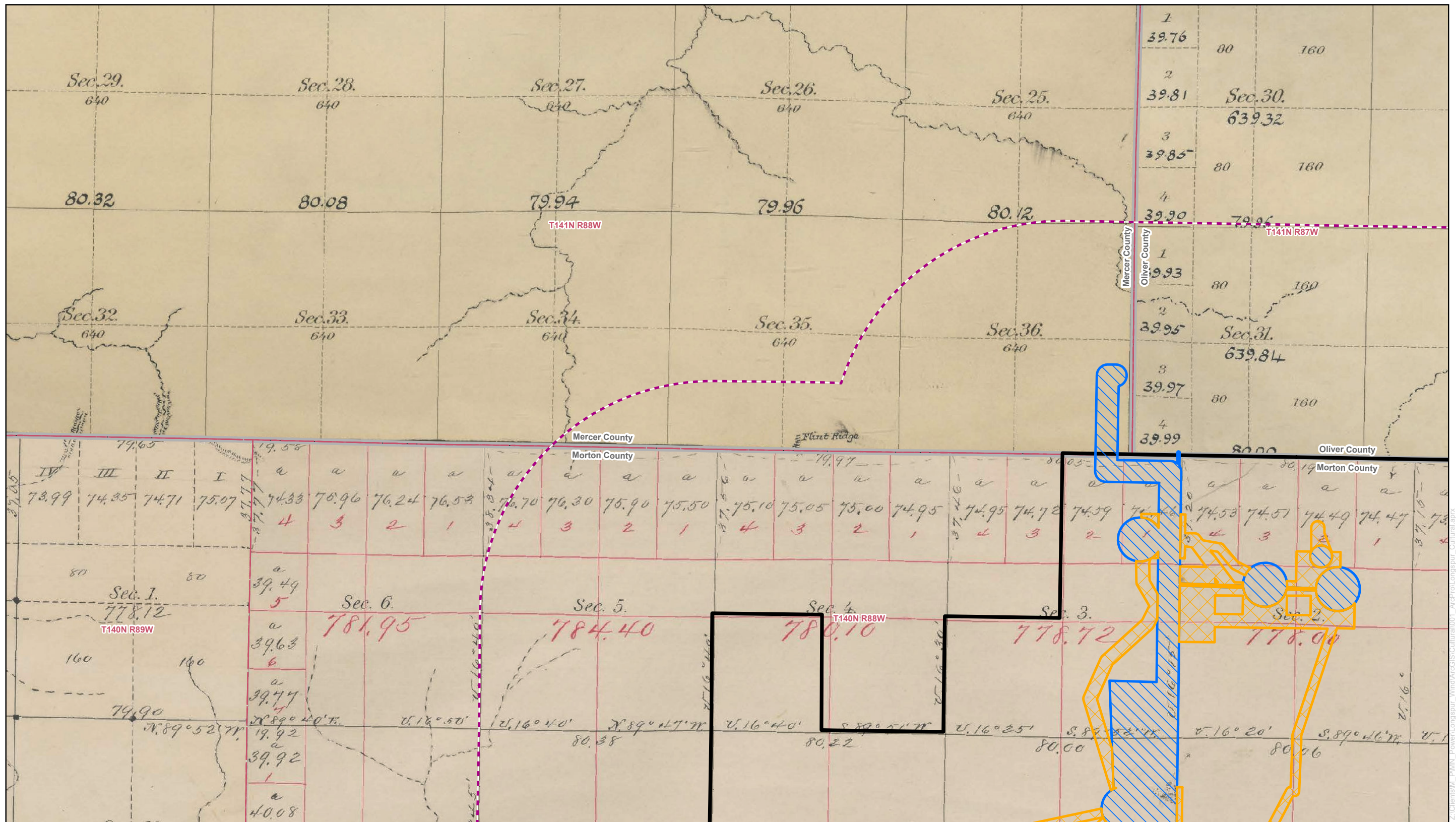


Figure 2.1: 1880-1883 GLO Map
 Minnesota Power
 Longspur Wind Project
 Mercer, Morton, and Oliver Counties, North Dakota

- Project Boundary
- One-Mile Buffer
- Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Township Boundary
- County Boundary

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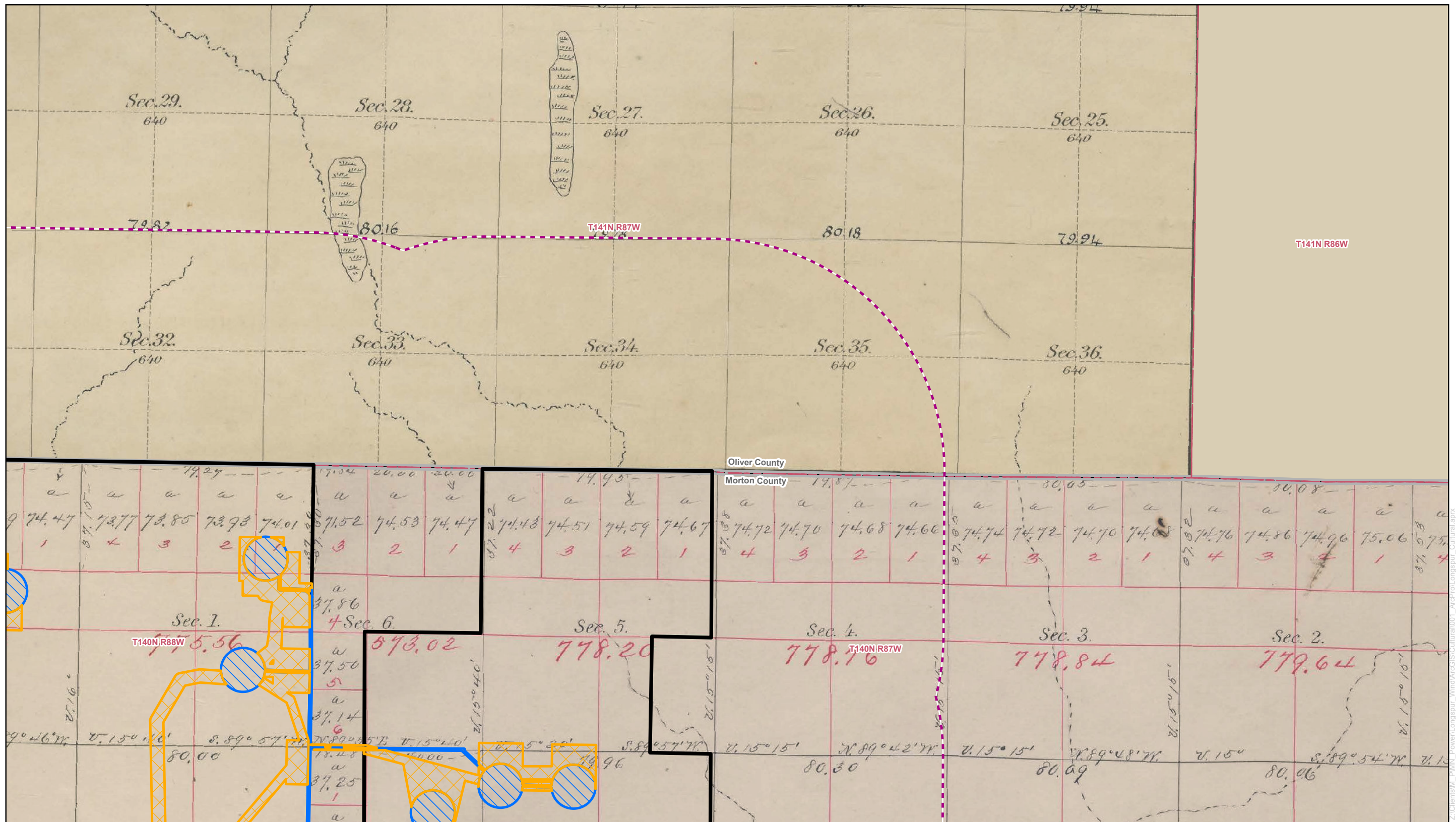
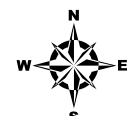


Figure 2.2: 1880-1883 GLO Map
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton and Oliver Counties, North Dakota

- Project Boundary
- One-Mile Buffer
- Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Township Boundary
- County Boundary

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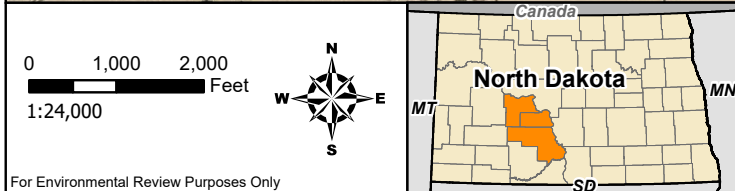
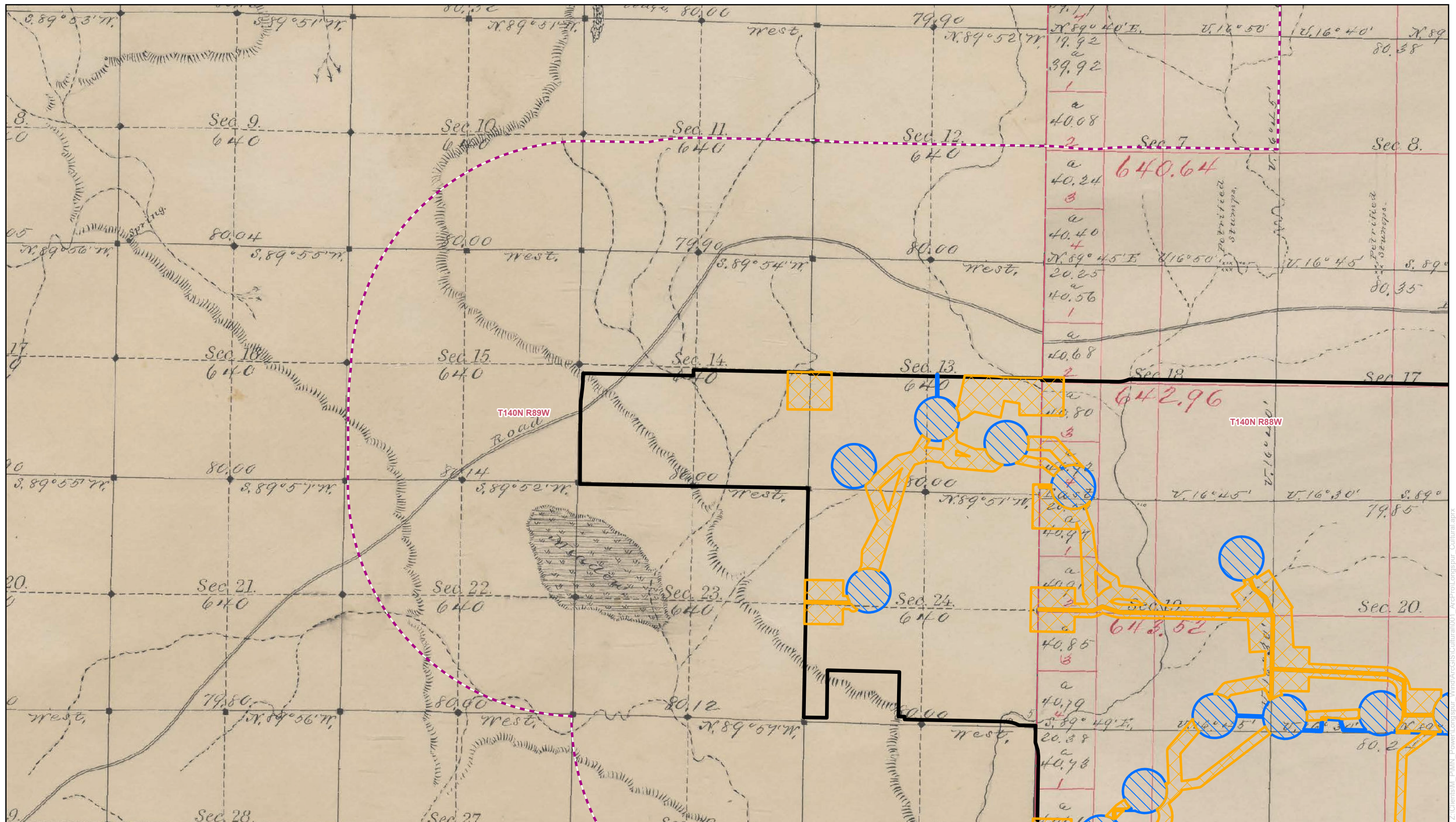
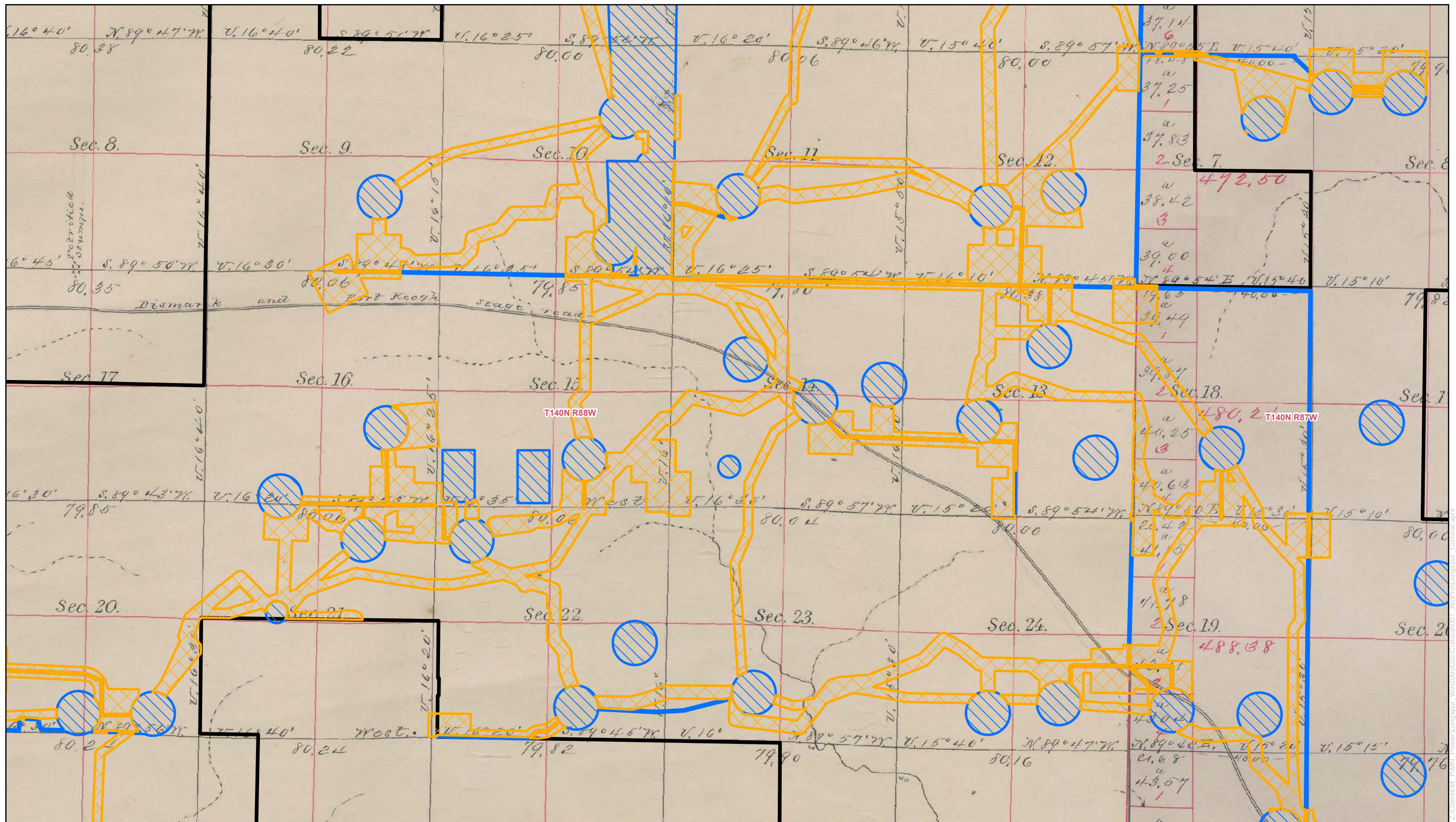


Figure 2.3: 1880-1883 GLO Map
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

- Project Boundary
- One-Mile Buffer
- Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Township Boundary
- County Boundary

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Figure 2.4: 1880-1883 GLO Map
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

- Project Boundary
- One-Mile Buffer
- Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Township Boundary
- County Boundary

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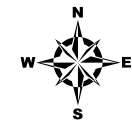
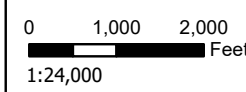
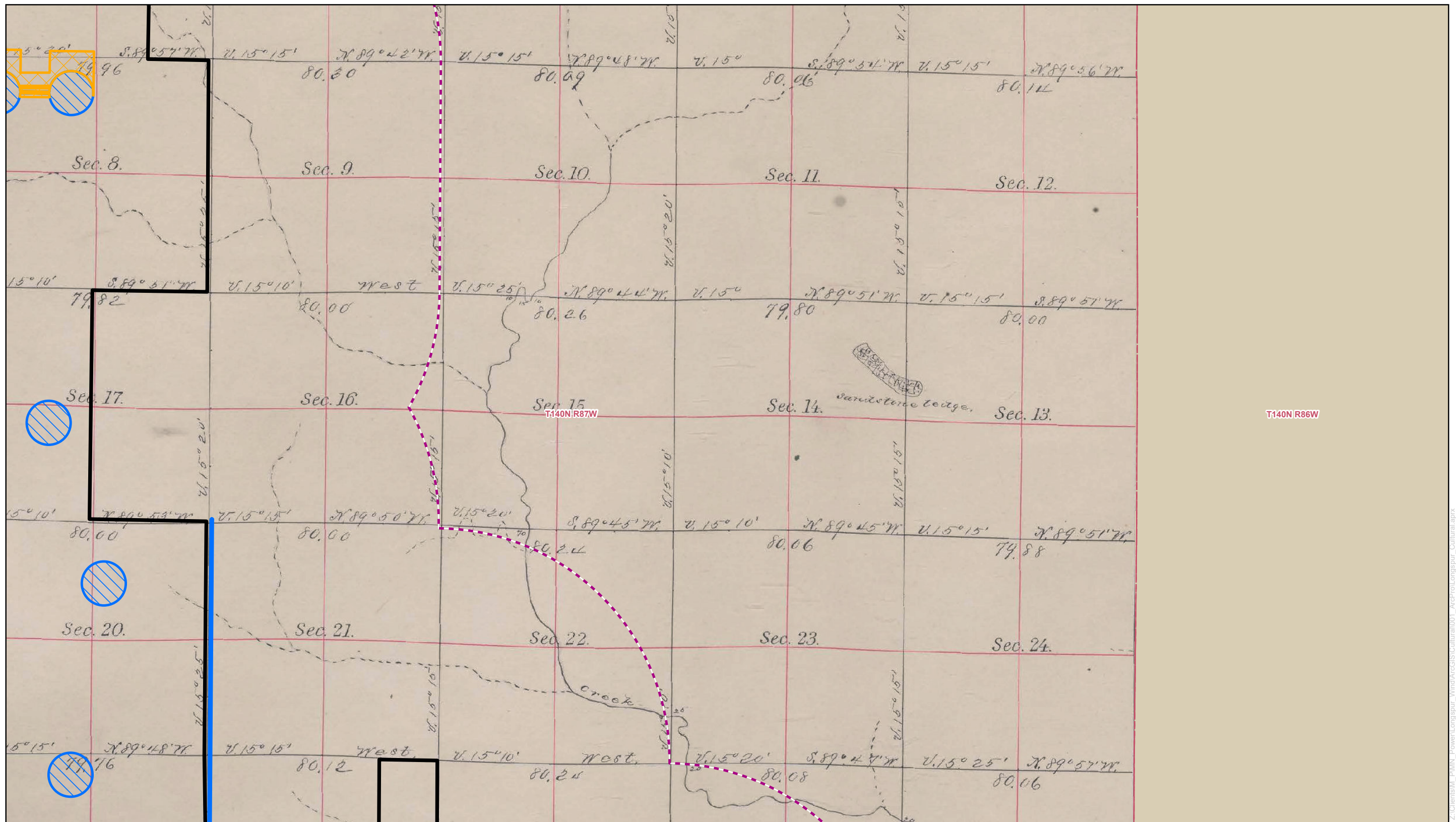
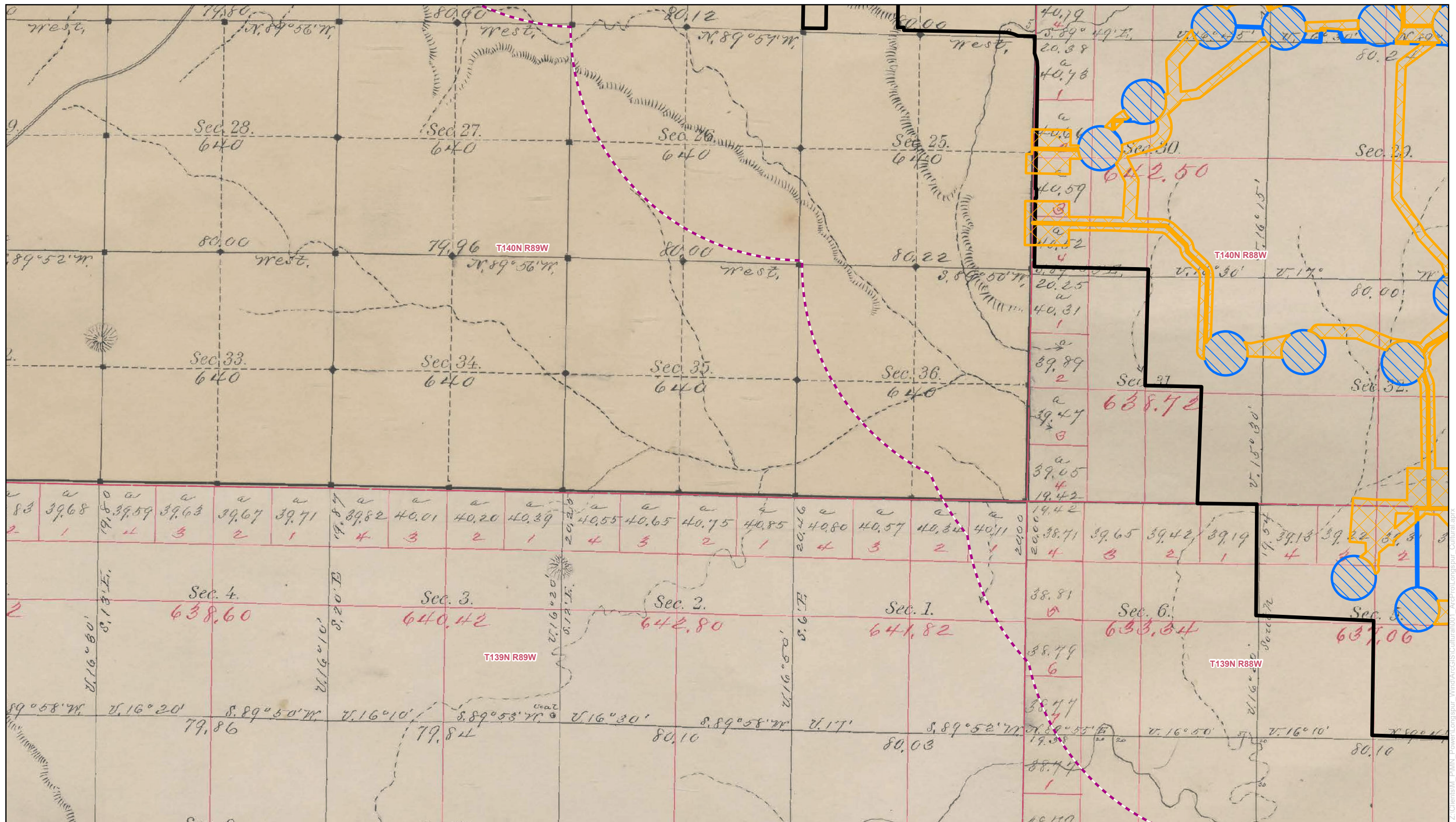


Figure 2.5: 1880-1883 GLO Map
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

- Project Boundary
- One-Mile Buffer
- Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Township Boundary
- County Boundary

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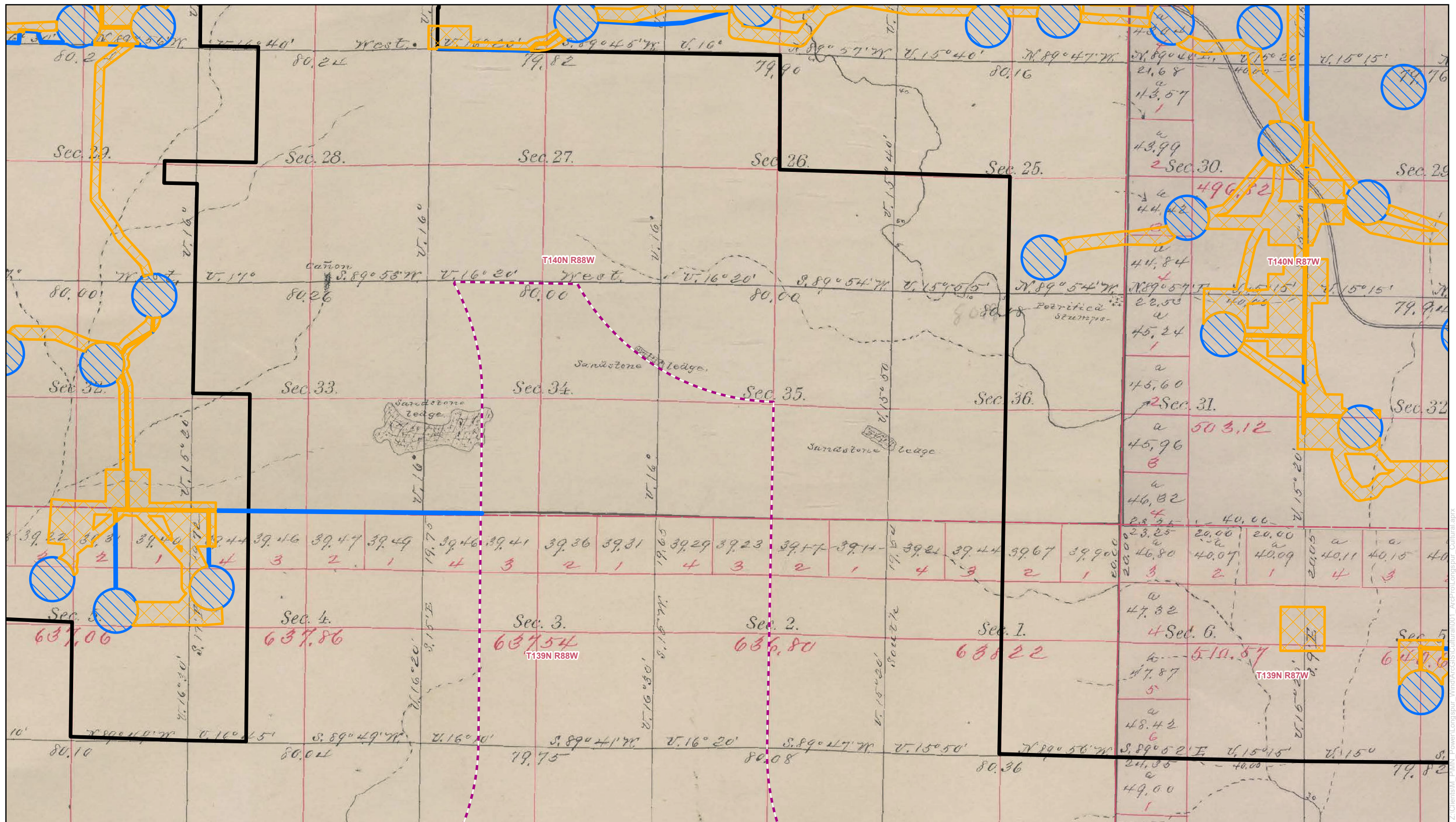


Figure 2.6: 1880-1883 GLO Map
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

- Project Boundary
- One-Mile Buffer
- Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Township Boundary
- County Boundary

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Figure 2.7: 1880-1883 GLO Map
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

- Project Boundary
- One-Mile Buffer
- Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Township Boundary
- County Boundary

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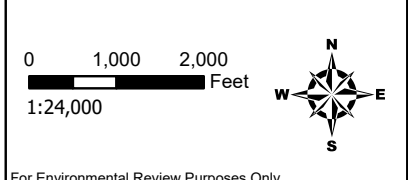
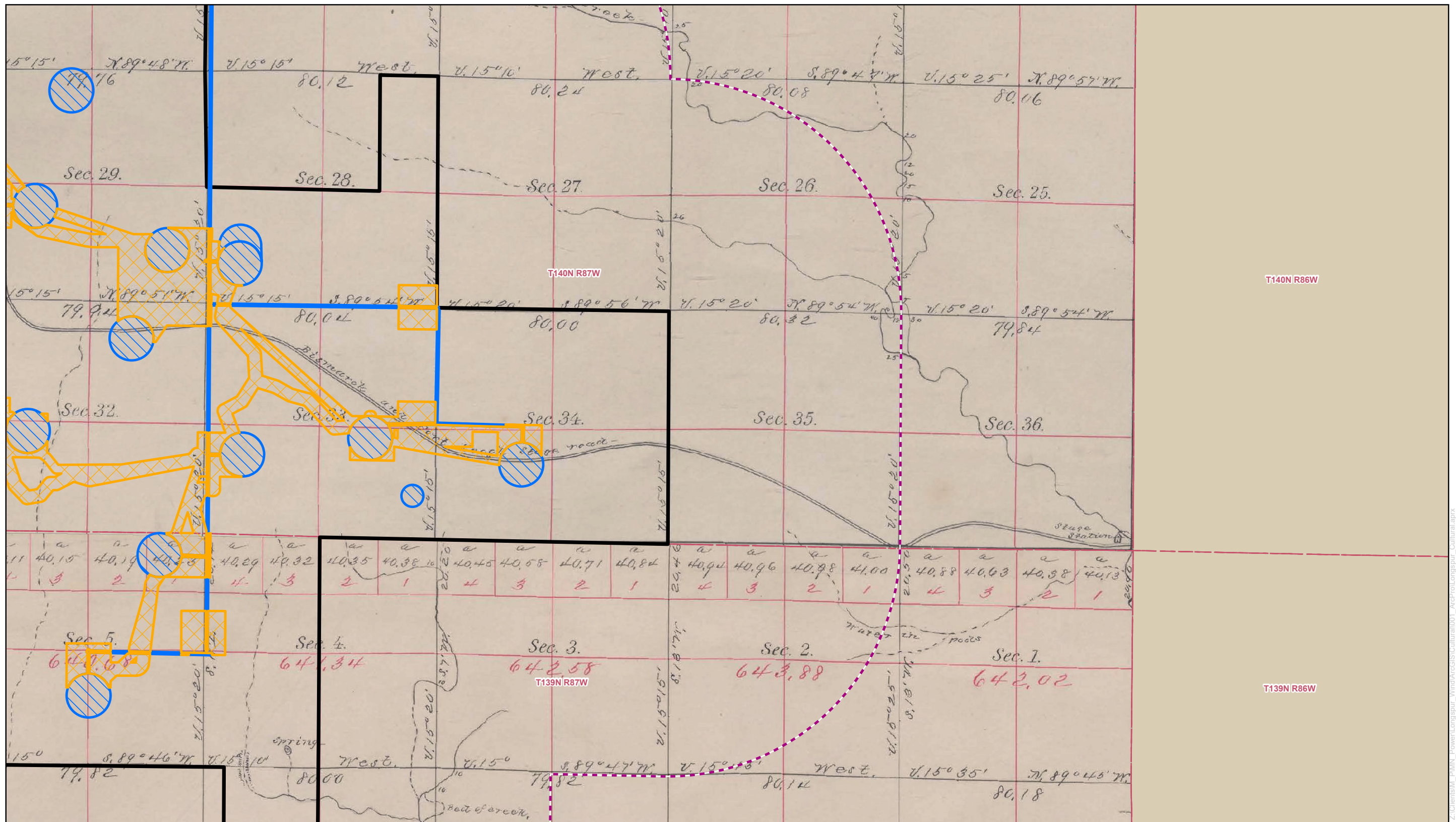


Figure 2.8: 1880-1883 GLO Map
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

- Project Boundary
- One-Mile Buffer
- Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Township Boundary
- County Boundary

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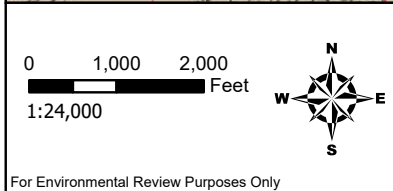
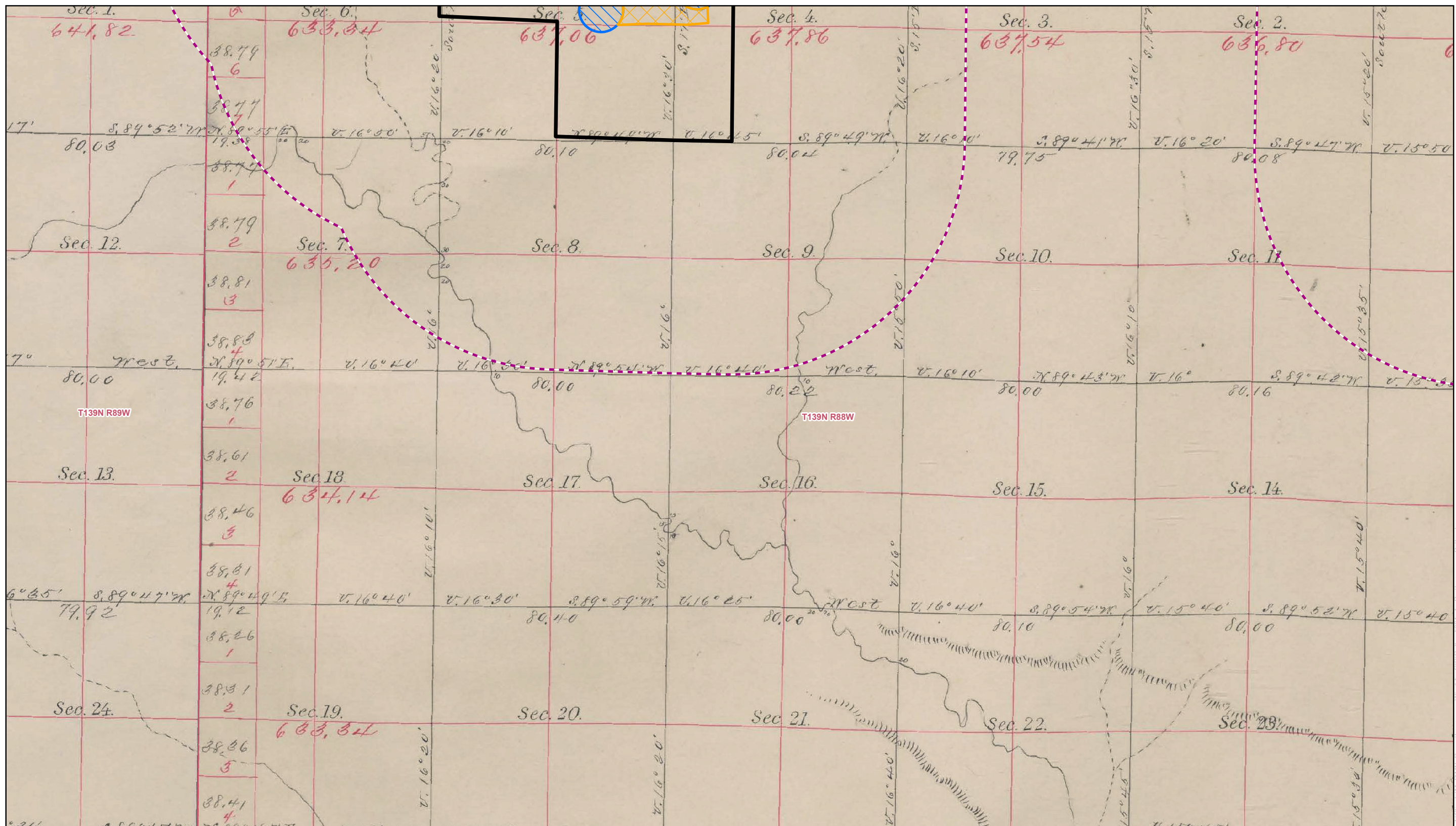


Figure 2.9: 1880-1883 GLO Map
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

- Project Boundary
- One-Mile Buffer
- Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Township Boundary
- County Boundary

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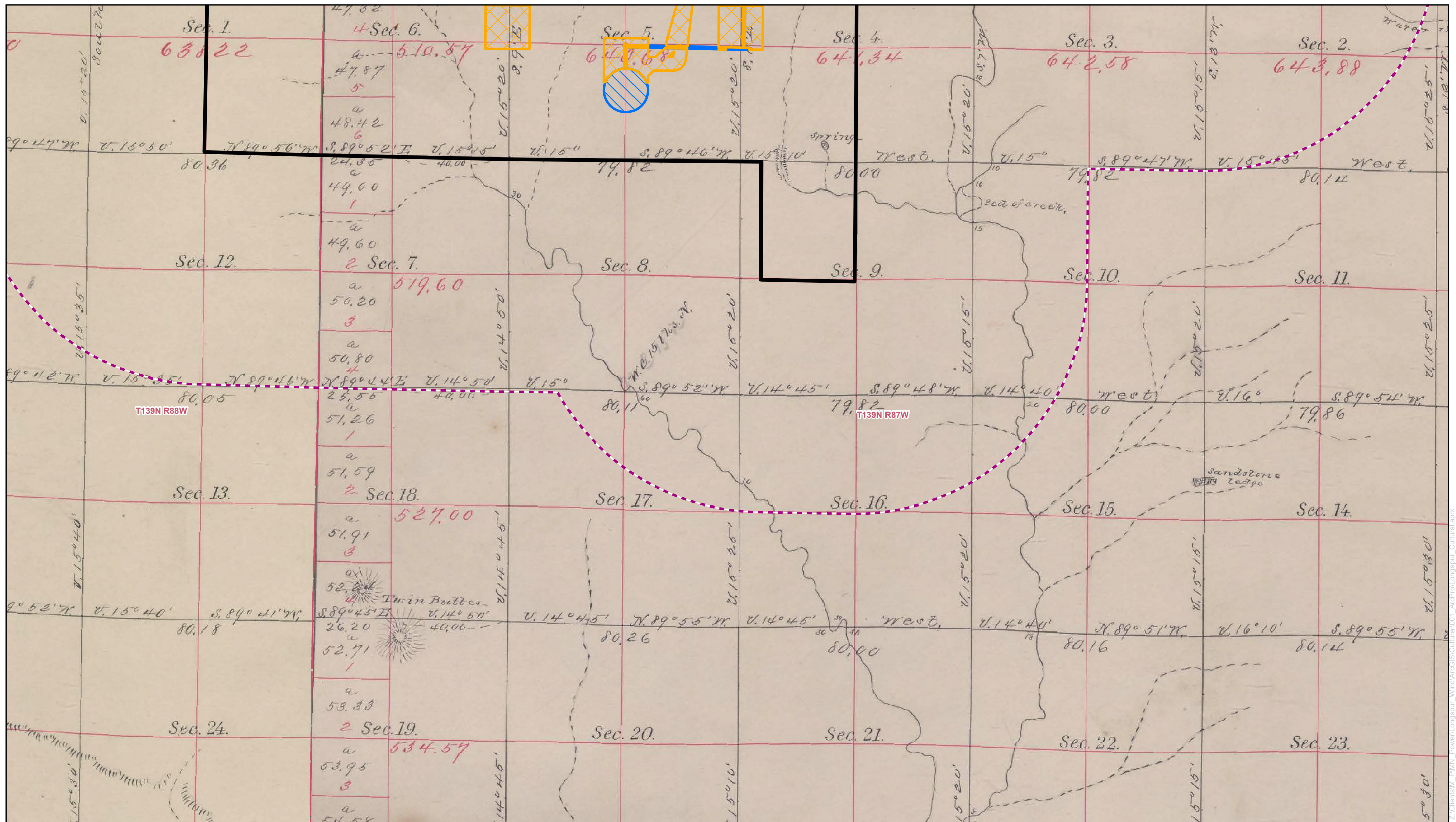


Figure 2.10: 1880-1883 GLO Map
 Minnesota Power
 Longspur Wind Project
 Morton County, North Dakota

- Project Boundary
- One-Mile Buffer
- Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Township Boundary
- County Boundary

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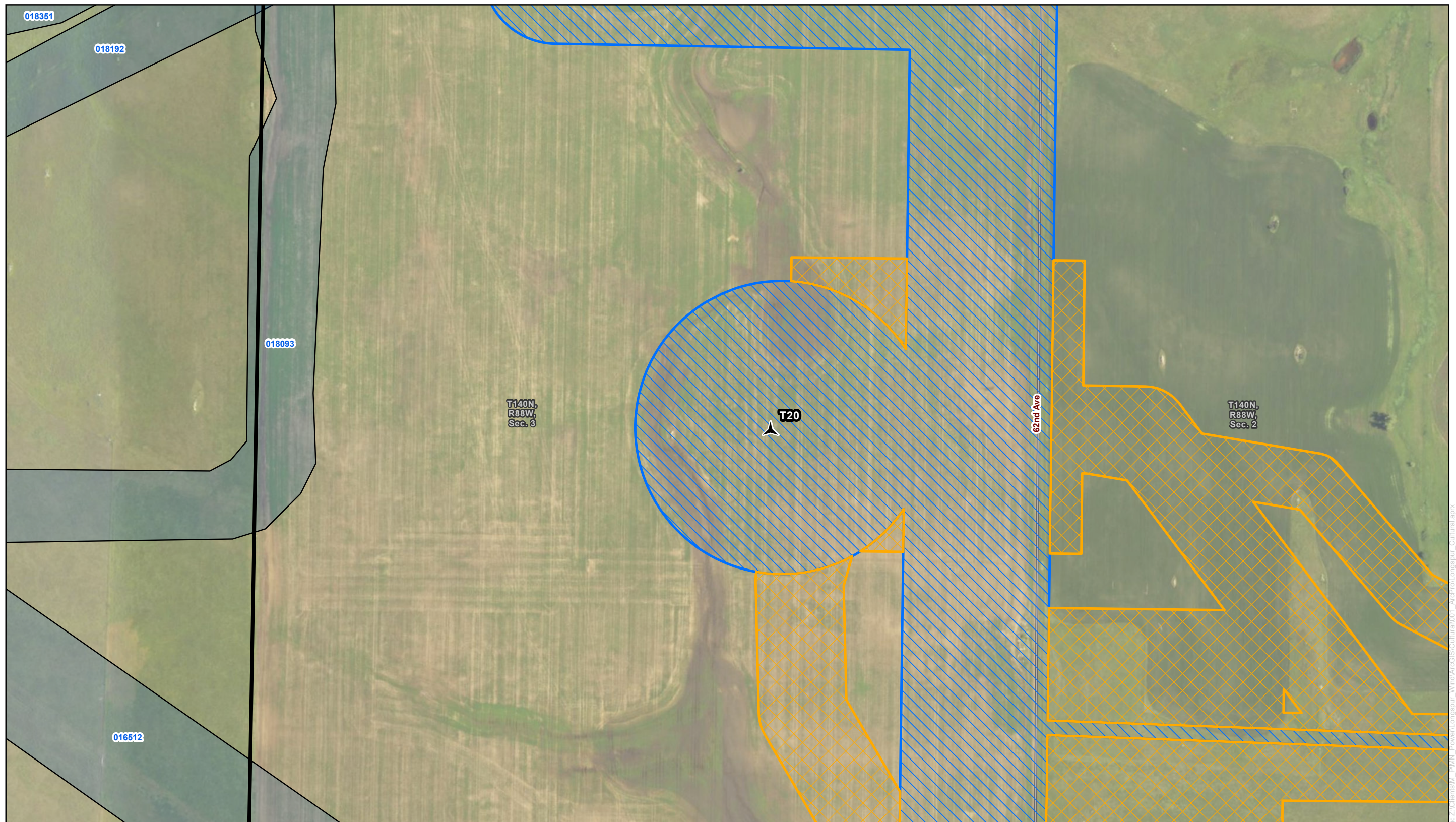
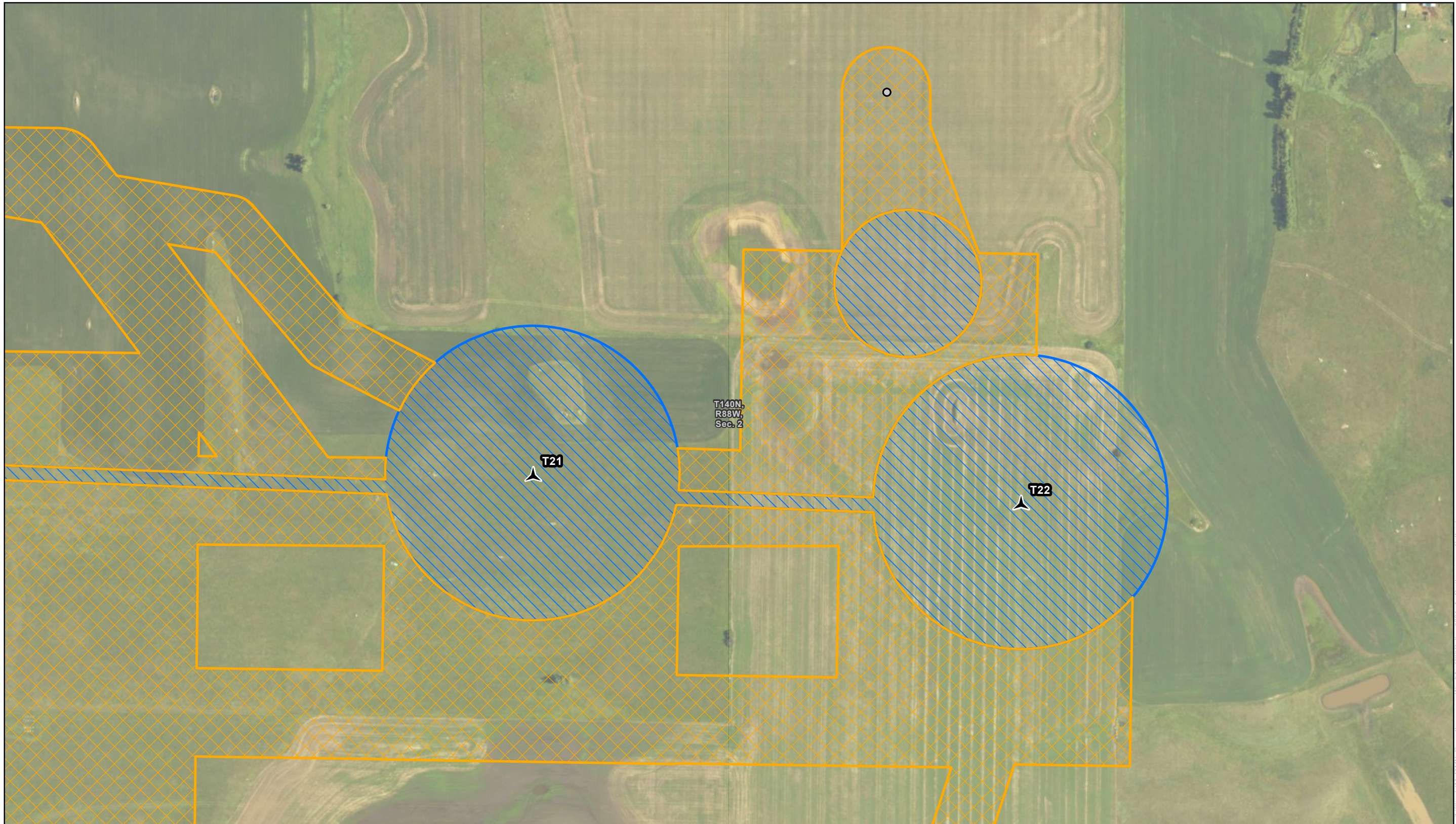


Figure 3.2: Survey Results
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

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|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| Project Boundary | Current Merjent Class III Survey Area | Longspur Project Layout (March 2026) |
| One-Mile Buffer | Previous Survey | Proposed Turbine |
| Original Merjent Class III Survey Area | Section Boundary | |

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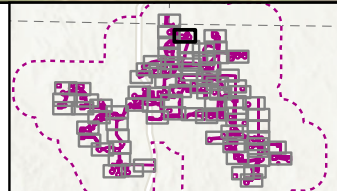


Figure 3.3: Survey Results
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

- Project Boundary
 - One-Mile Buffer
 - Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
 - Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
 - Section Boundary
 - Proposed Turbine
 - Proposed Met Tower
- Longspur Project Layout (March 2026)

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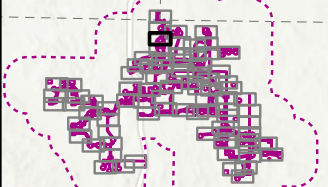
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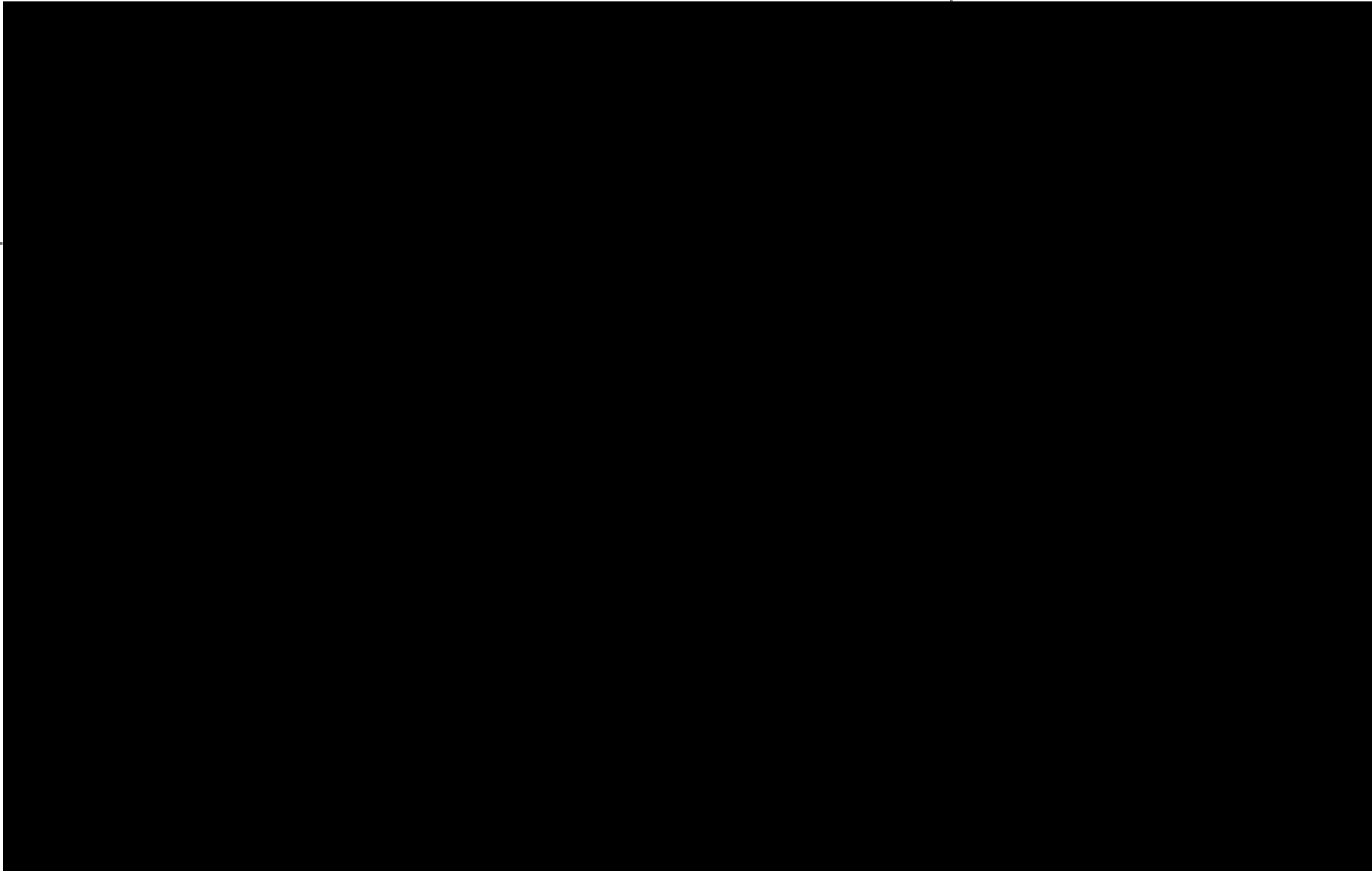
Figure 3.4: Survey Results
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

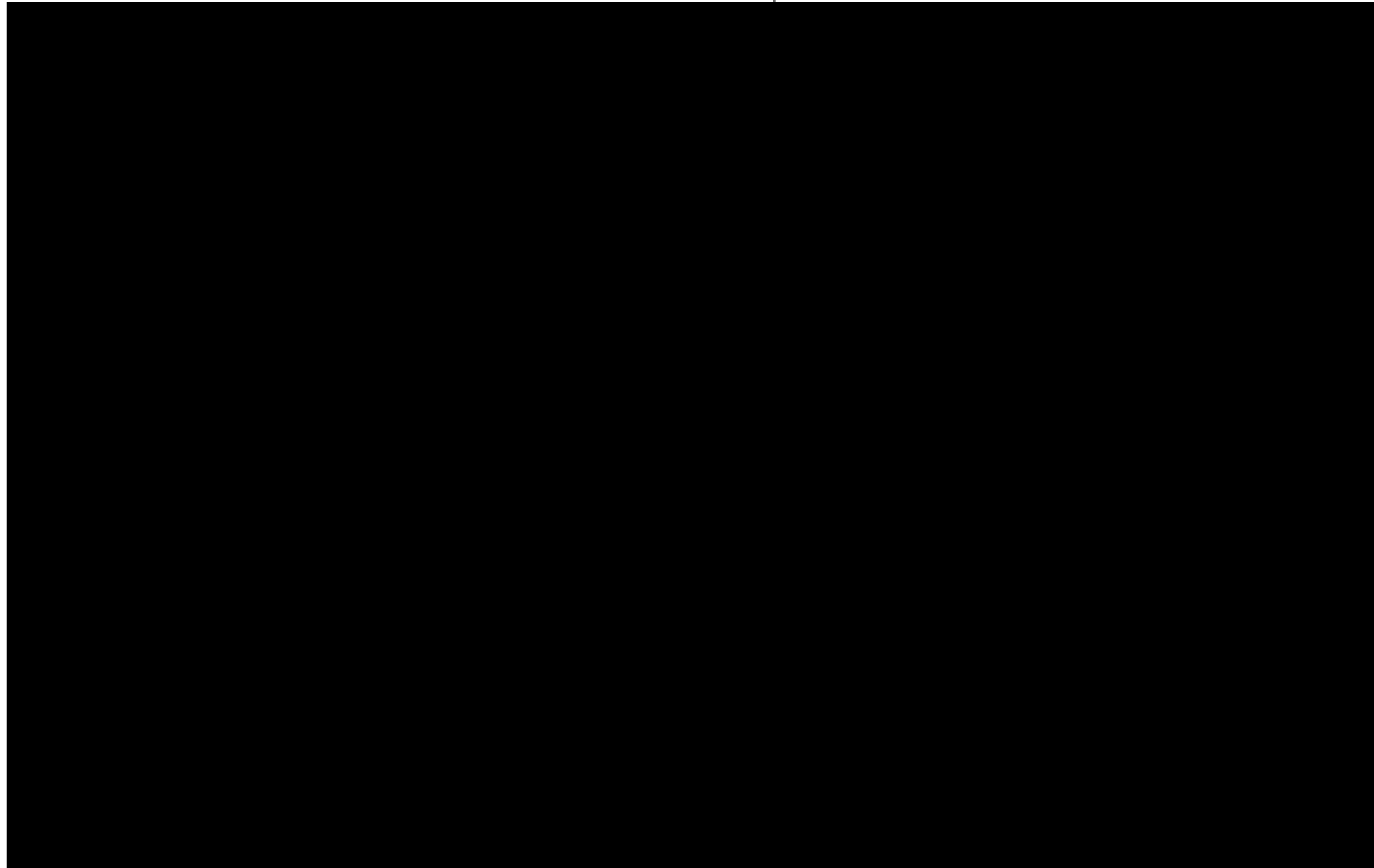
-  Project Boundary
-  One-Mile Buffer
-  Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
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-  Previous Survey
-  Section Boundary

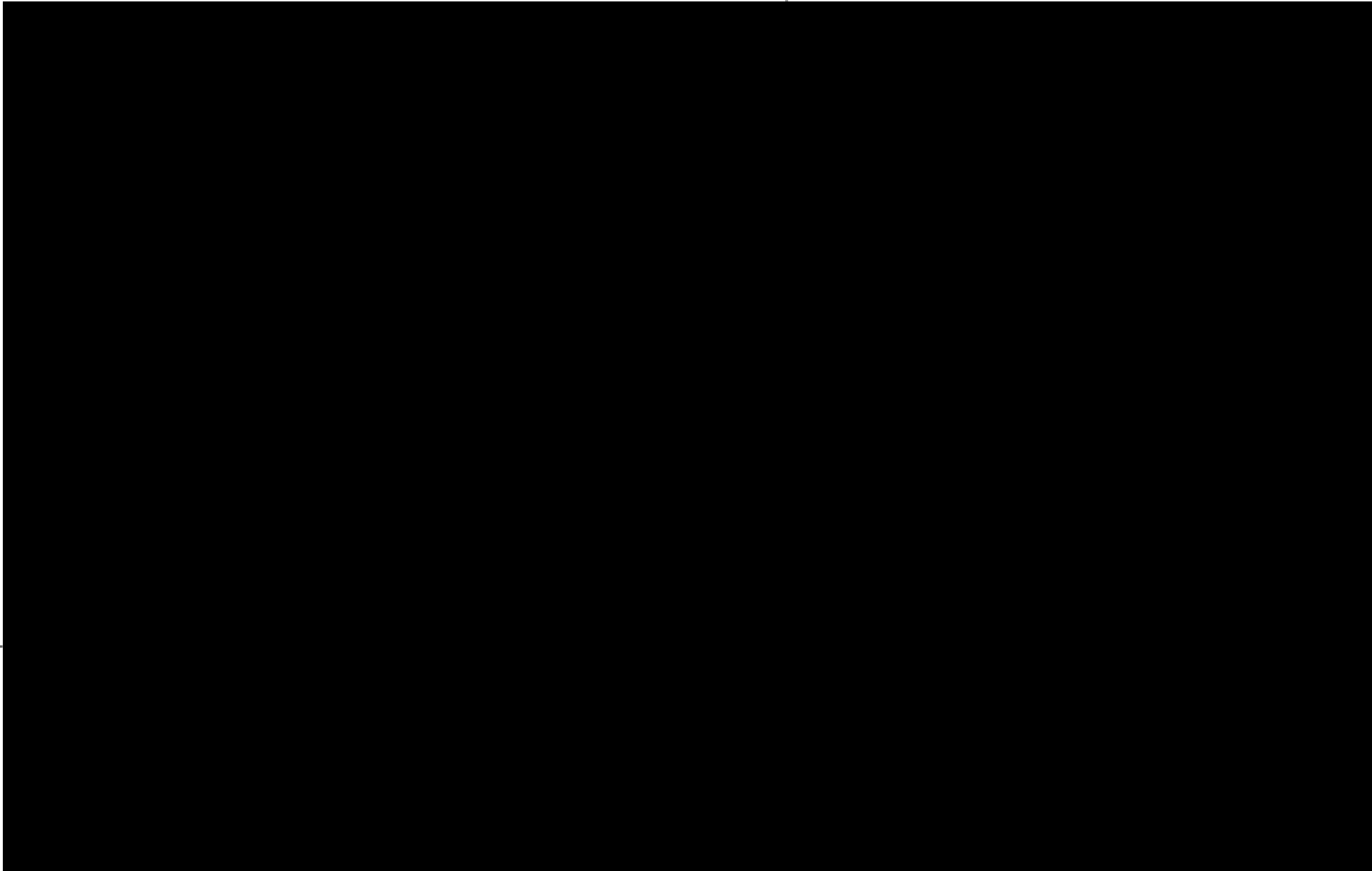
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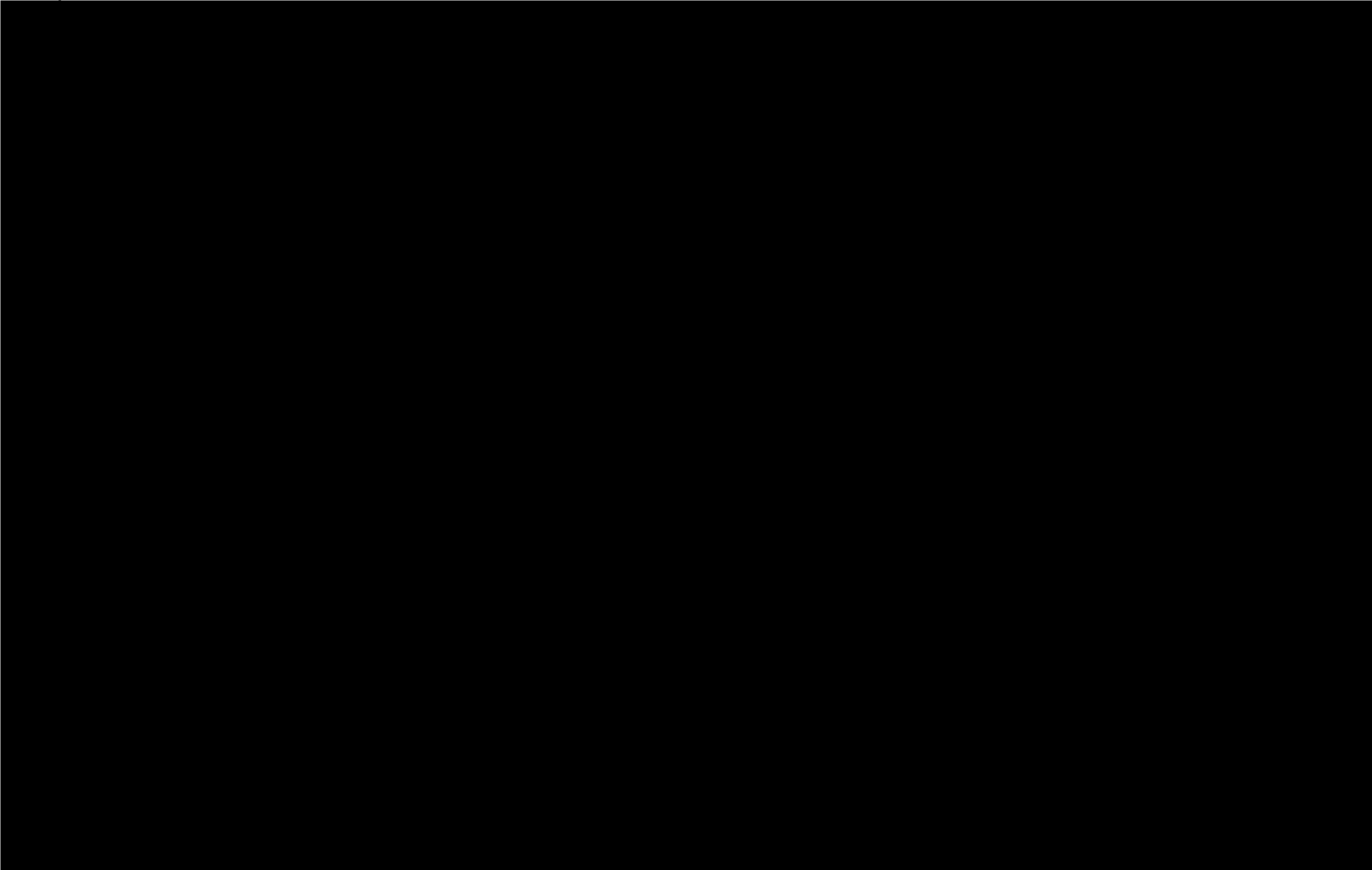



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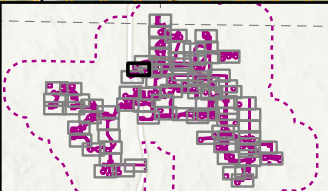
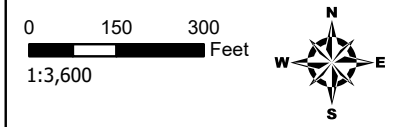
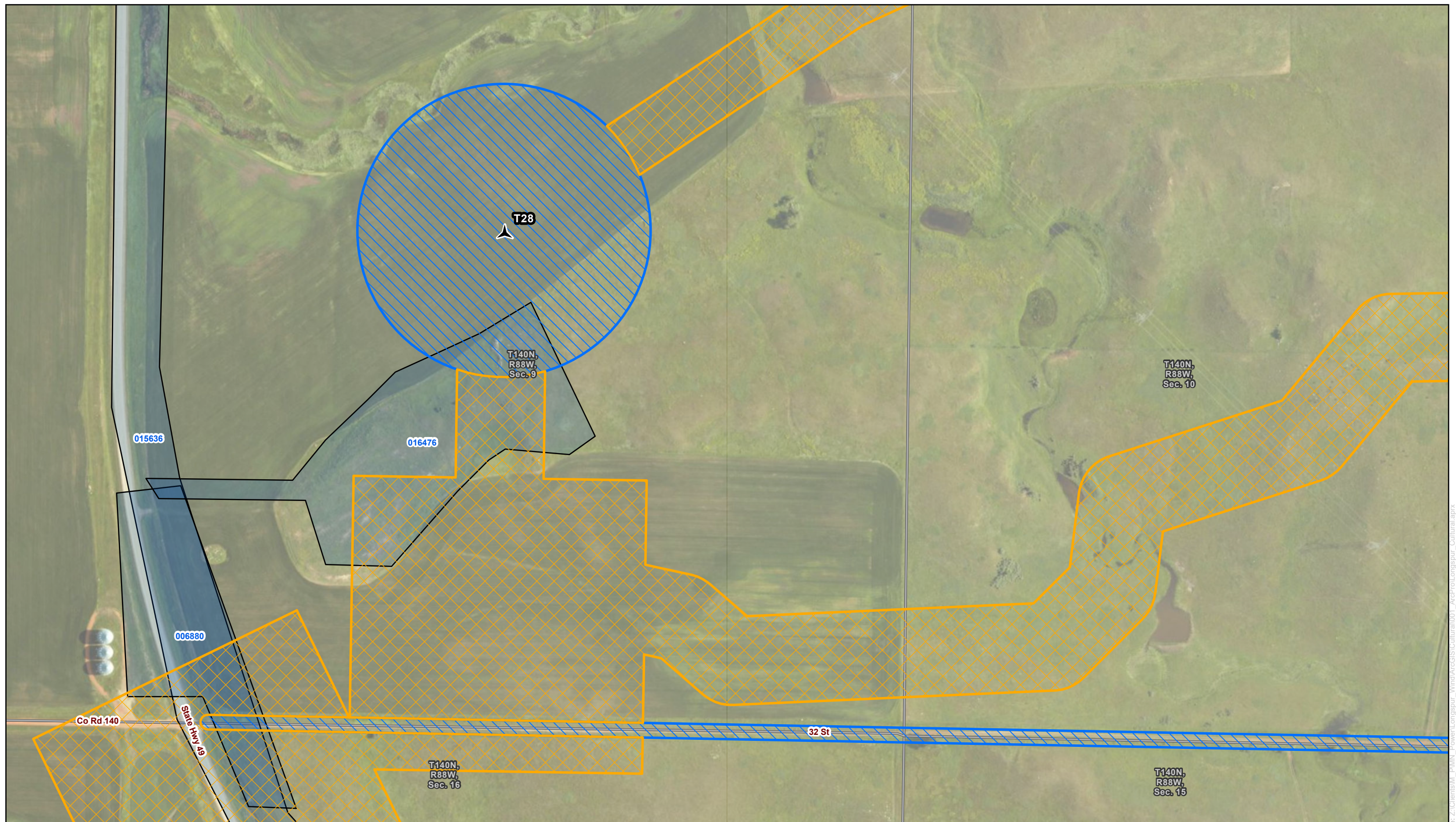


Figure 3.9: Survey Results
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Project Boundary | Current Merjent Class III Survey Area | Longspur Project Layout (March 2026) |
| One-Mile Buffer | Previous Survey | |
| Original Merjent Class III Survey Area | Section Boundary | Proposed Turbine |

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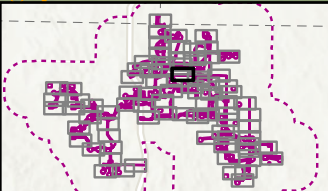
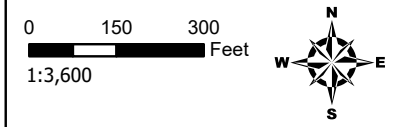
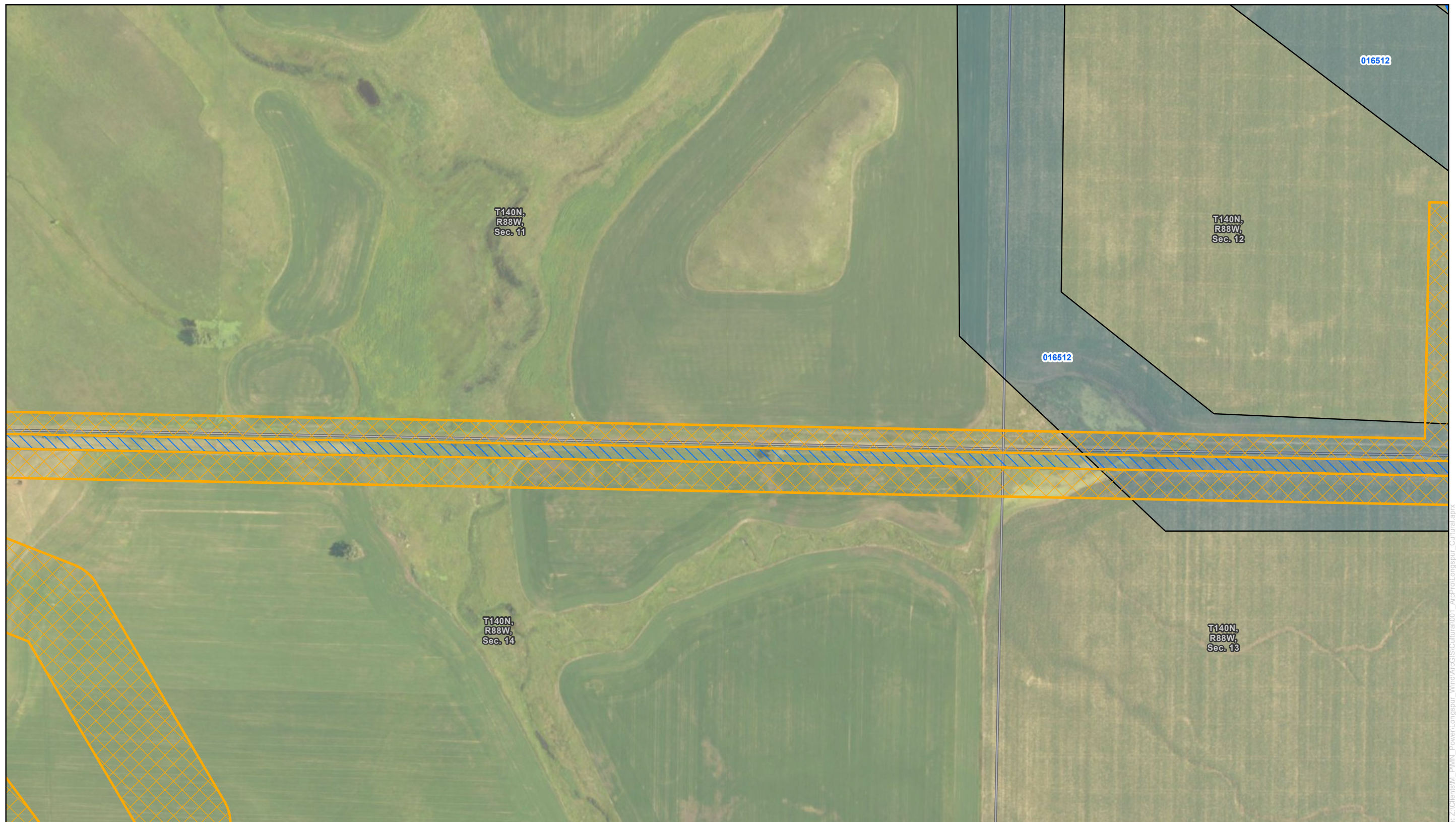






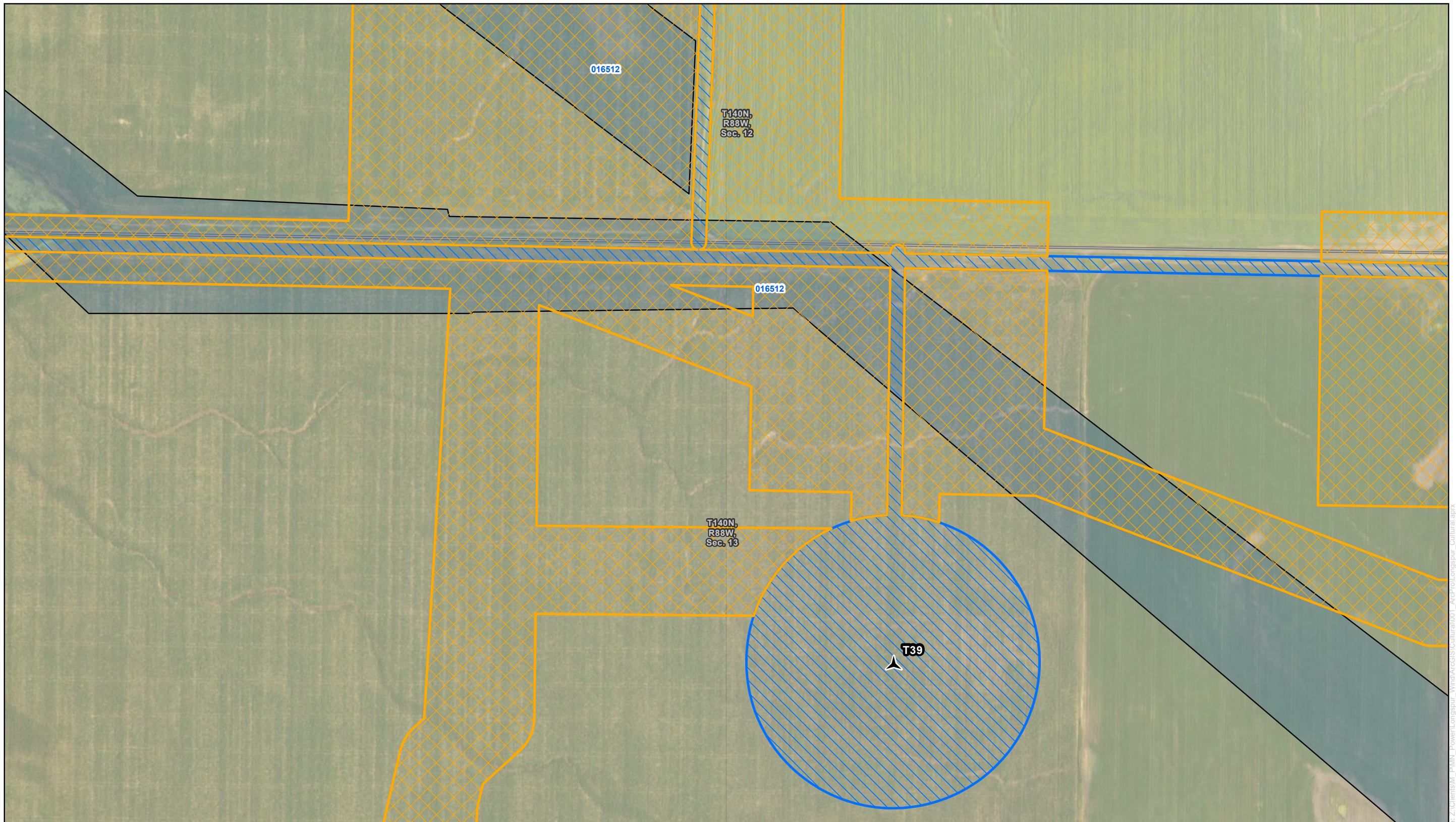


Figure 3.10: Survey Results
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

-  Project Boundary
-  One-Mile Buffer
-  Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
-  Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
-  Previous Survey
-  Section Boundary

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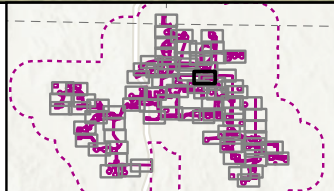
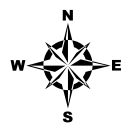
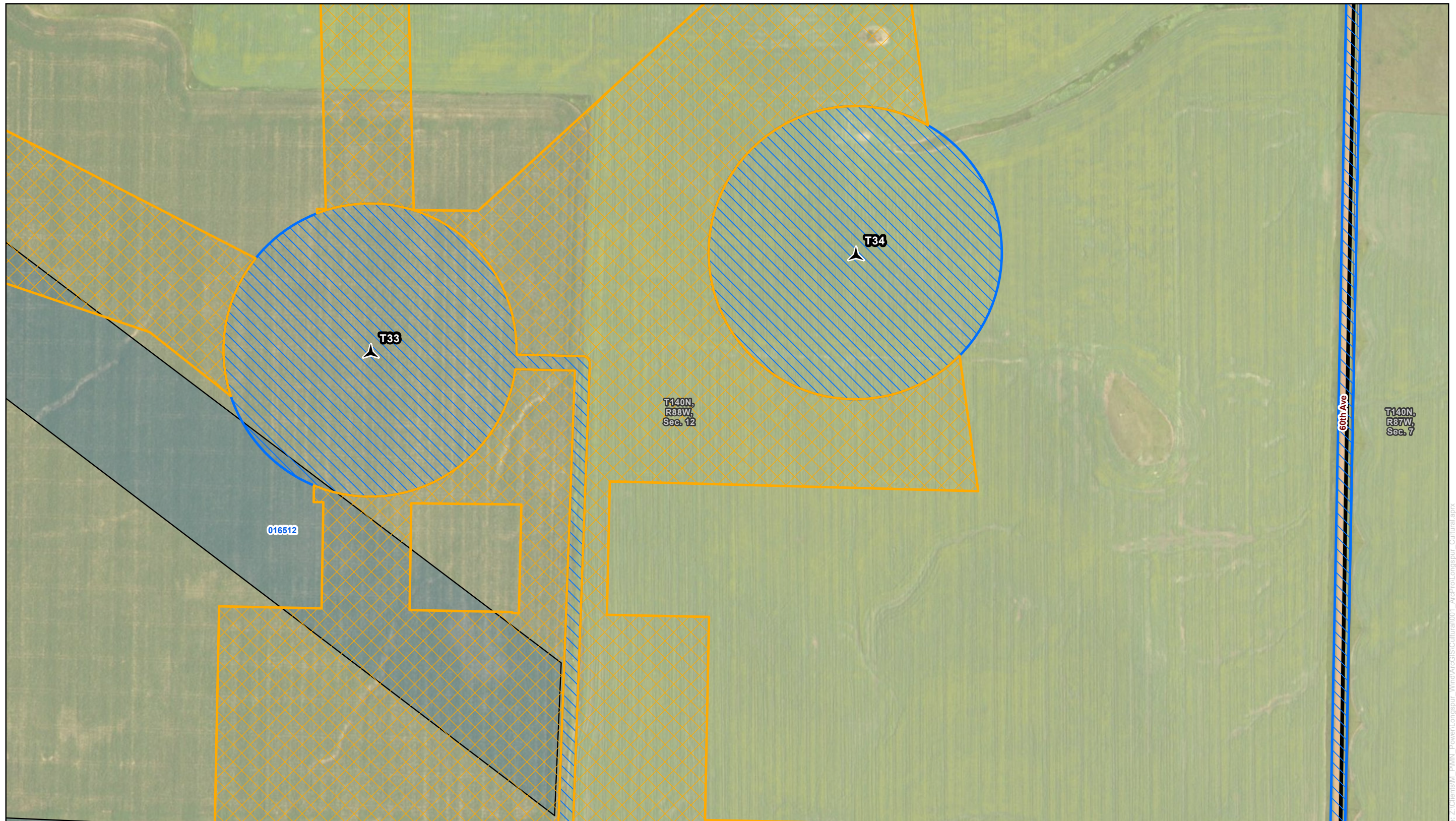


Figure 3.11: Survey Results
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

- Project Boundary
- One-Mile Buffer
- Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Previous Survey
- Section Boundary
- Longspur Project Layout (March 2026)
Proposed Turbine

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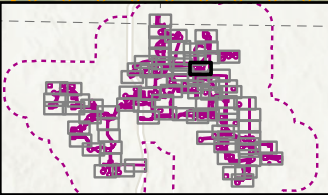


Figure 3.12: Survey Results
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

- Project Boundary
 - One-Mile Buffer
 - Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
 - Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
 - Previous Survey
 - Section Boundary
 - Proposed Turbine
- Longspur Project Layout (March 2026)

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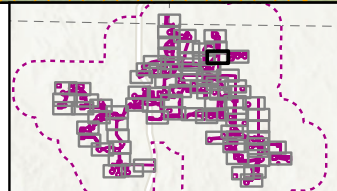
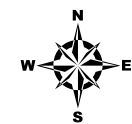


Figure 3.13: Survey Results
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

- Project Boundary
- One-Mile Buffer
- Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Section Boundary

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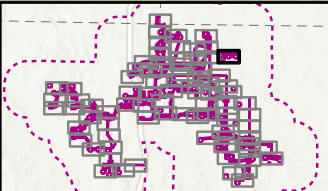








Figure 3.14: Survey Results
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

-  Project Boundary
 -  One-Mile Buffer
 -  Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
 -  Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
 -  Section Boundary
 -  Proposed Turbine
- Longspur Project Layout (March 2026)

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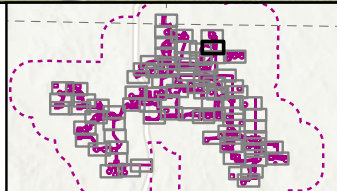


Figure 3.15: Survey Results
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

- Project Boundary
- One-Mile Buffer
- Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Previous Survey
- Section Boundary
- Longspur Project Layout (March 2026)
- Proposed Turbine

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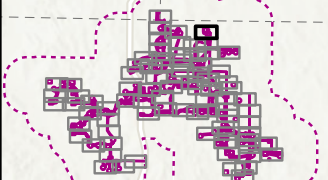
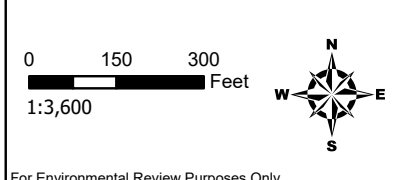
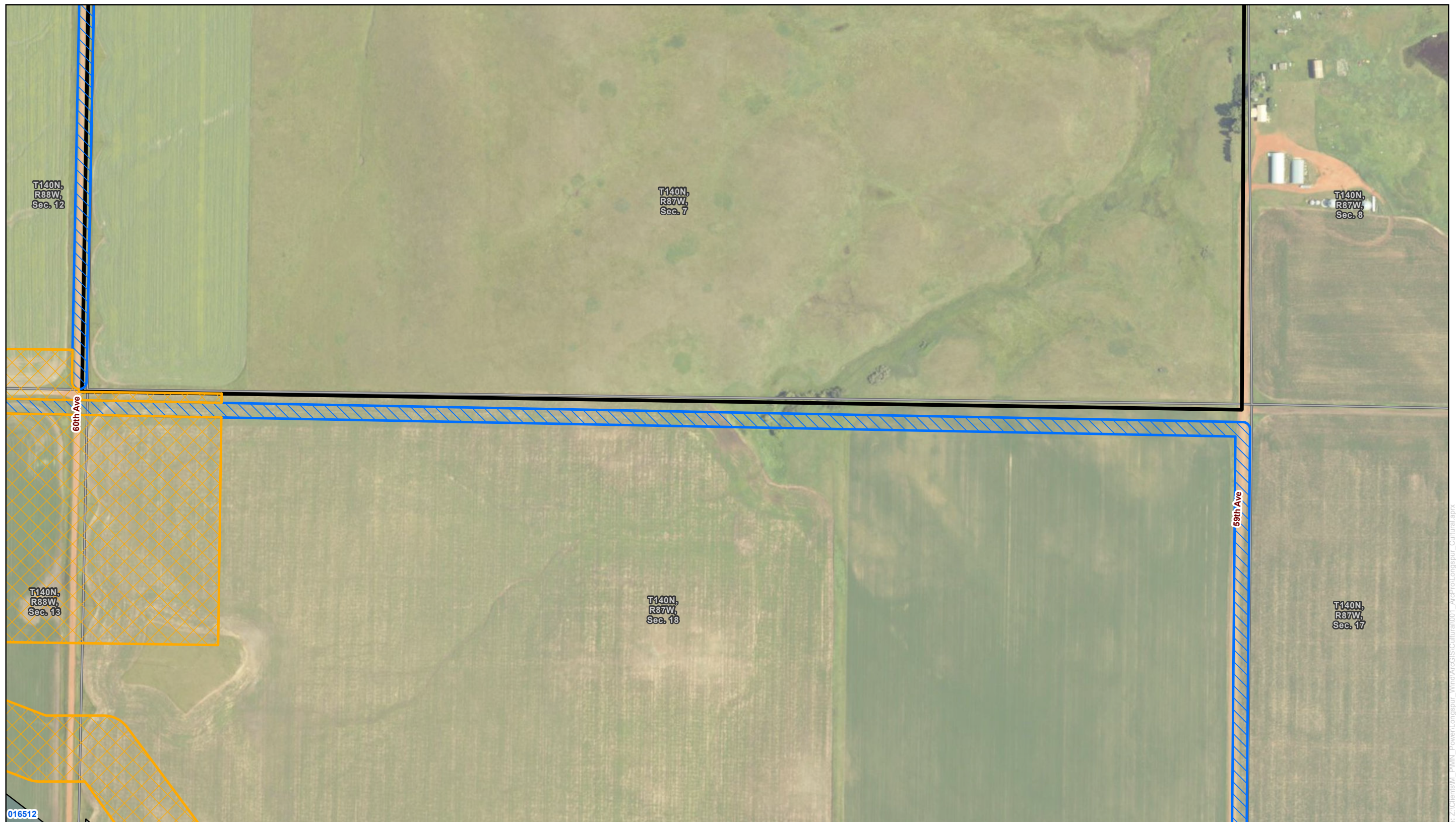


Figure 3.16: Survey Results
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

- Project Boundary
 - One-Mile Buffer
 - Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
 - Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
 - Previous Survey
 - Section Boundary
- Longspur Project Layout (March 2026)
- Proposed Turbine

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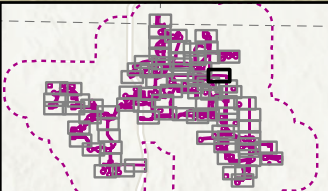


Figure 3.17: Survey Results
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

- Project Boundary
- One-Mile Buffer
- Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Previous Survey
- Section Boundary

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Do Not Distribute

Data: (07/16/2020) Source: Z:\Chemists\PMN_Power\Longspur_Wind\ArcGIS\Subarea\001_ArcPro\Longspur_Cultural.aprx



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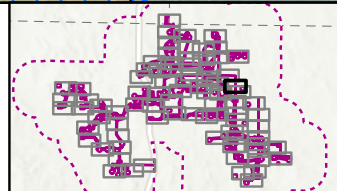
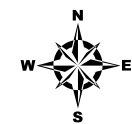
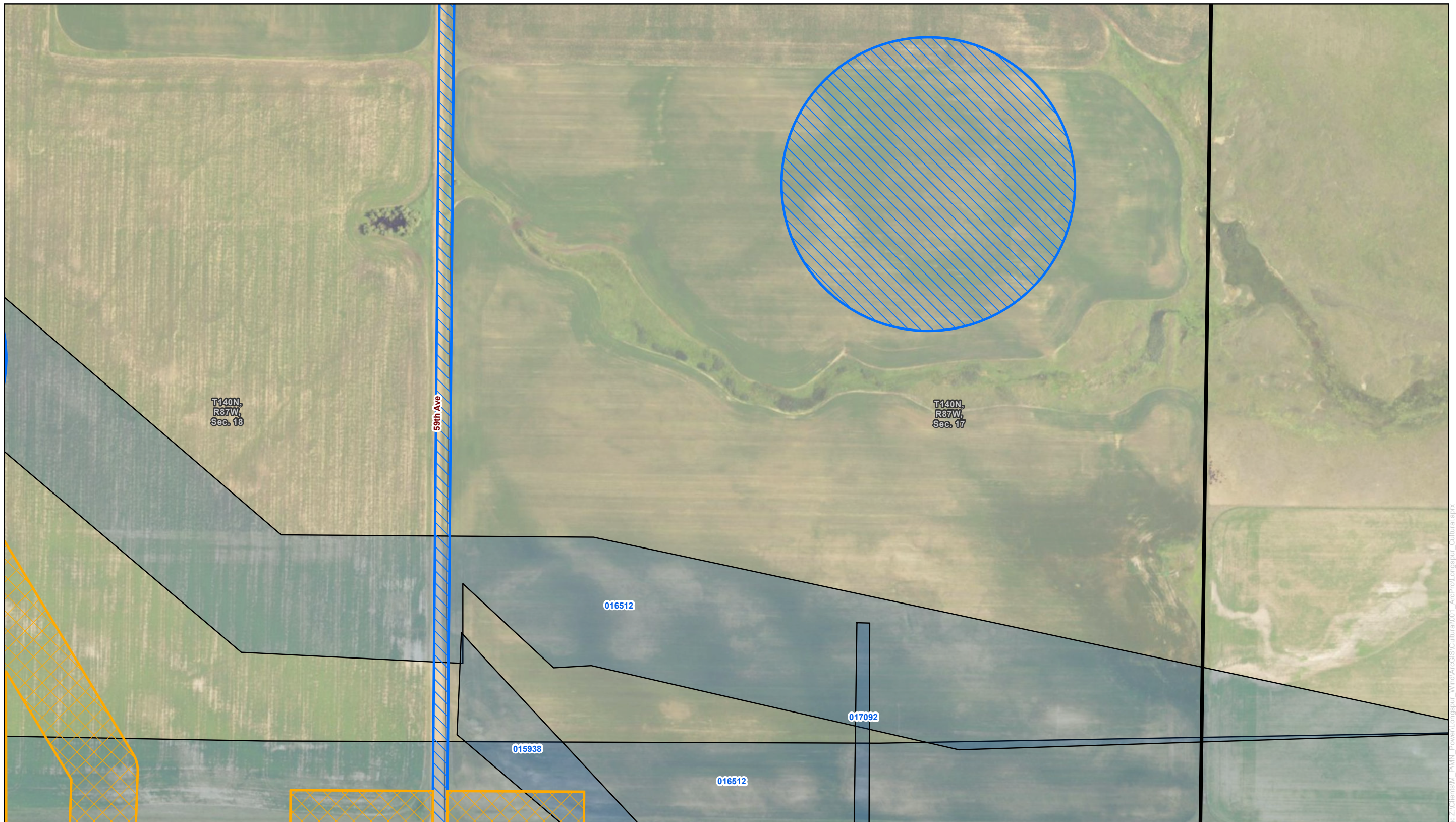


Figure 3.18: Survey Results
 Minnesota Power
 Longspur Wind Project
 Morton County, North Dakota

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Project Boundary | Current Merjent Class III Survey Area | Longspur Project Layout (March 2026) |
| One-Mile Buffer | Previous Survey | Proposed Turbine |
| Original Merjent Class III Survey Area | Section Boundary | |

merjent.
 Contains Privileged Information
 Do Not Distribute

Date: 10/16/2023 Source: Z:\Chemists\MM_P\MMN_Power\Longspur_Wind\AcGIS\Subarea\001_ArcPro\Longspur_Cultural.aprx



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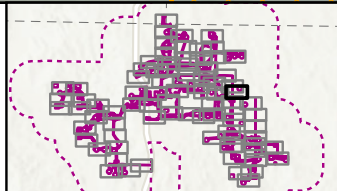


Figure 3.19: Survey Results
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

-  Project Boundary
-  One-Mile Buffer
-  Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
-  Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
-  Previous Survey
-  Section Boundary

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Contains Privileged Information
Do Not Distribute

Data: (07/2020) Source: Z:\Clients\SM - PMN - Power\Longspur - Wind\ACGIS\Subarea\001_ArcPro\Longspur_Culture.aprx



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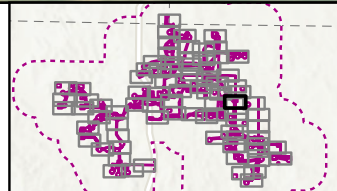
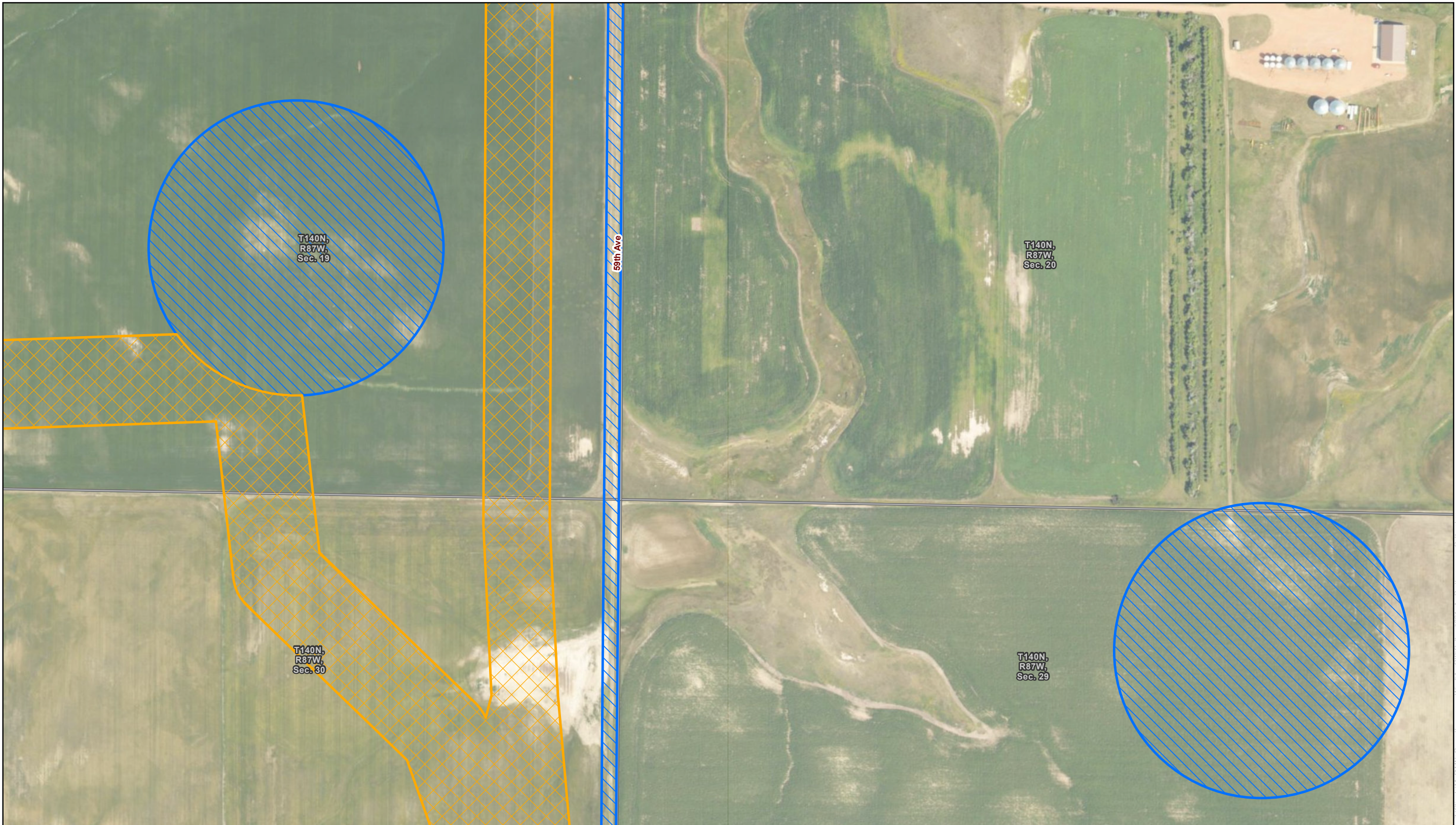


Figure 3.20: Survey Results
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

- Project Boundary
- One-Mile Buffer
- Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Previous Survey
- Section Boundary

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Do Not Distribute

Data: (07/26/2023) Source: Z:\Chemists\PMN_Power\Longspur_Wind\ACGIS\Subarea\DOT_ArcPro\Longspur_Culture.aprx



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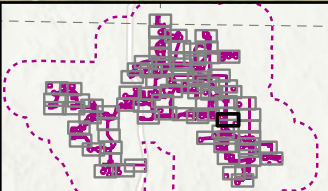
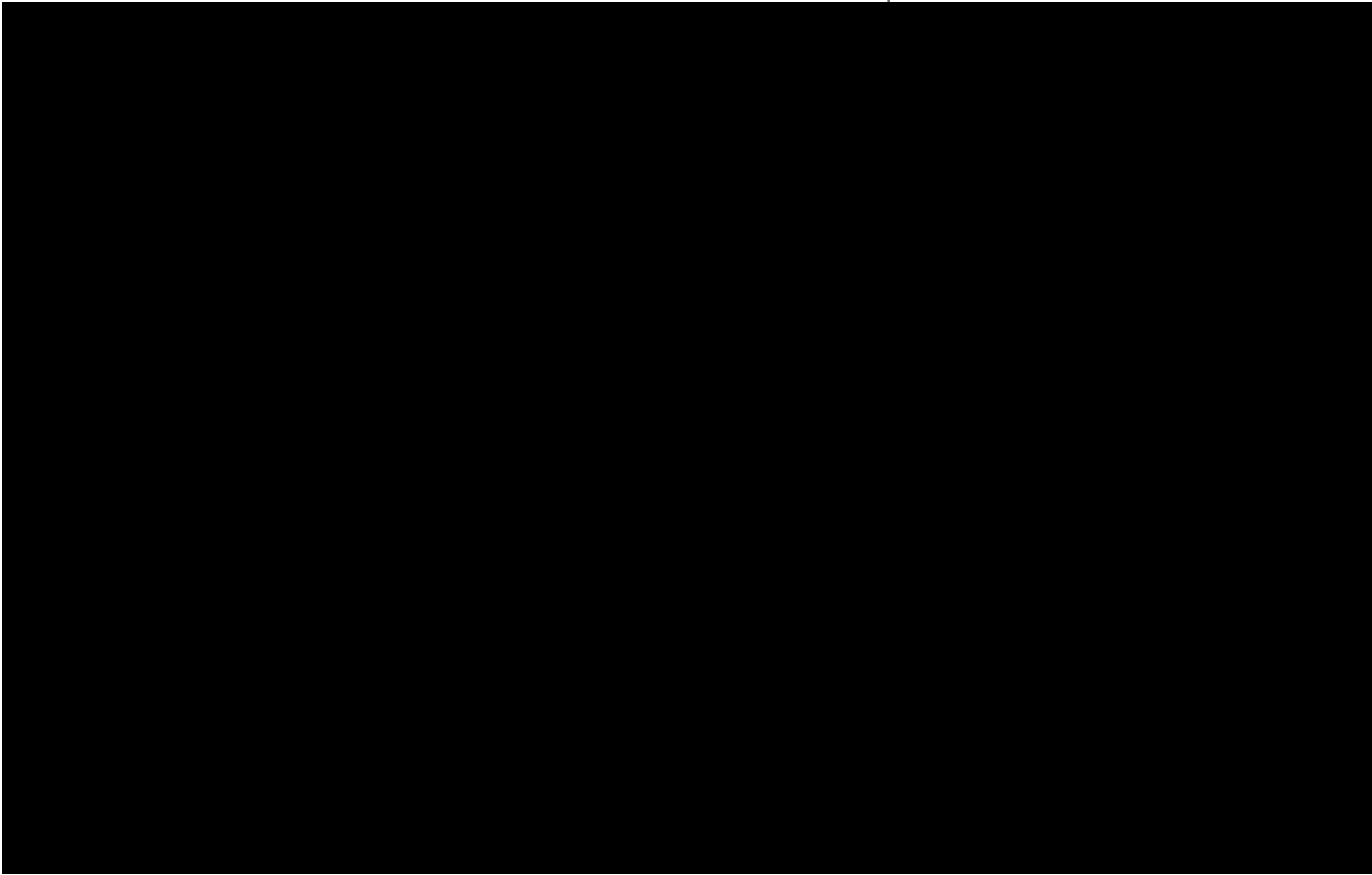
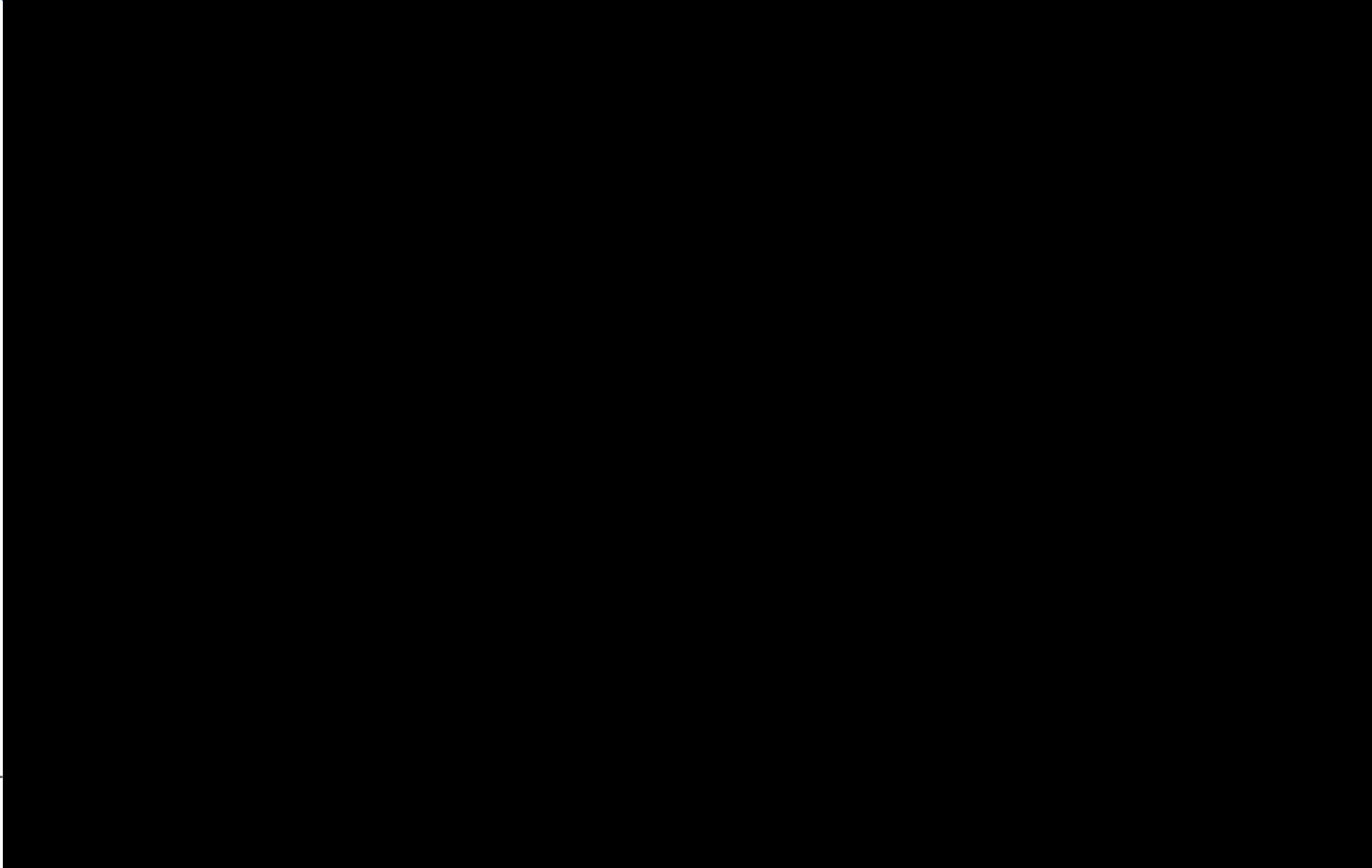


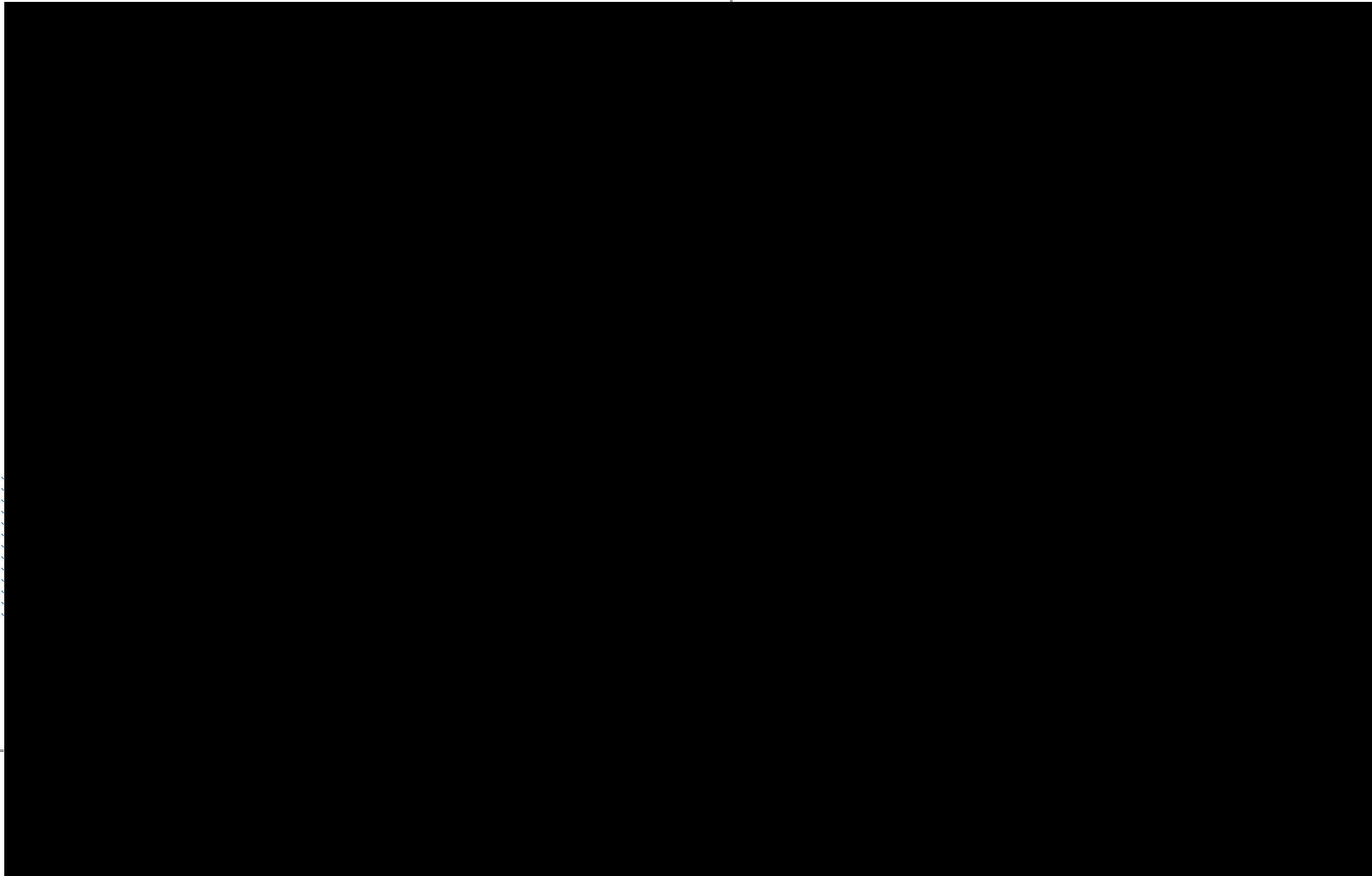
Figure 3.22: Survey Results
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

-  Project Boundary
-  One-Mile Buffer
-  Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
-  Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
-  Section Boundary

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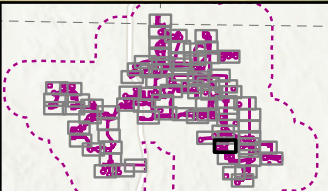
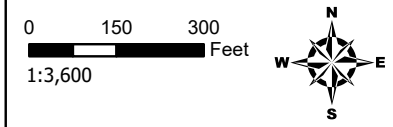
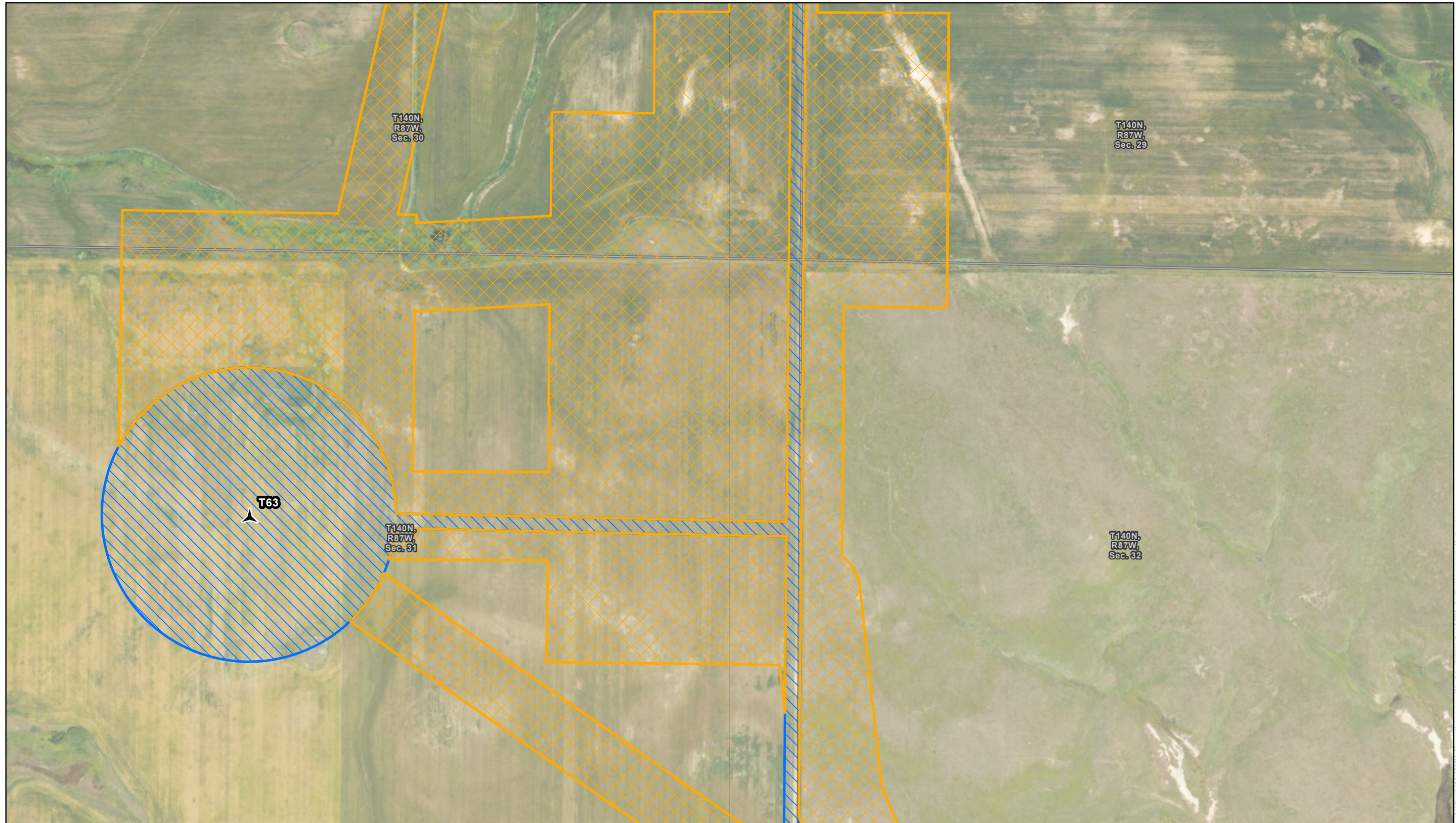


Figure 3.26: Survey Results
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Project Boundary | Current Merjent Class III Survey Area | Longspur Project Layout (March 2026) |
| One-Mile Buffer | Section Boundary | Proposed Turbine |
| Original Merjent Class III Survey Area | | |

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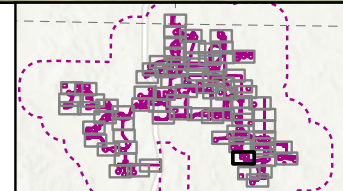
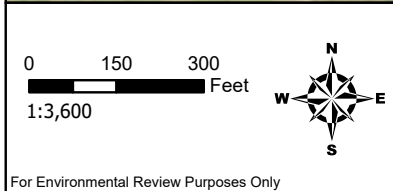
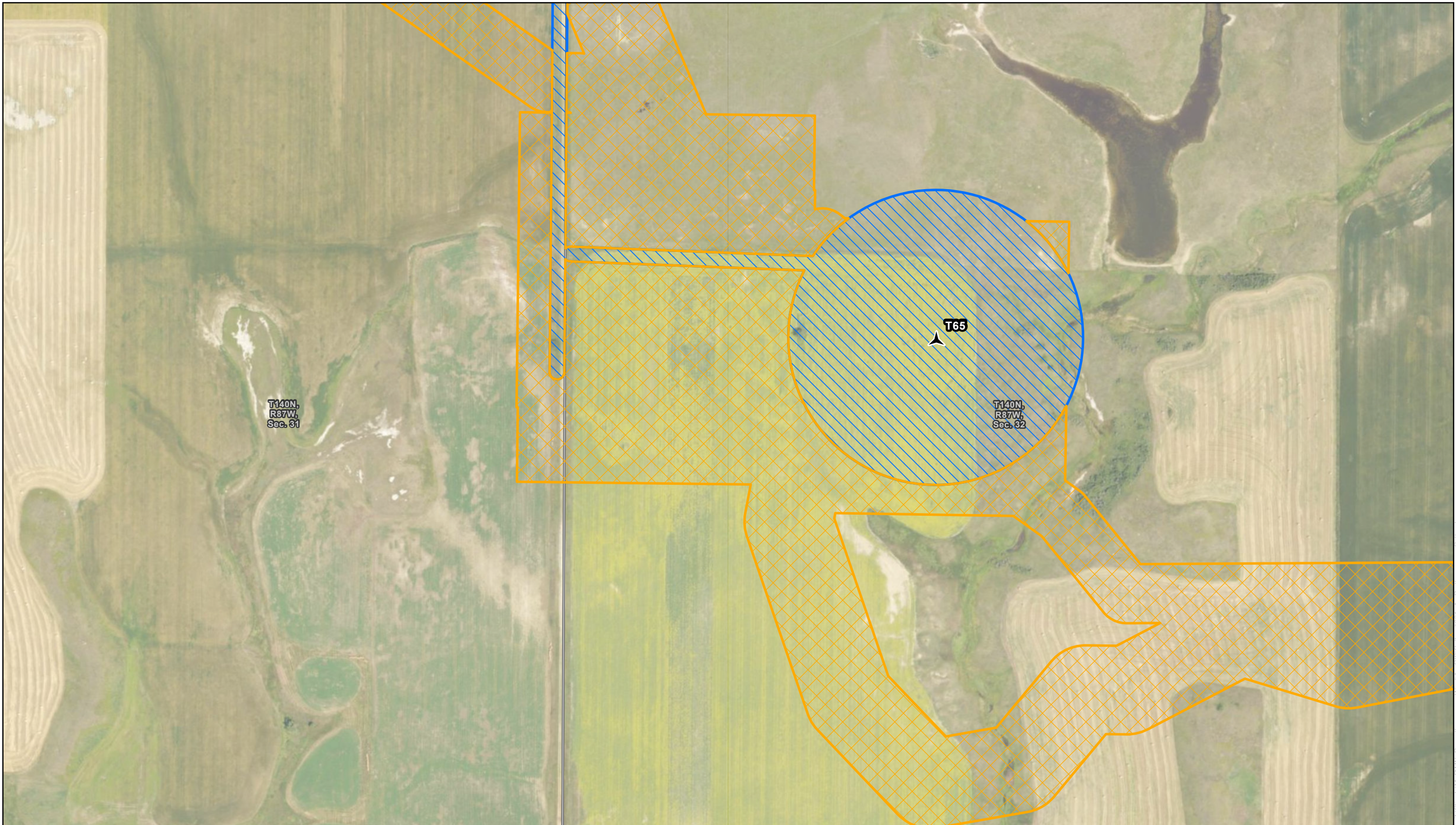
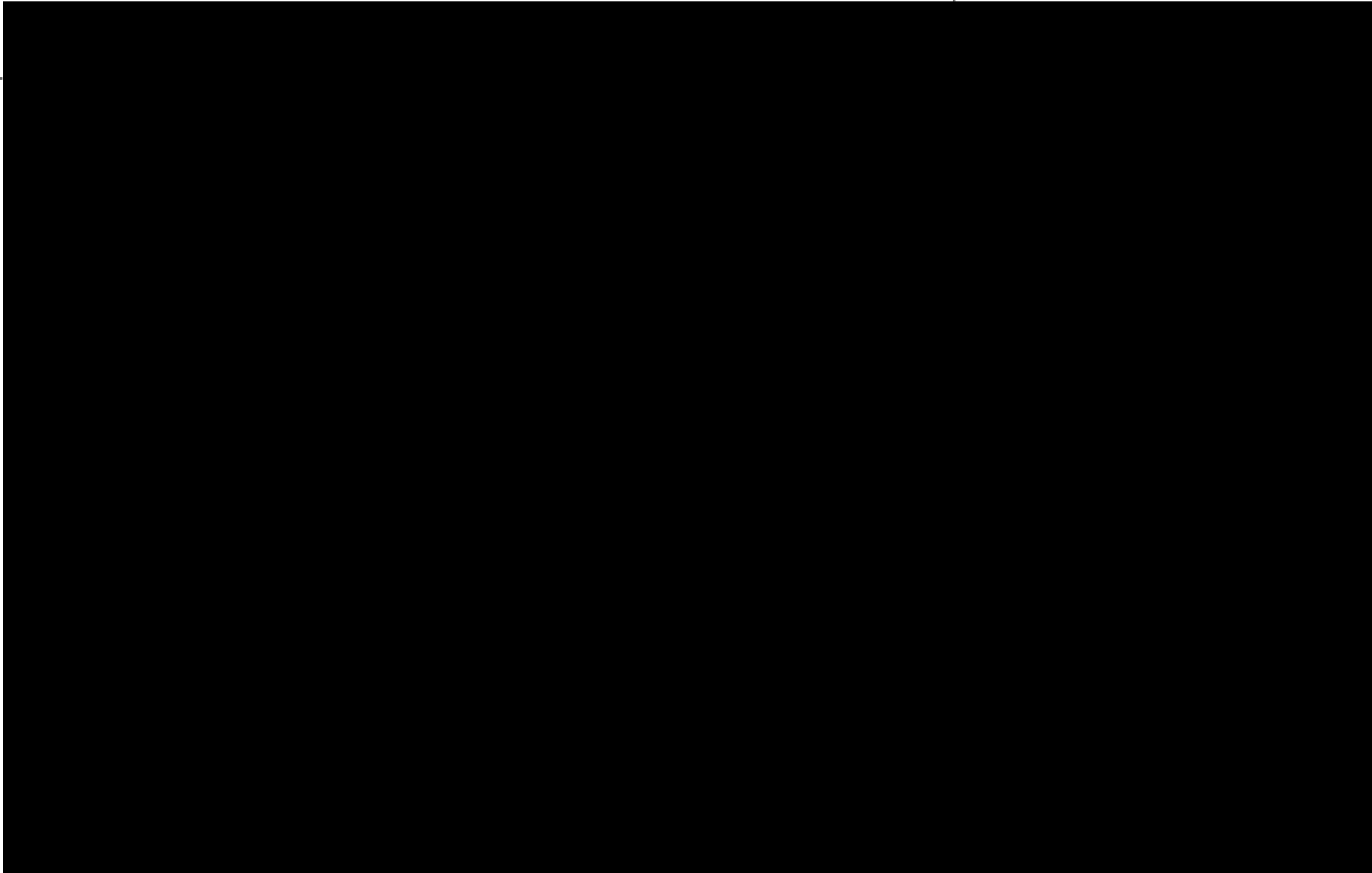
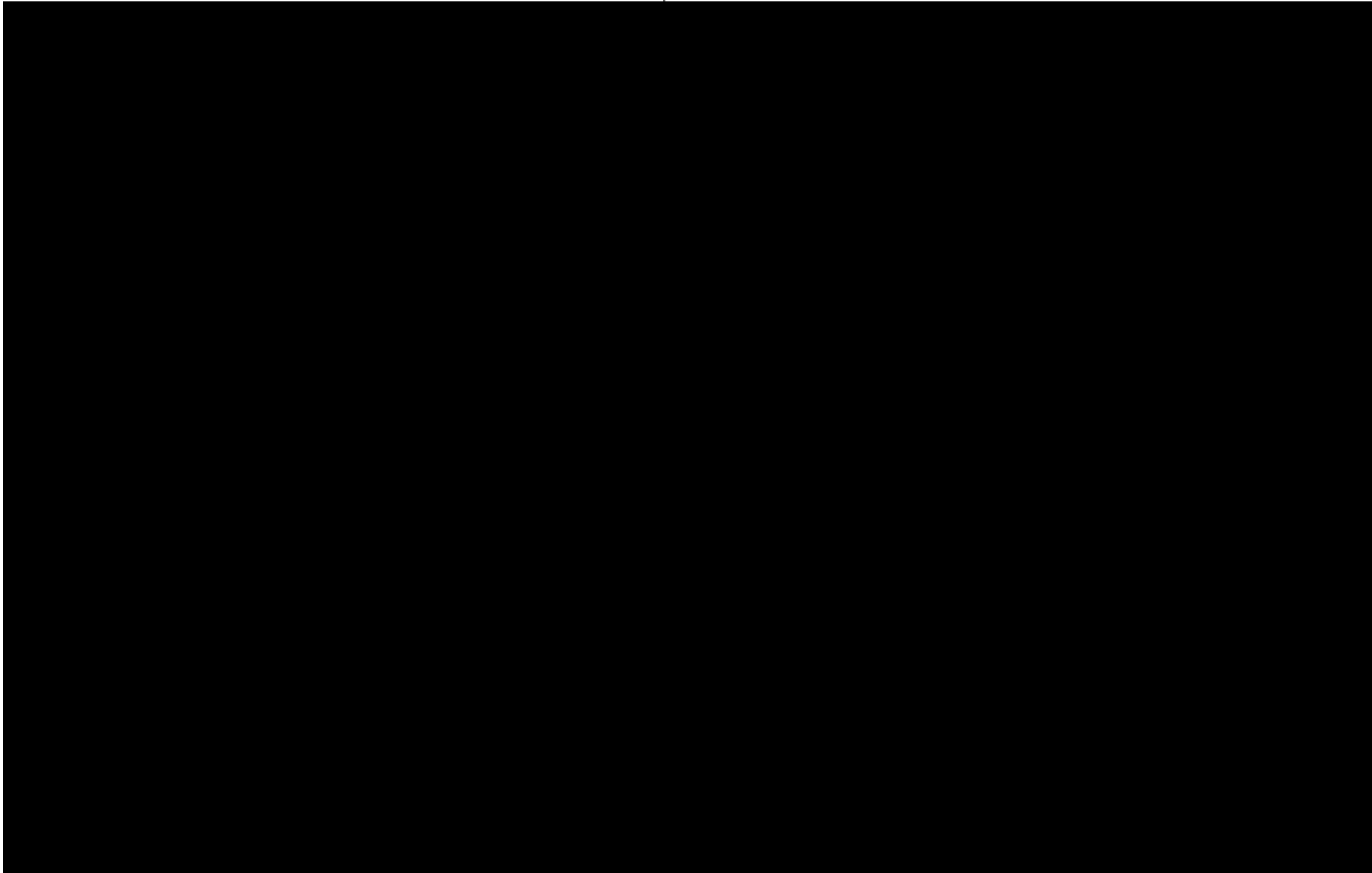


Figure 3.27: Survey Results
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

Project Boundary	Current Merjent Class III Survey Area	Longspur Project Layout (March 2026)
One-Mile Buffer	Section Boundary	Proposed Turbine
Original Merjent Class III Survey Area		

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 Contains Privileged Information
 Do Not Distribute





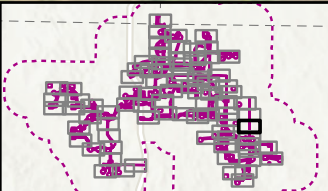
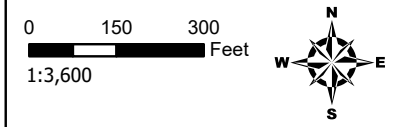
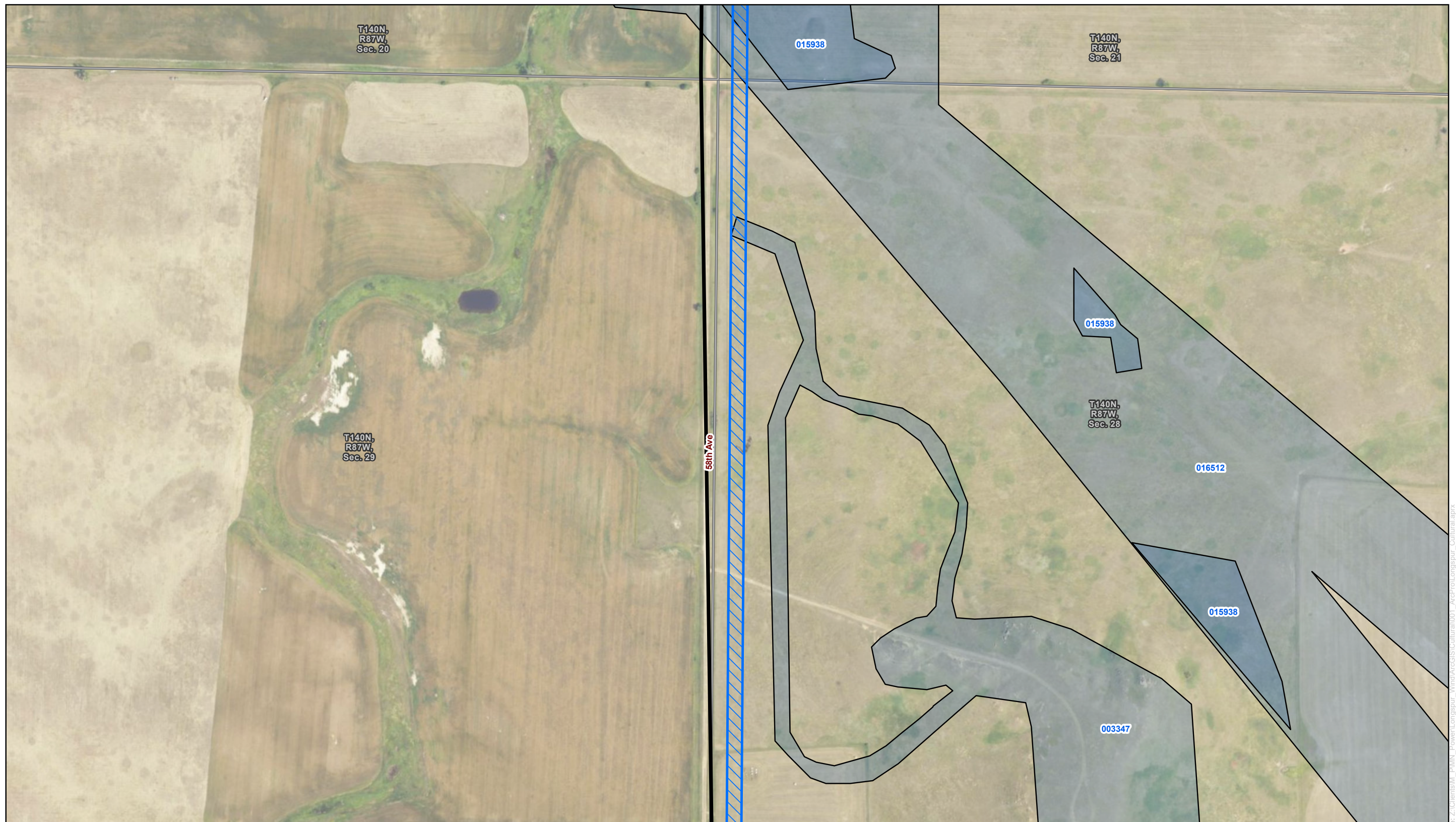
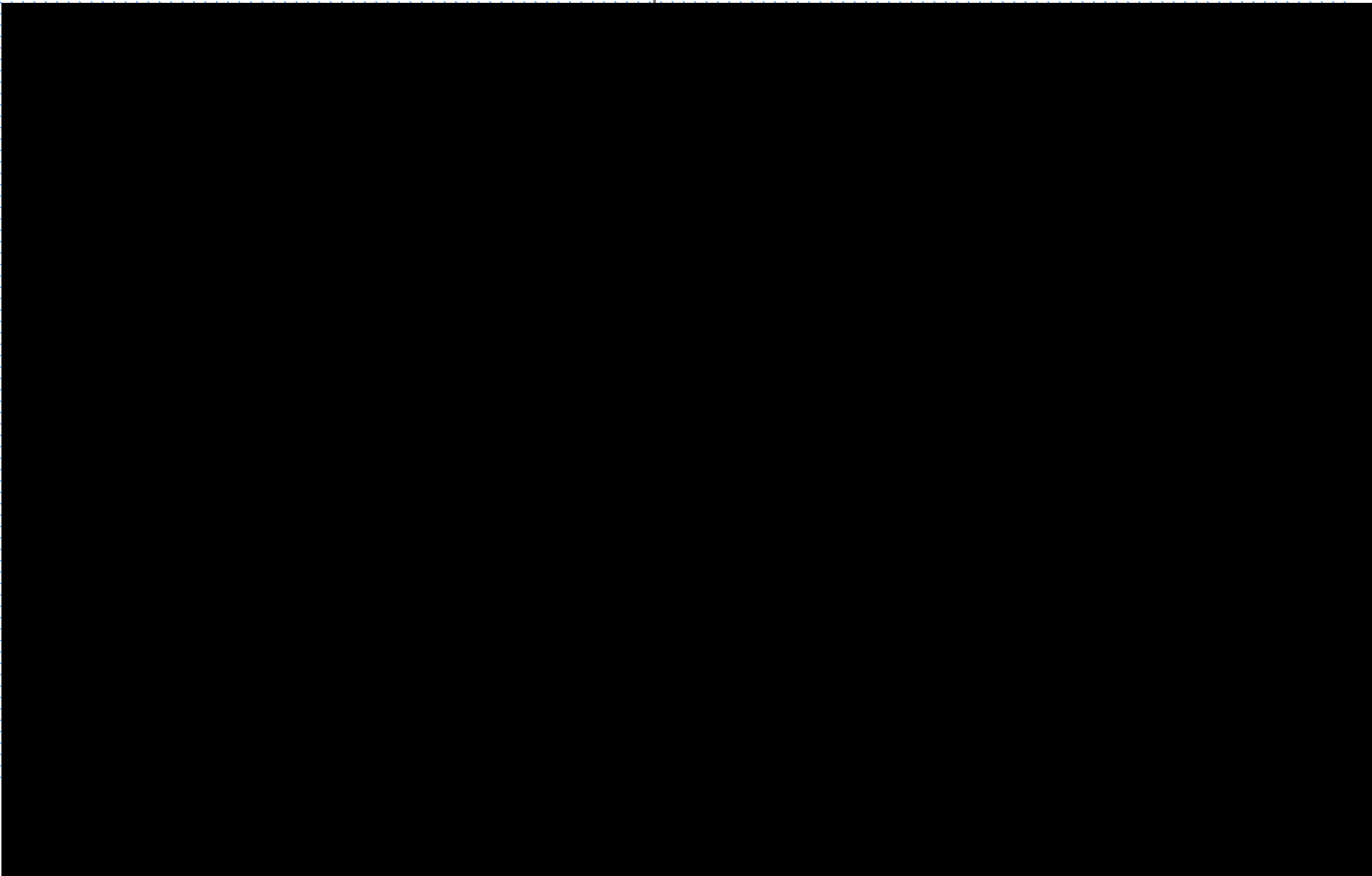


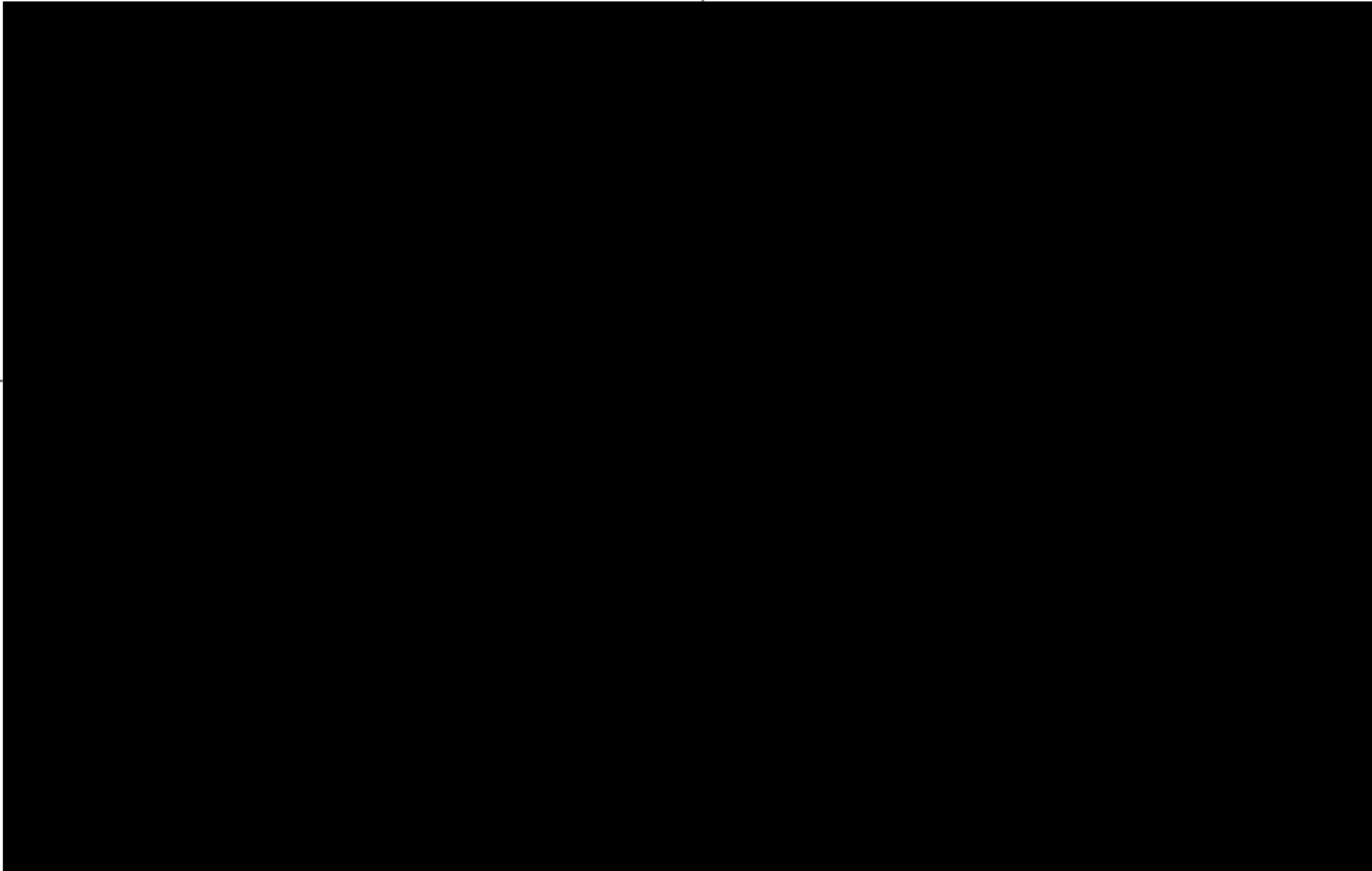
Figure 3.30: Survey Results
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

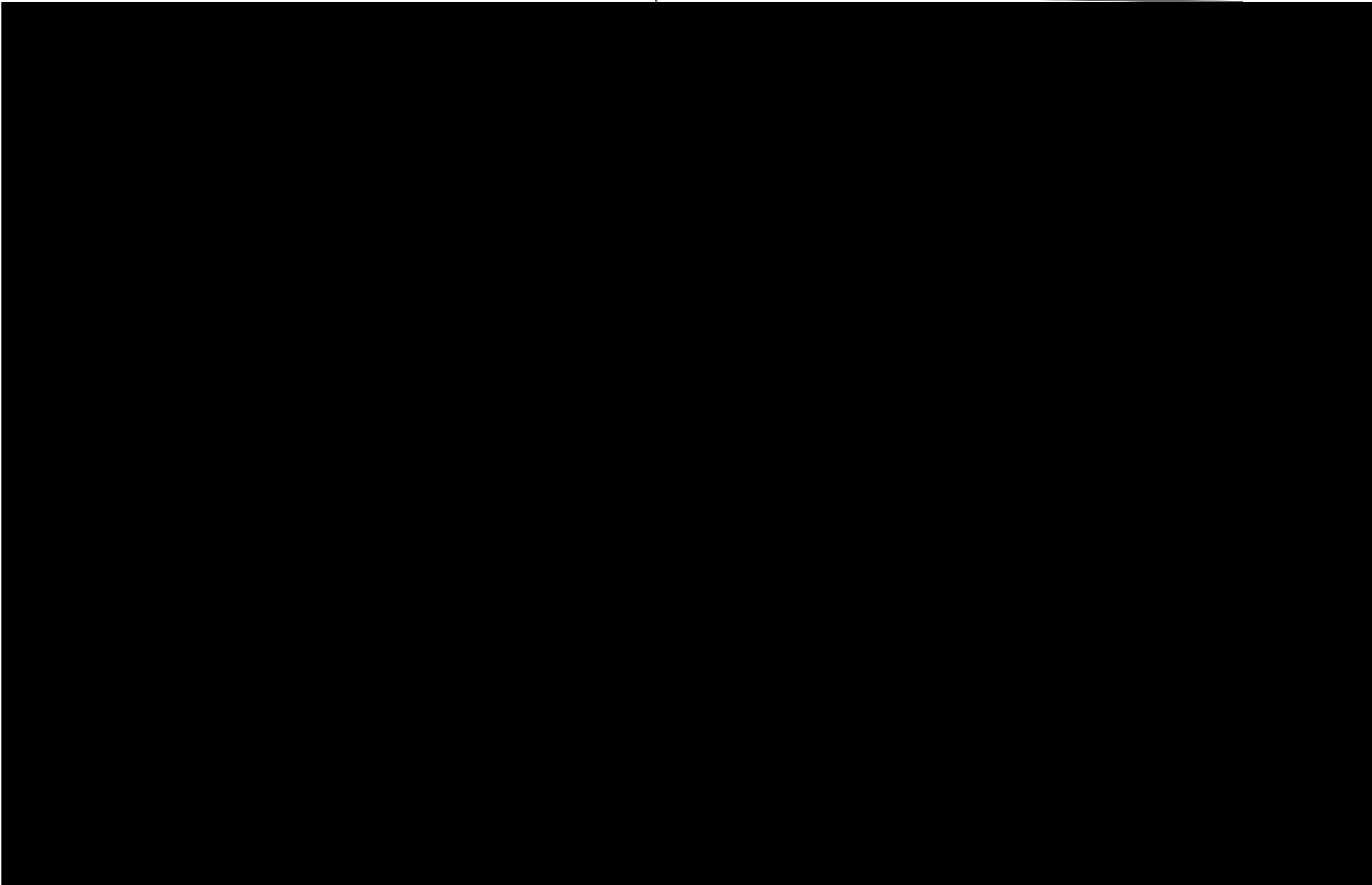
- Project Boundary
- One-Mile Buffer
- Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Previous Survey
- Section Boundary

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 Contains Privileged Information
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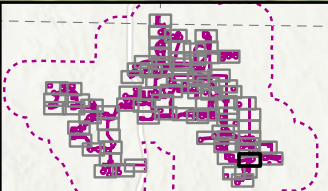
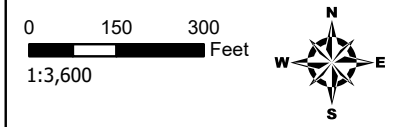
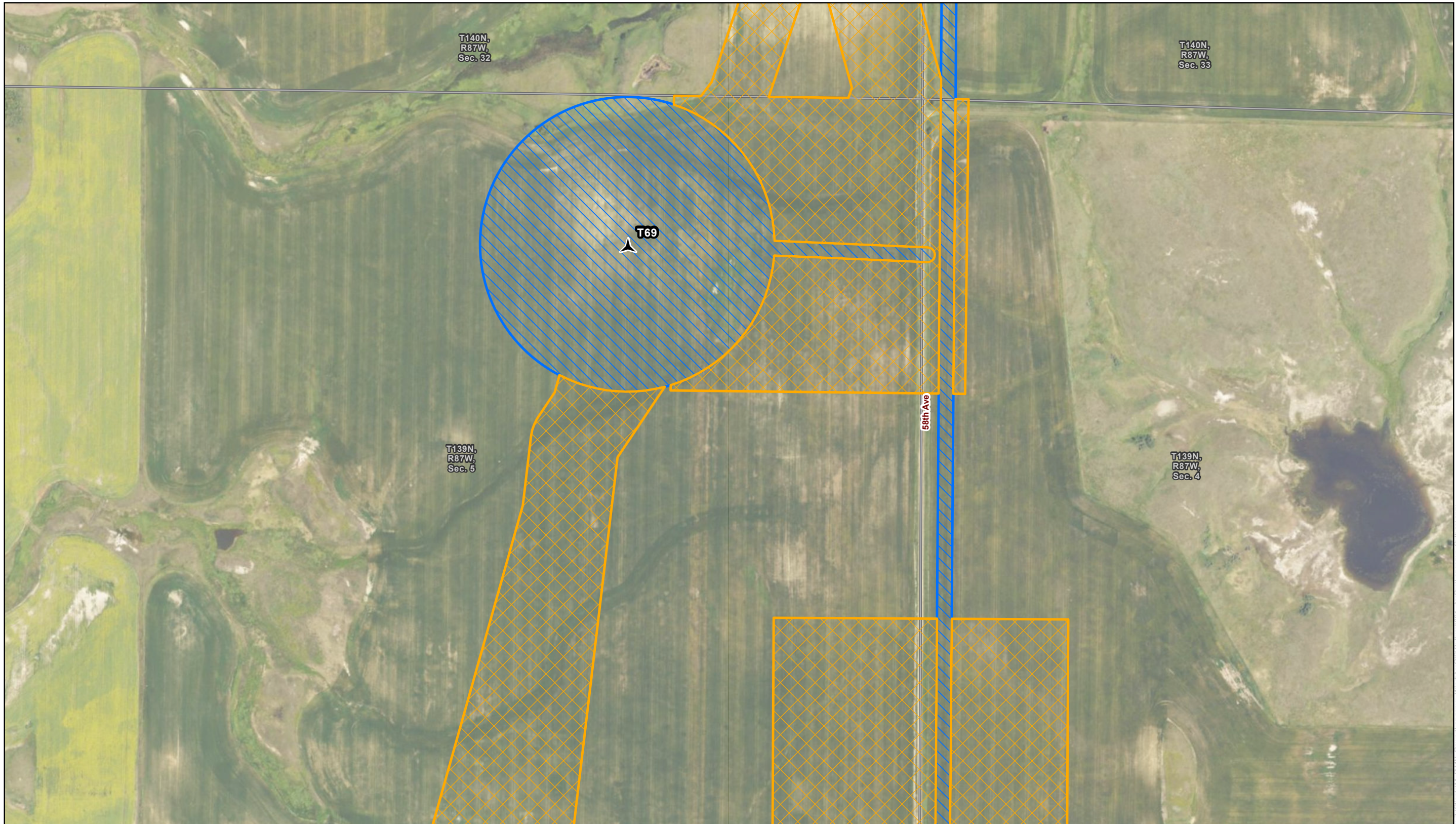


Figure 3.34: Survey Results
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Project Boundary | Current Merjent Class III Survey Area | Longspur Project Layout (March 2026) |
| One-Mile Buffer | Section Boundary | Proposed Turbine |
| Original Merjent Class III Survey Area | | |

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Data: (07/16/2026) Source: Z:\Chemists\PMN_Power\Longspur_Wind\ArcGIS\Subarea\001_ArcPro\Longspur_Cultural.aprx



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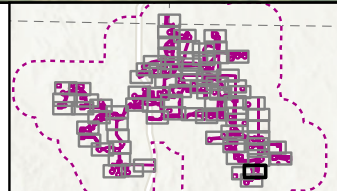
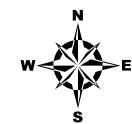







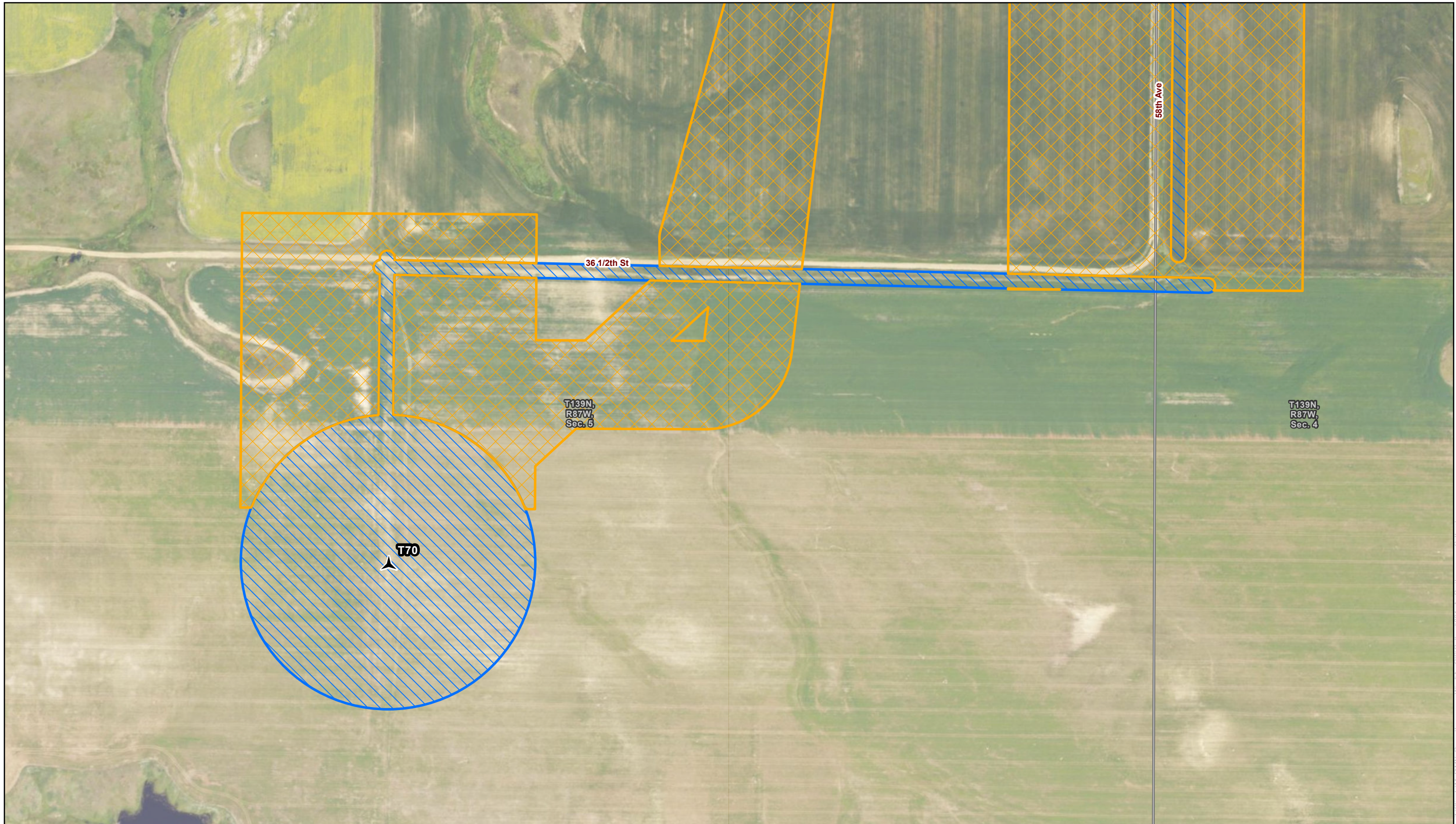


Figure 3.35: Survey Results
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

-  Project Boundary
-  One-Mile Buffer
-  Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
-  Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
-  Section Boundary
-  Longspur Project Layout (March 2026)
-  Proposed Turbine

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Do Not Distribute

Data: (07/26/2023) Source: Z:\Clients\SM - PMN - Power\Longspur - Wind\ArcGIS\Subarea\001_ArcPro\Longspur_Cultural.aprx



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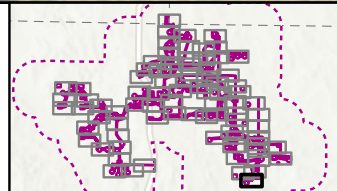
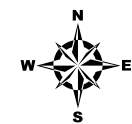


Figure 3.36: Survey Results
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

- Project Boundary
 - One-Mile Buffer
 - Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
 - Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
 - Section Boundary
 - Proposed Turbine
- Longspur Project Layout (March 2026)

merjent.
Contains Privileged Information
Do Not Distribute

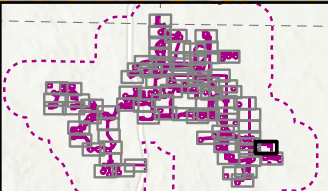
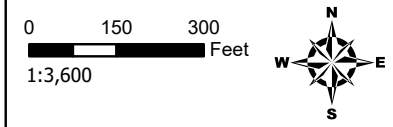







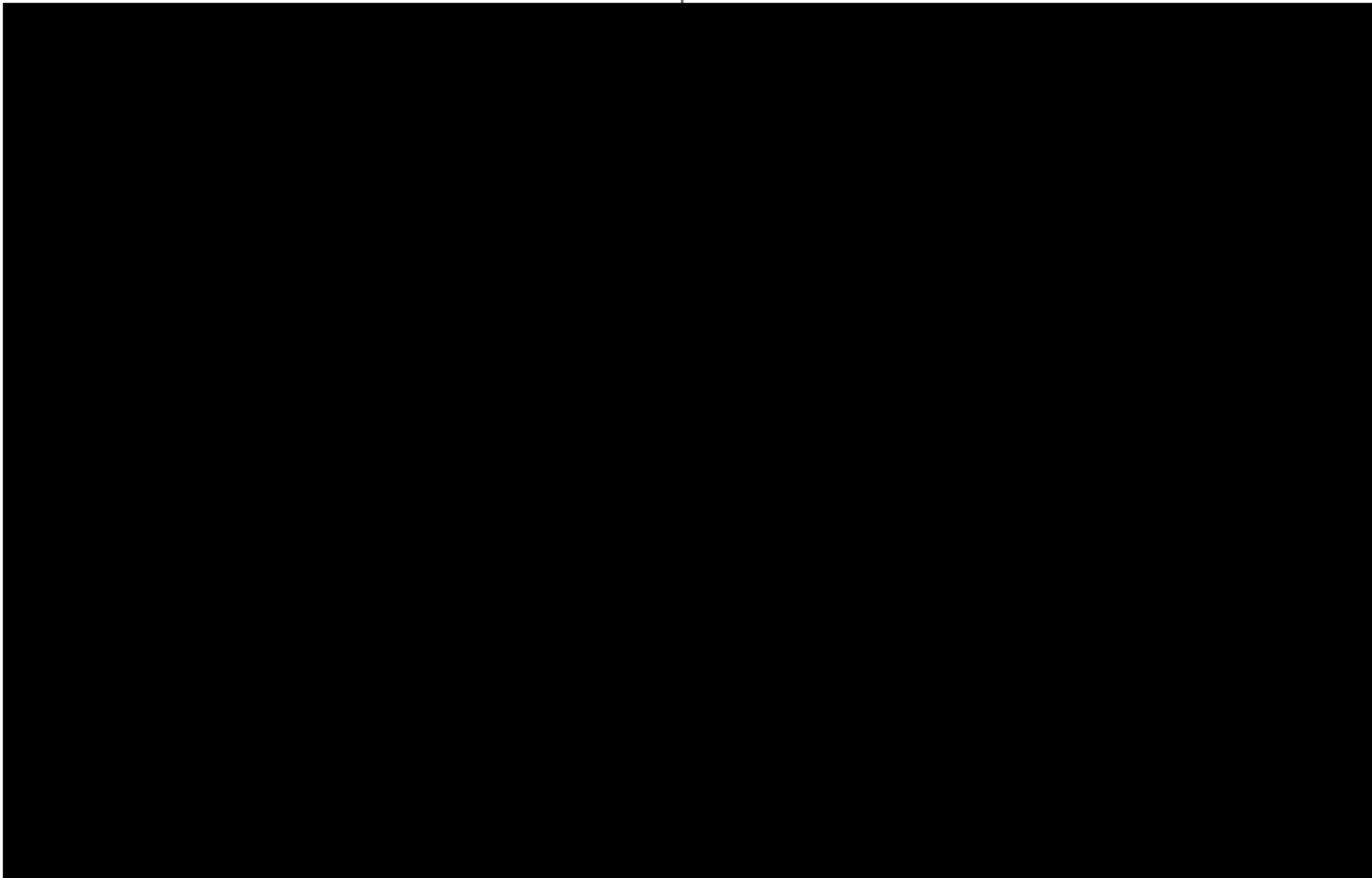
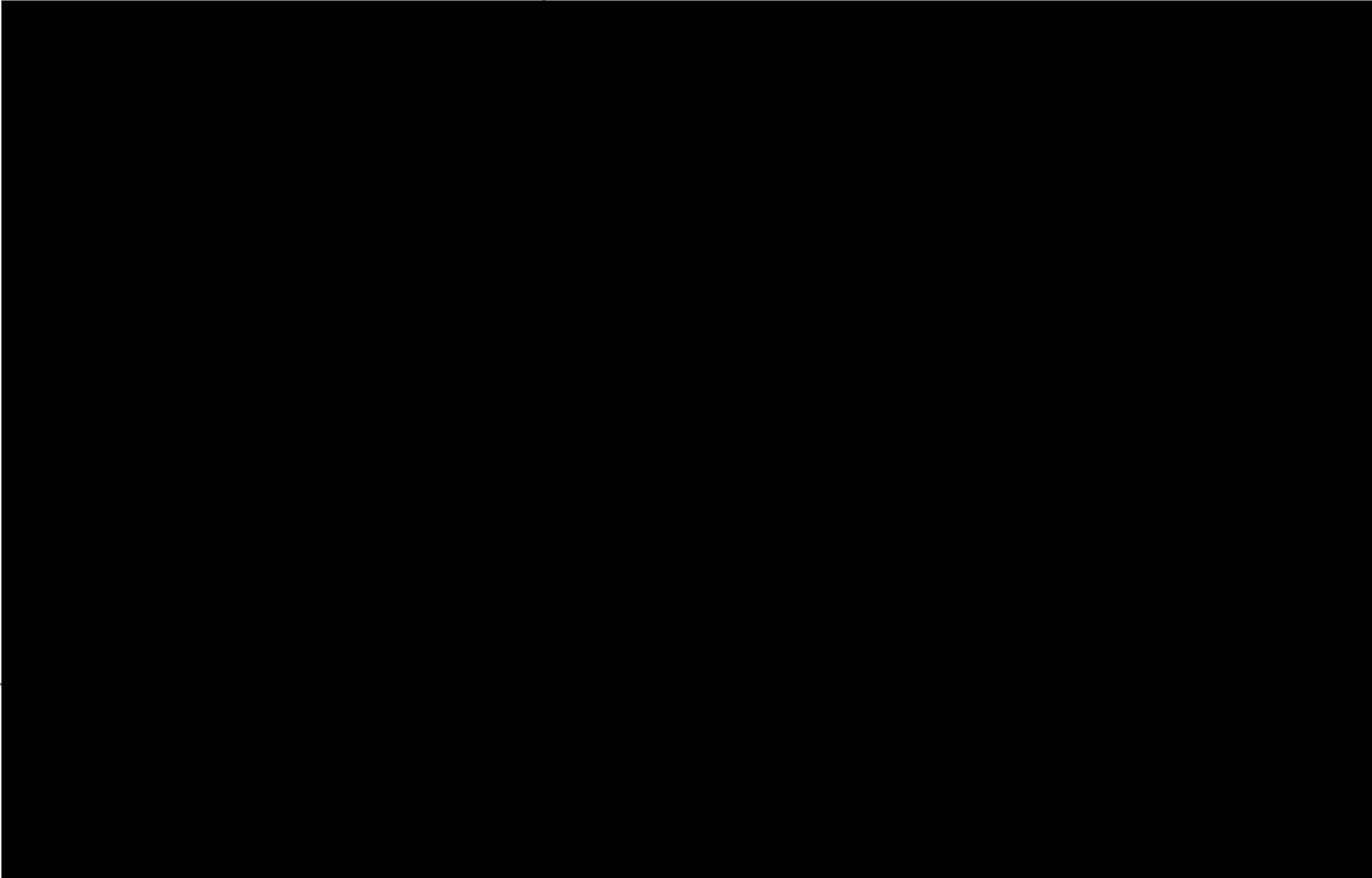


Figure 3.37: Survey Results
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

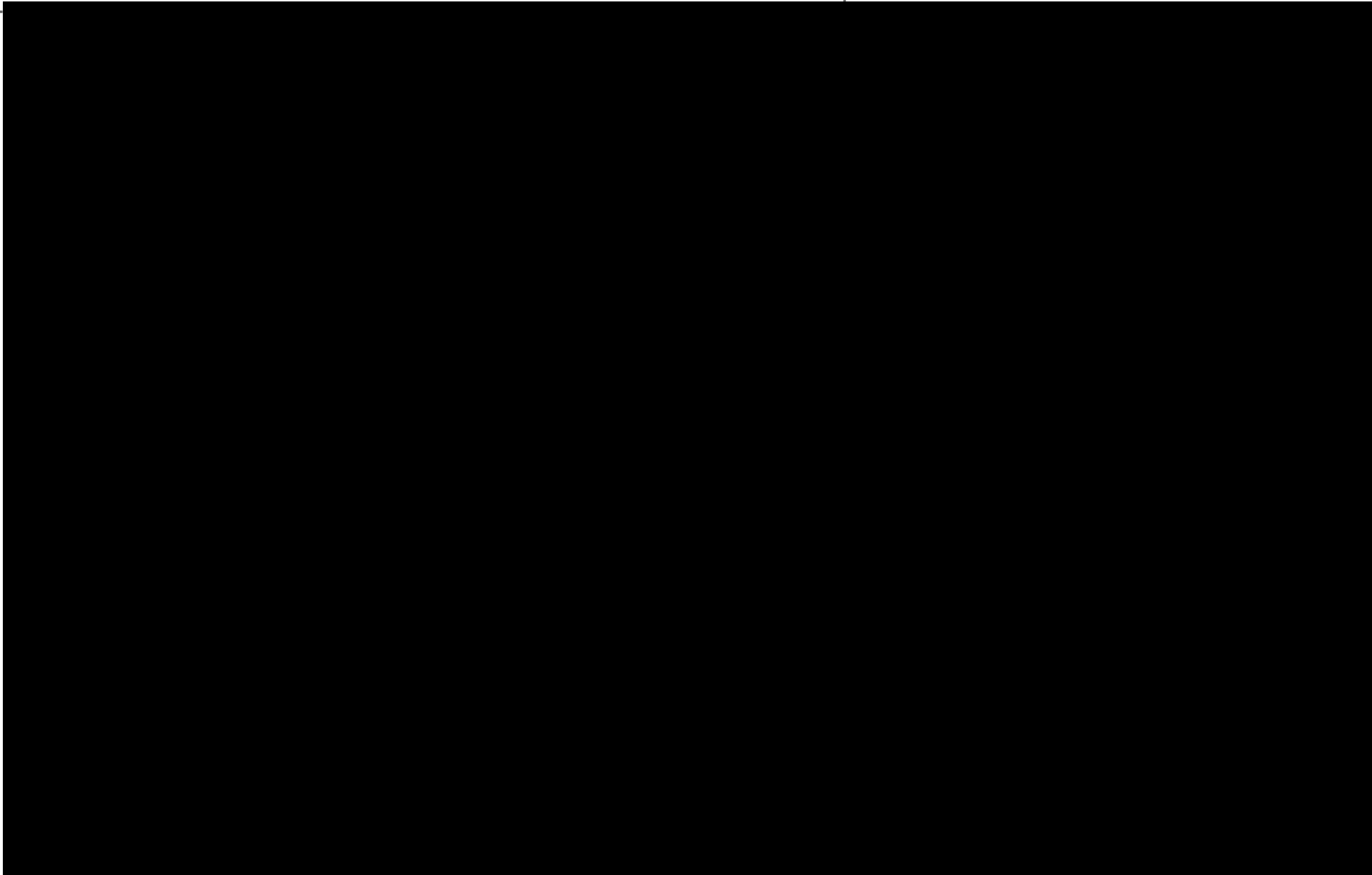
-  Project Boundary
-  One-Mile Buffer
-  Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
-  Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
-  SHPO Archaeological Site
-  Previous Survey
-  Section Boundary

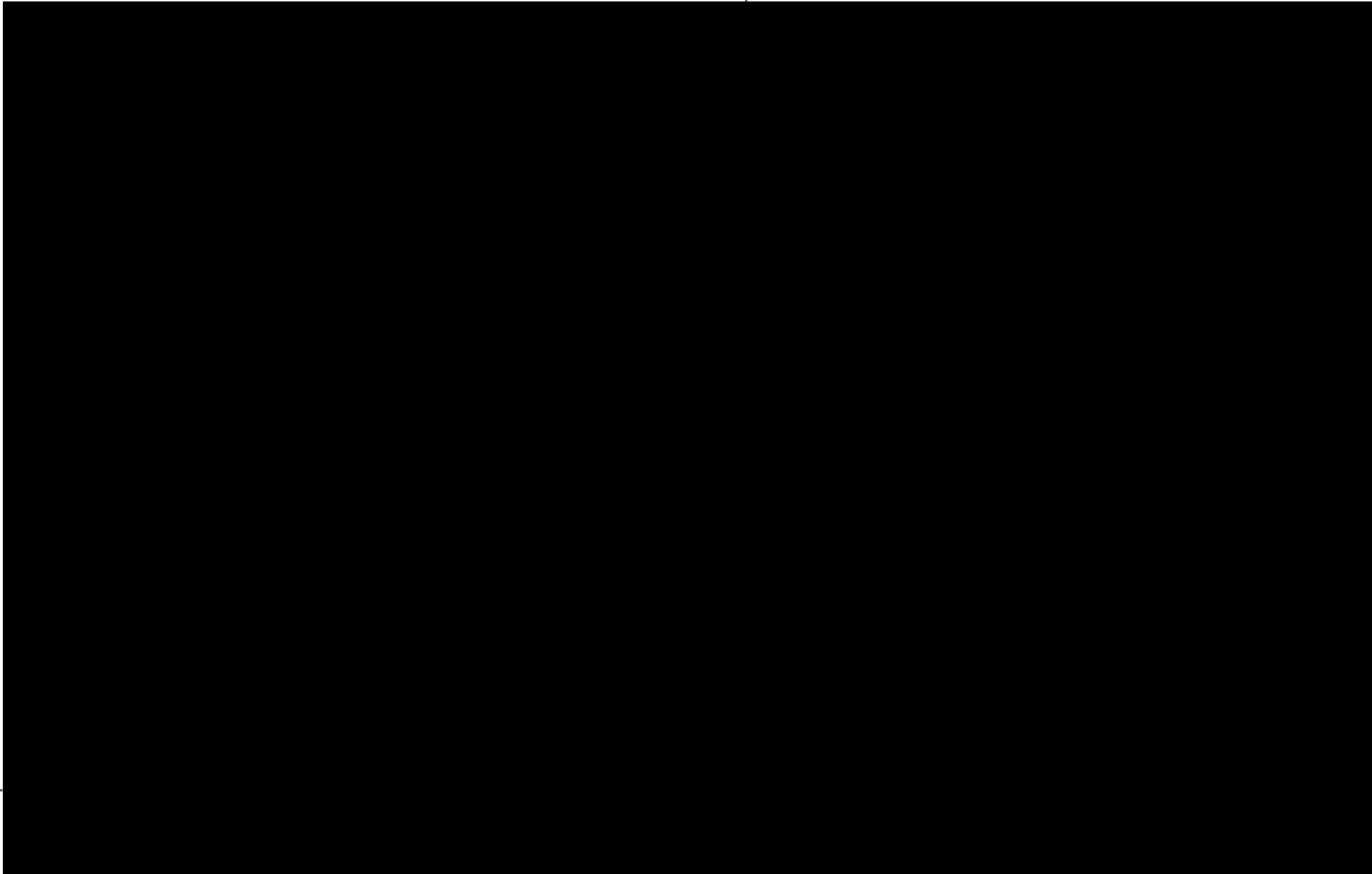
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 Contains Privileged Information
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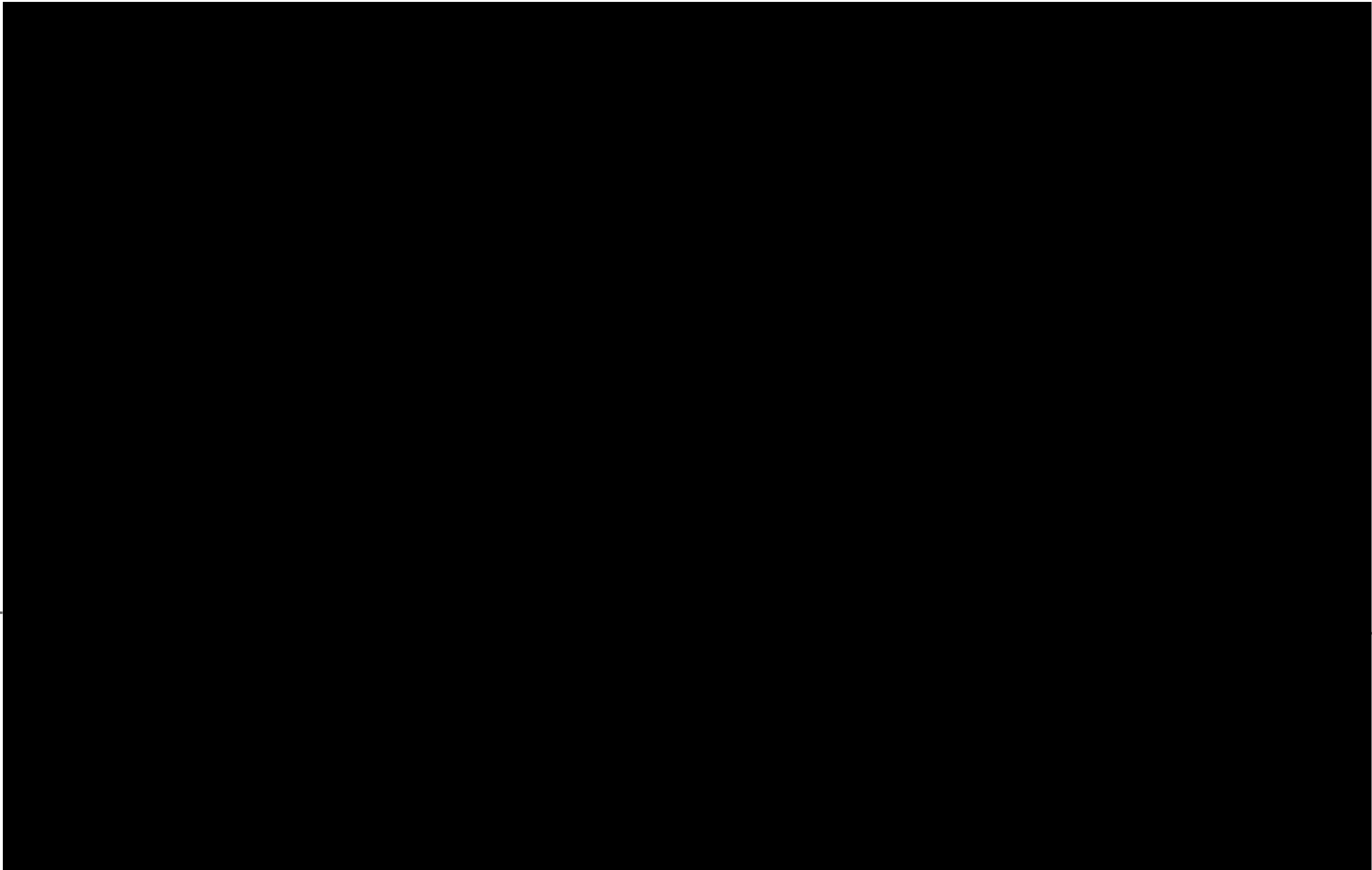


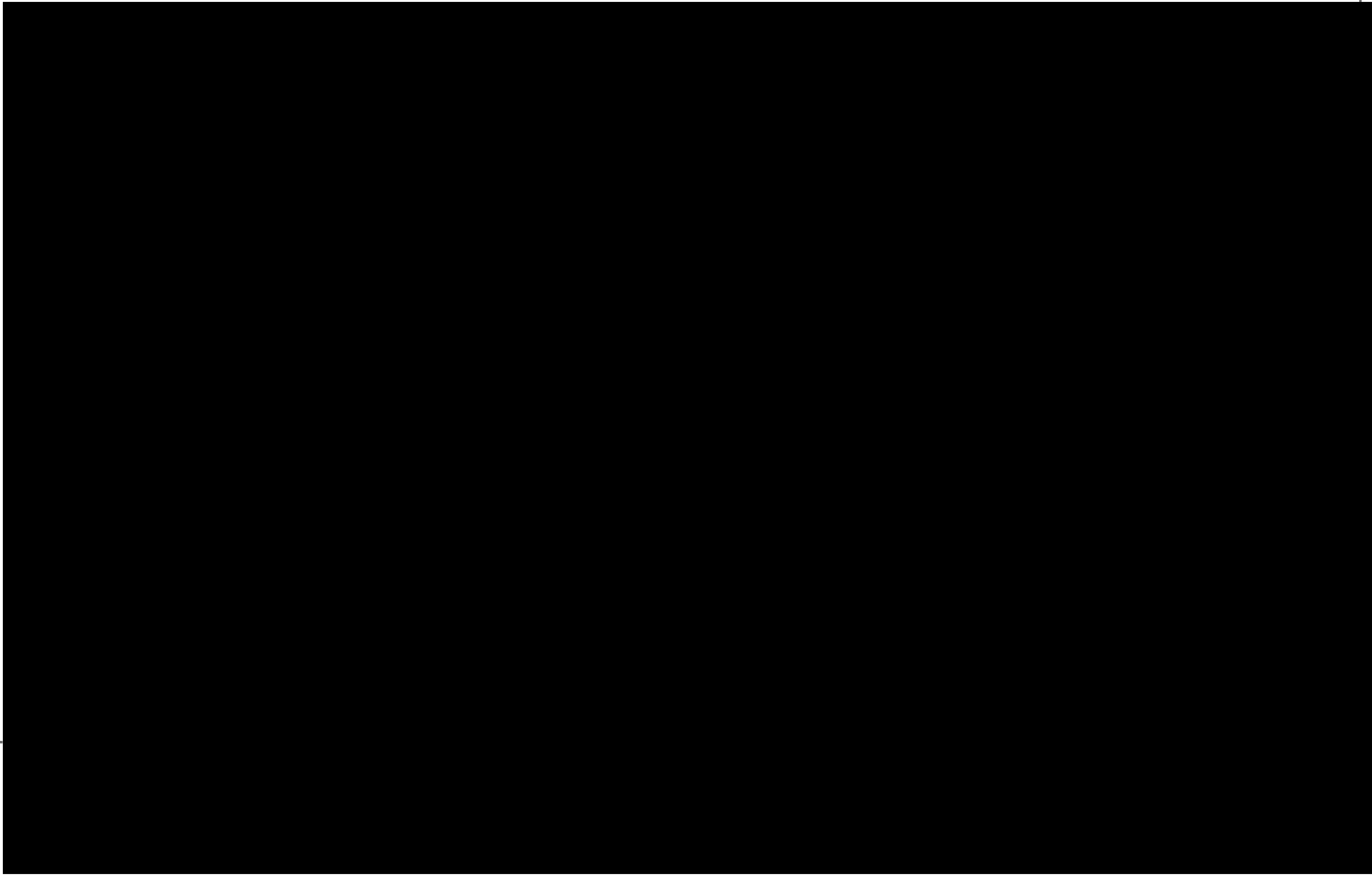


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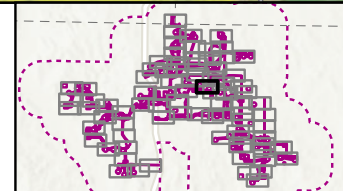
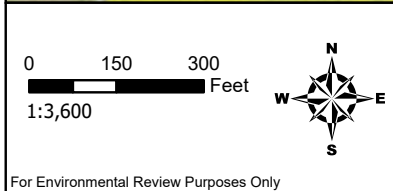
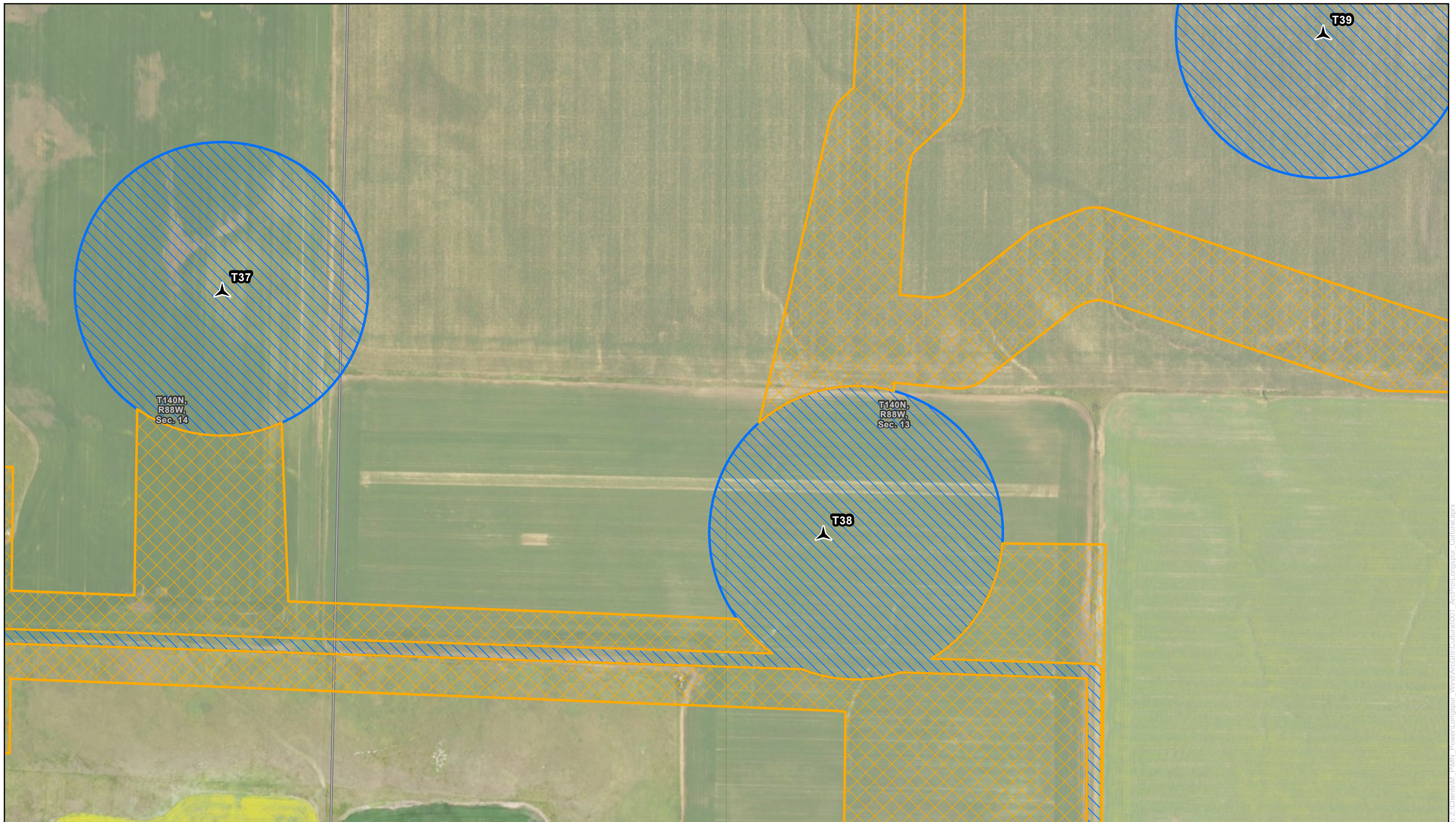


Figure 3.44: Survey Results
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

- Project Boundary
- One-Mile Buffer
- Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Section Boundary
- Longspur Project Layout (March 2026)
- Proposed Turbine

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T140N,
R88W,
Sec. 11

T140N,
R88W,
Sec. 12

016512

T140N,
R88W,
Sec. 14

T140N,
R88W,
Sec. 13

T37

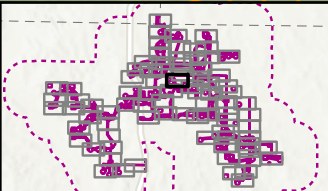


Figure 3.45: Survey Results
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

- Project Boundary
 - One-Mile Buffer
 - Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
 - Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
 - Previous Survey
 - Section Boundary
 - Proposed Turbine
- Longspur Project Layout (March 2026)

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 Contains Privileged Information
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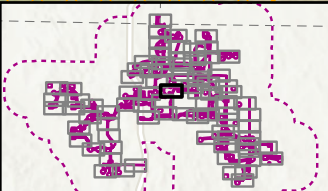
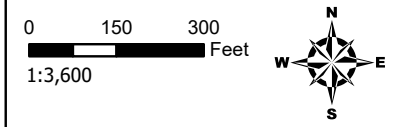
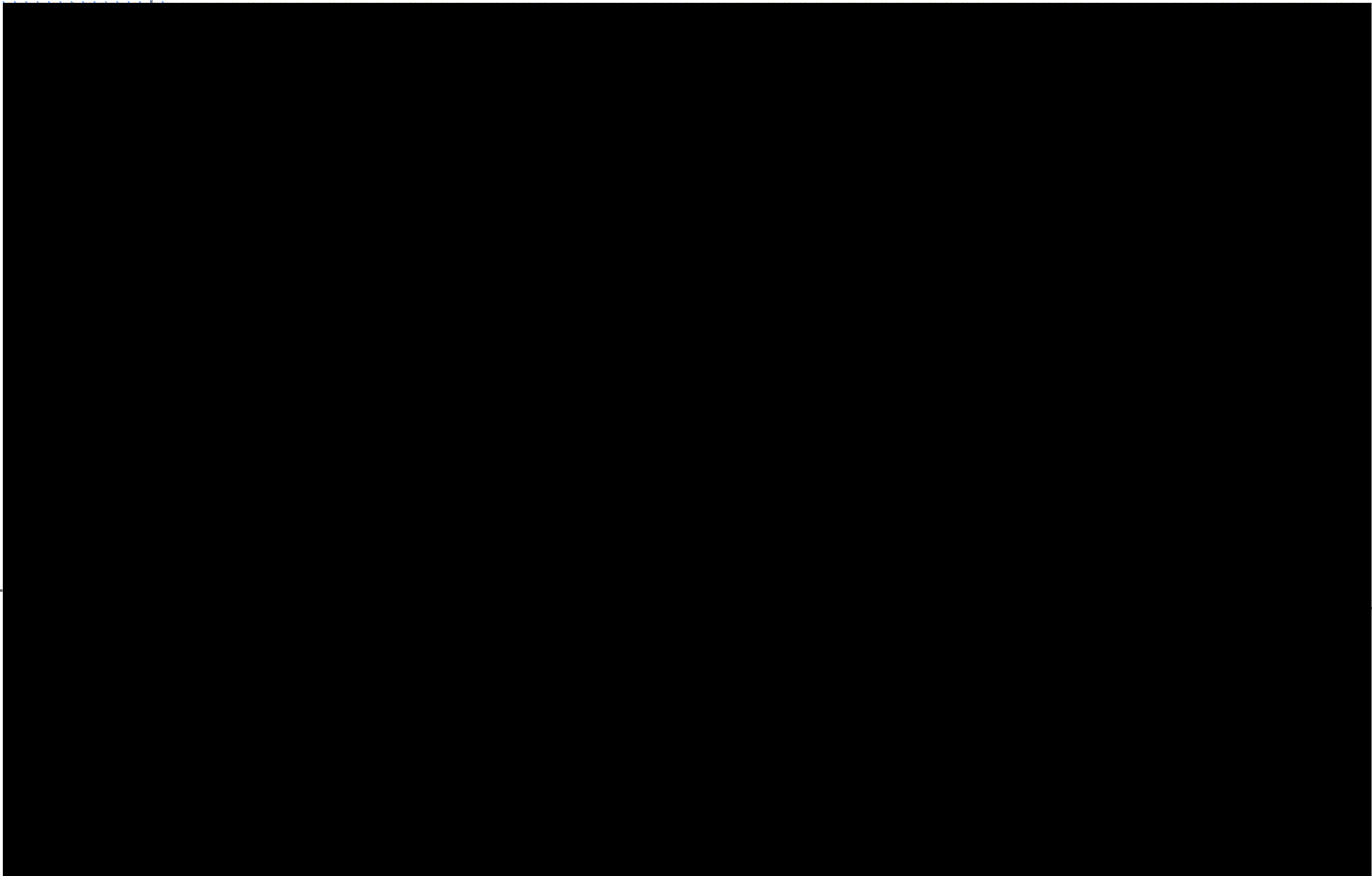
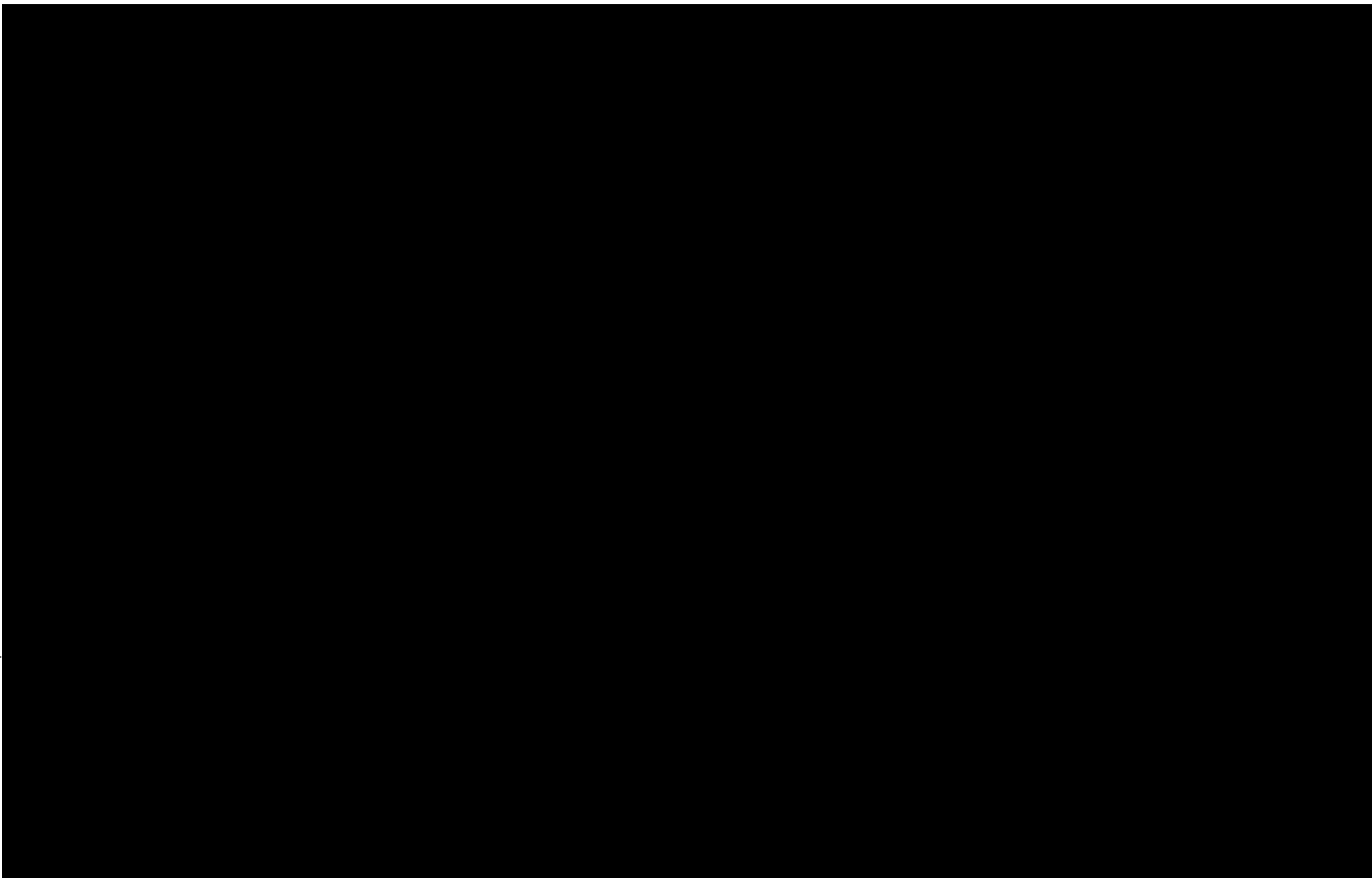


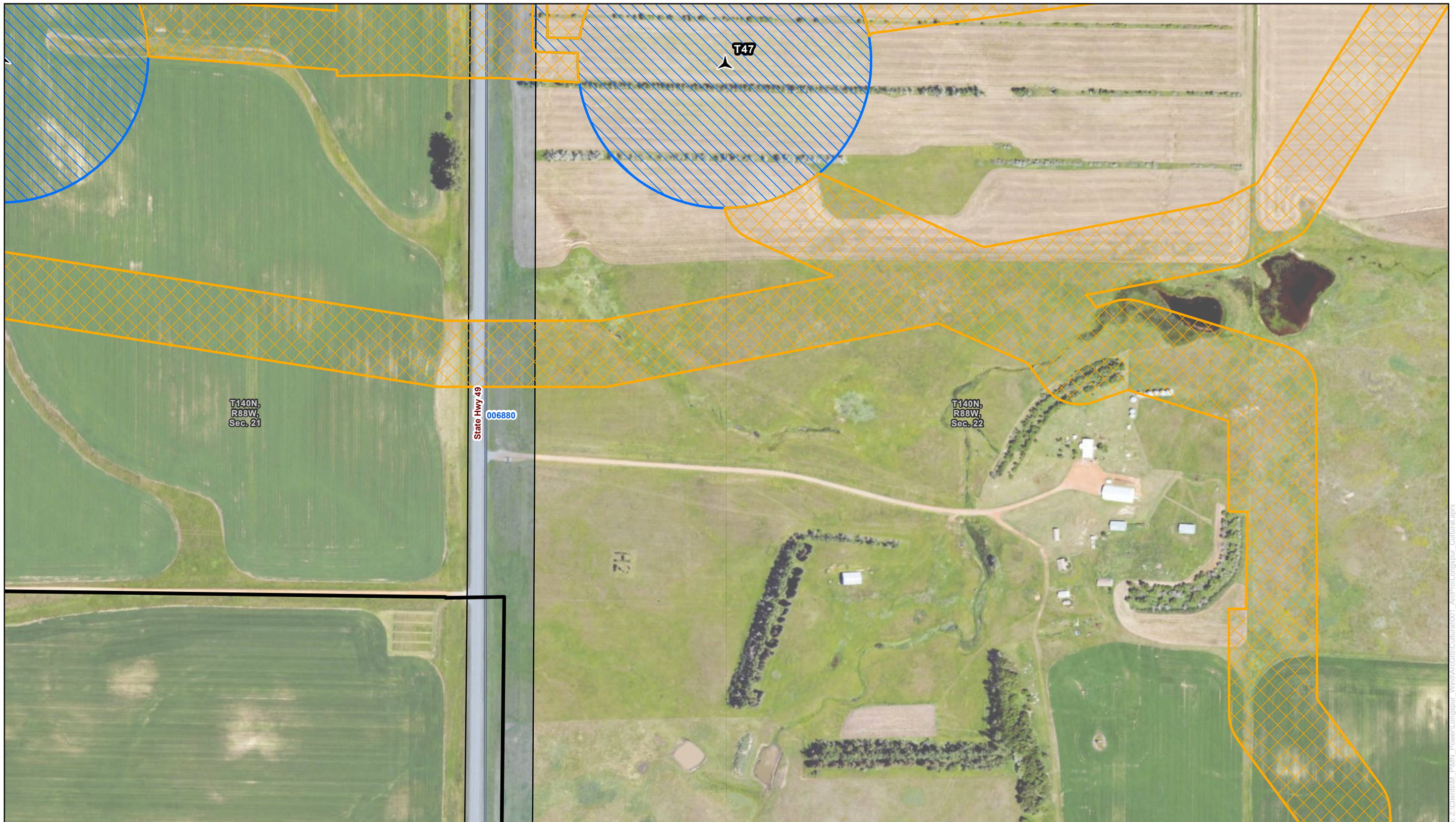
Figure 3.46: Survey Results
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

- Project Boundary
- One-Mile Buffer
- Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Merjent Site Boundary
- SHPO Archaeological Site
- Section Boundary
- Longspur Project Layout (March 2026)
- Proposed Turbine

merjent.
 Contains Privileged Information
 Do Not Distribute







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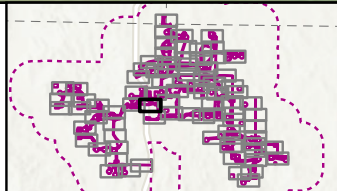


Figure 3.49: Survey Results
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

- Project Boundary
- One-Mile Buffer
- Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Previous Survey
- Section Boundary
- Longspur Project Layout (March 2026)
- Proposed Turbine

merjent.
Contains Privileged Information
Do Not Distribute

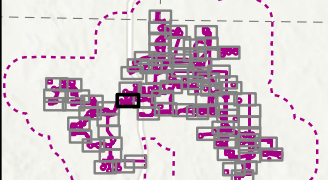
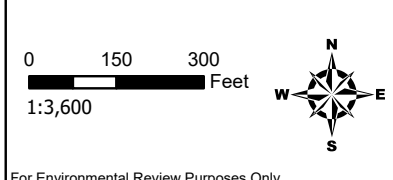


Figure 3.50: Survey Results
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

- Project Boundary
 - One-Mile Buffer
 - Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
 - Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
 - Section Boundary
 - Proposed Turbine
 - Proposed ADLS
- Longspur Project Layout (March 2026)

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 Contains Privileged Information
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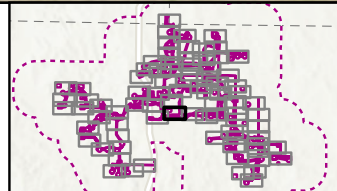






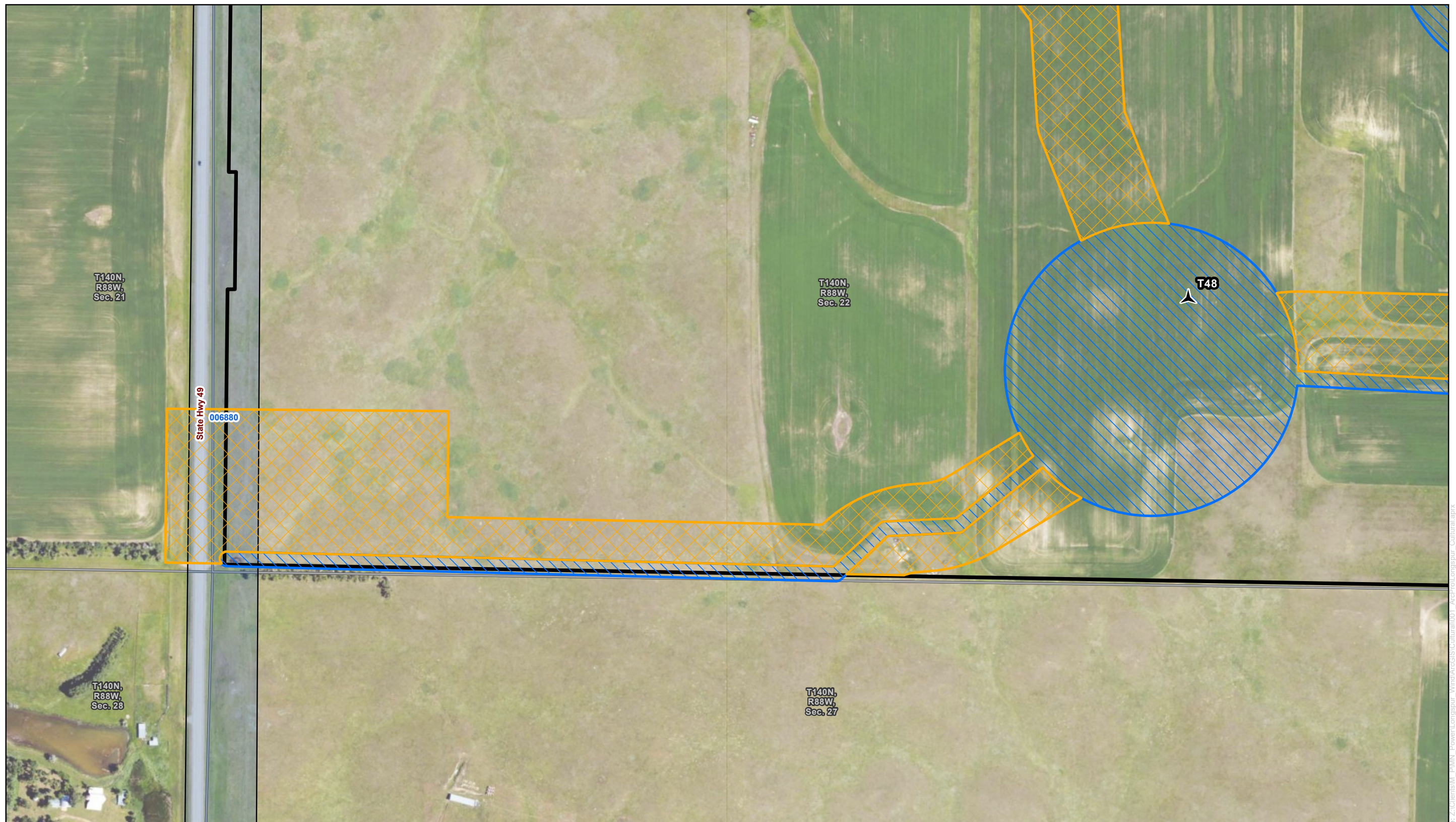


Figure 3.51: Survey Results
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

-  Project Boundary
 -  One-Mile Buffer
 -  Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
 -  Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
 -  Section Boundary
 -  Proposed Turbine
- Longspur Project Layout (March 2026)

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Contains Privileged Information
Do Not Distribute



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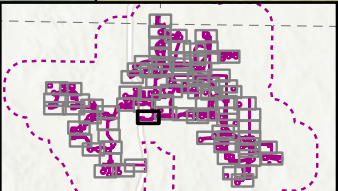


Figure 3.52: Survey Results
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

- Project Boundary
- One-Mile Buffer
- Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Previous Survey
- Section Boundary
- Longspur Project Layout (March 2026)
- Proposed Turbine

merjent.
 Contains Privileged Information
 Do Not Distribute



0 150 300 Feet
1:3,600

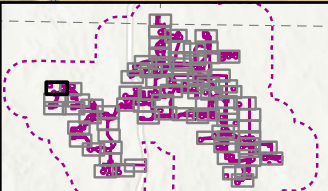
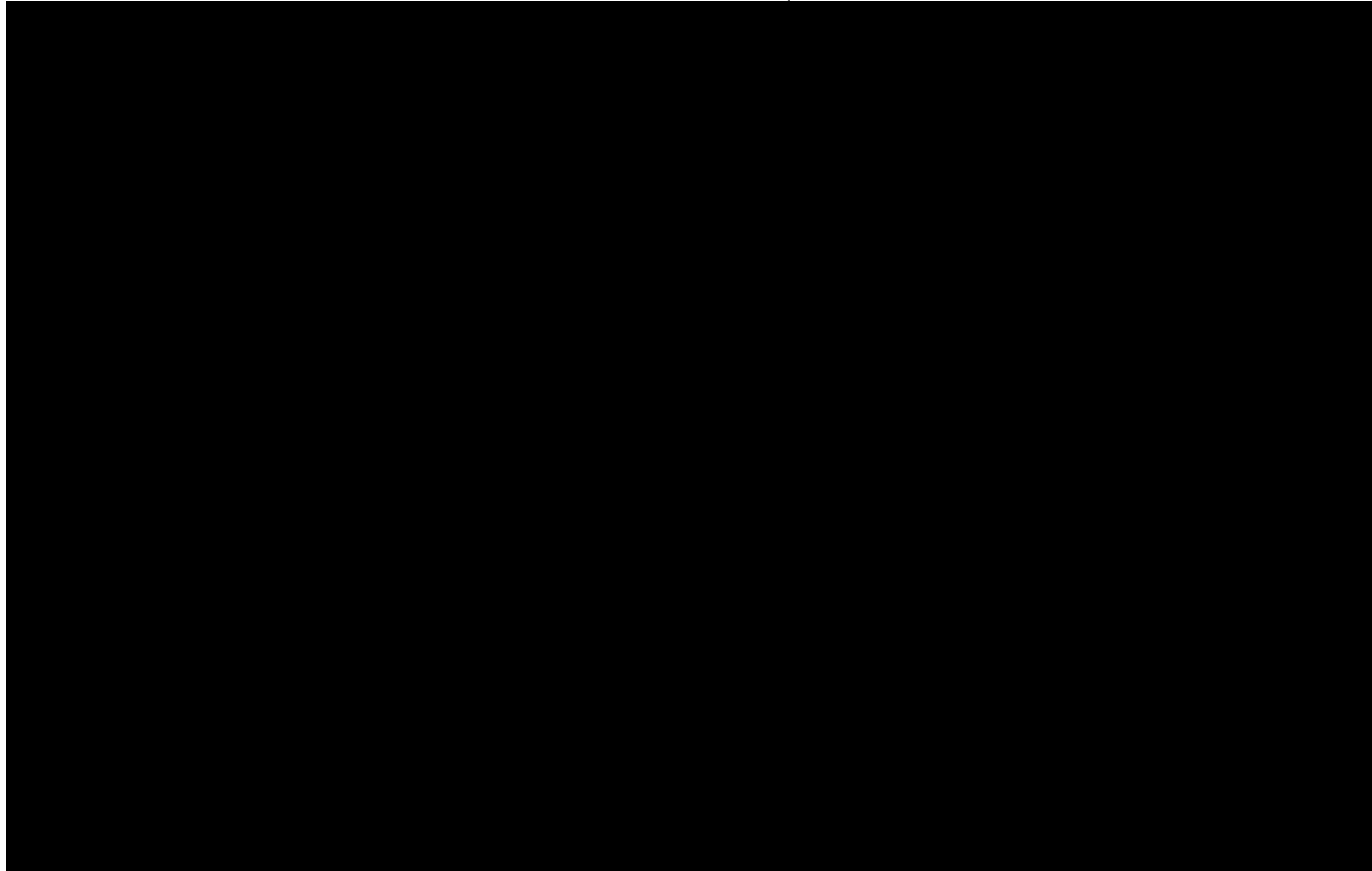


Figure 3.53: Survey Results
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

- Project Boundary
- One-Mile Buffer
- Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Previous Survey
- Section Boundary
- Longspur Project Layout (March 2026)
- Proposed Turbine

merjent.
Contains Privileged Information
Do Not Distribute





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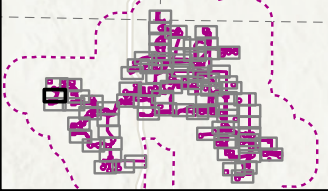
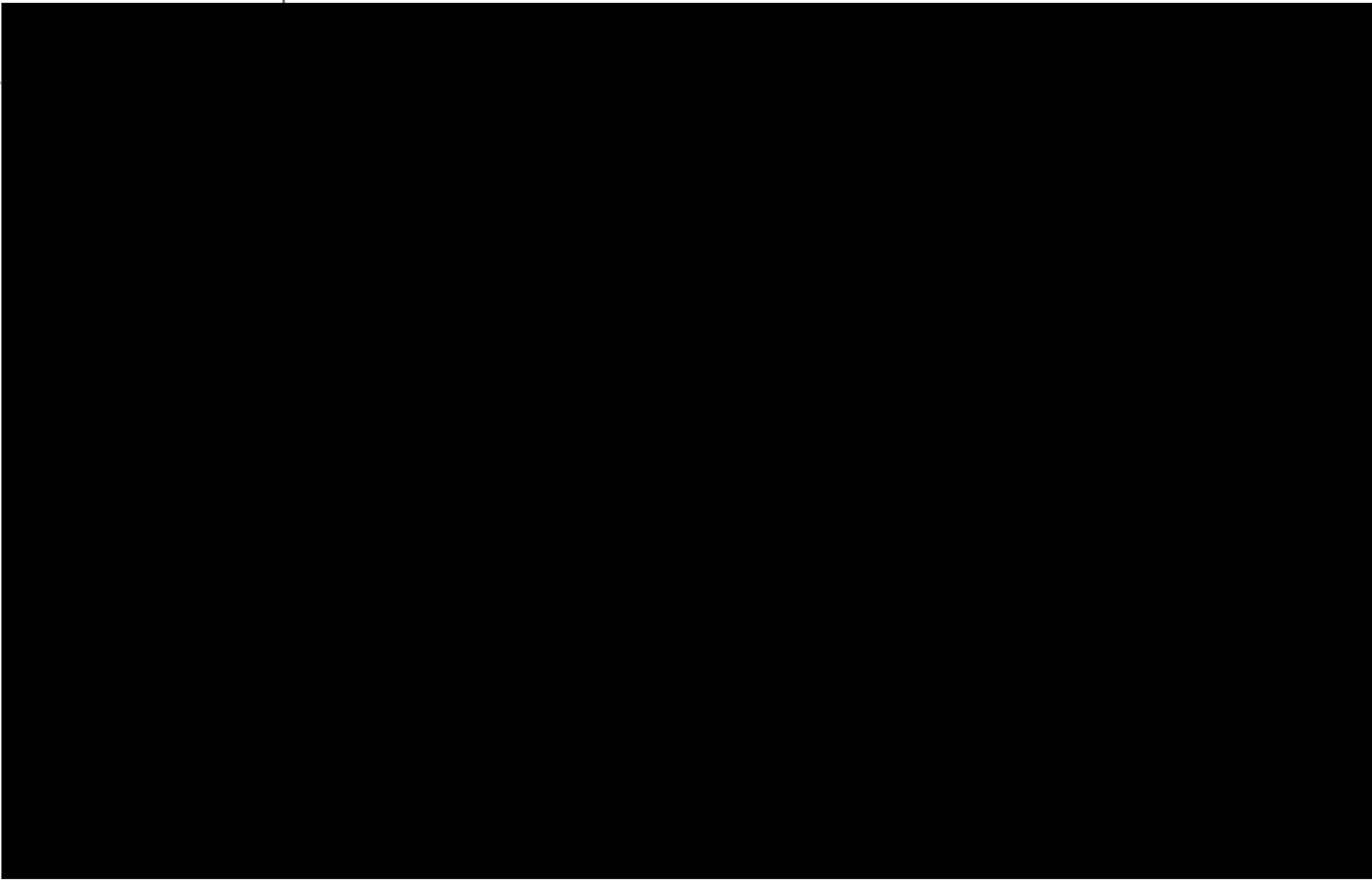


Figure 3.55: Survey Results
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

- Project Boundary
 - One-Mile Buffer
 - Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
 - Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
 - Section Boundary
 - Proposed Turbine
- Longspur Project Layout (March 2026)

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Do Not Distribute

Data: © 2024 Esri, Source: Z:\Clients\SW - PMN - Power\Longspur - Wind\ArcGIS\Subarea\001_ArcPro\Longspur_Cultural.aprx



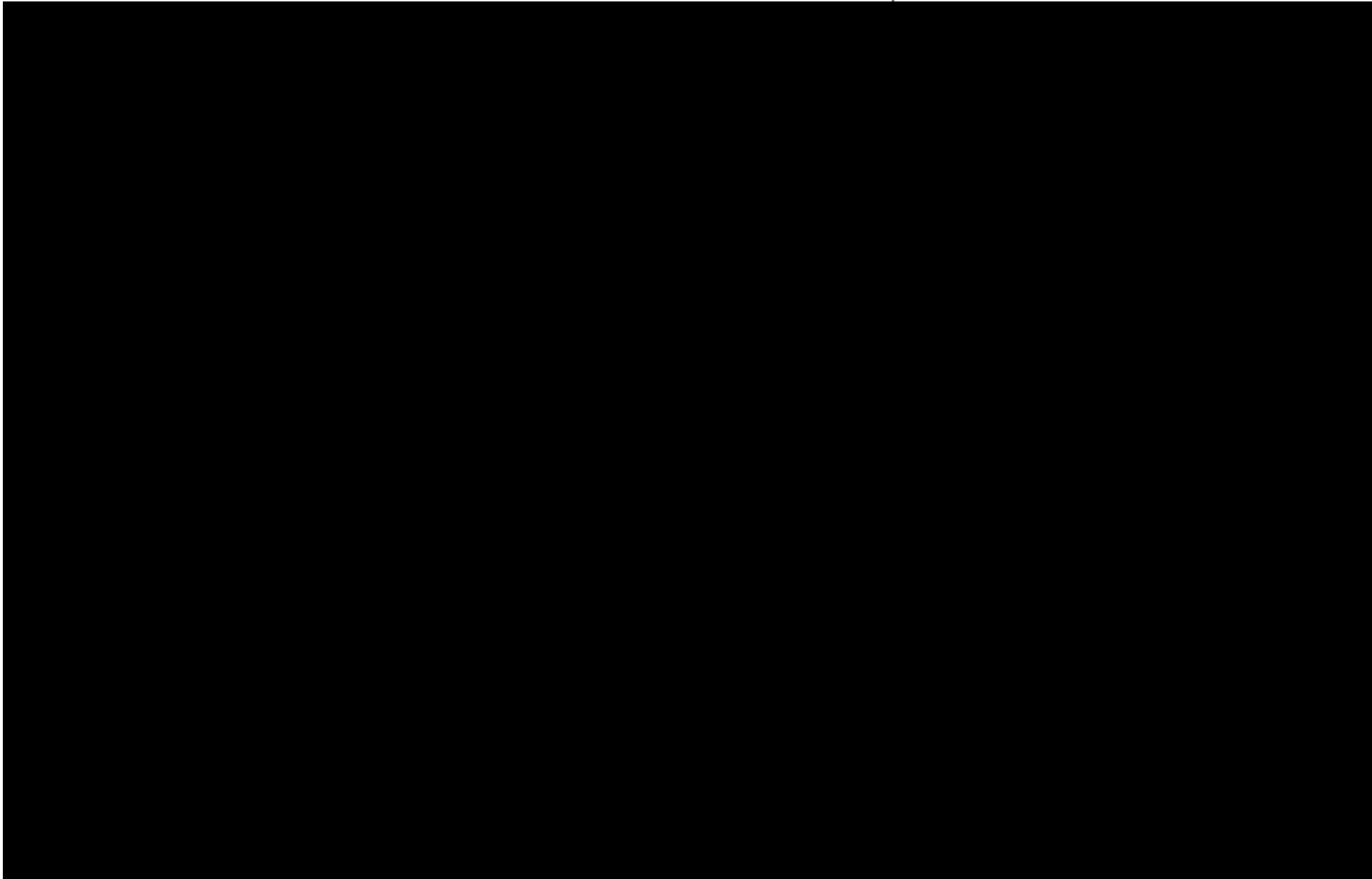






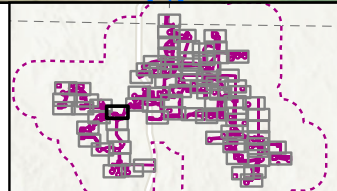




Figure 3.58: Survey Results
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

-  Project Boundary
-  One-Mile Buffer
-  Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
-  Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
-  Section Boundary
-  Longspur Project Layout (March 2026)
Proposed Turbine

0 150 300
 Feet
 1:3,600

merjent.
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 Do Not Distribute



Figure 3.59: Survey Results
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Project Boundary | Current Merjent Class III Survey Area | Section Boundary |
| One-Mile Buffer | Merjent Site Boundary | Longspur Project Layout (March 2026) |
| Original Merjent Class III Survey Area | SHPO Archaeological Site | Proposed Turbine |

merjent.
 Contains Privileged Information
 Do Not Distribute

0 150 300 Feet
 1:3,600

For Environmental Review Purposes Only

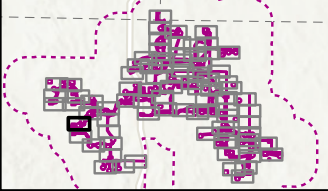
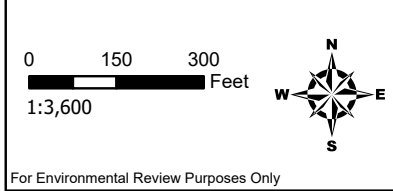


Figure 3.60: Survey Results
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

- Project Boundary
- One-Mile Buffer
- Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Previous Survey
- Section Boundary
- Longspur Project Layout (March 2026)
- Proposed Turbine

merjent.
 Contains Privileged Information
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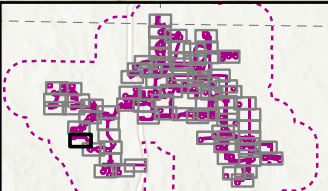
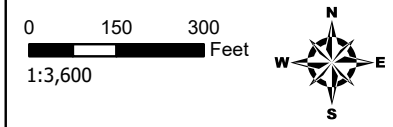


Figure 3.61: Survey Results
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

- Project Boundary
- One-Mile Buffer
- Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Section Boundary

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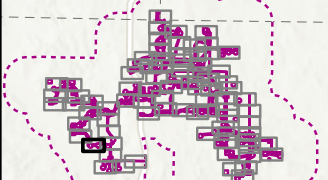
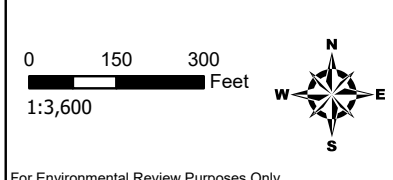
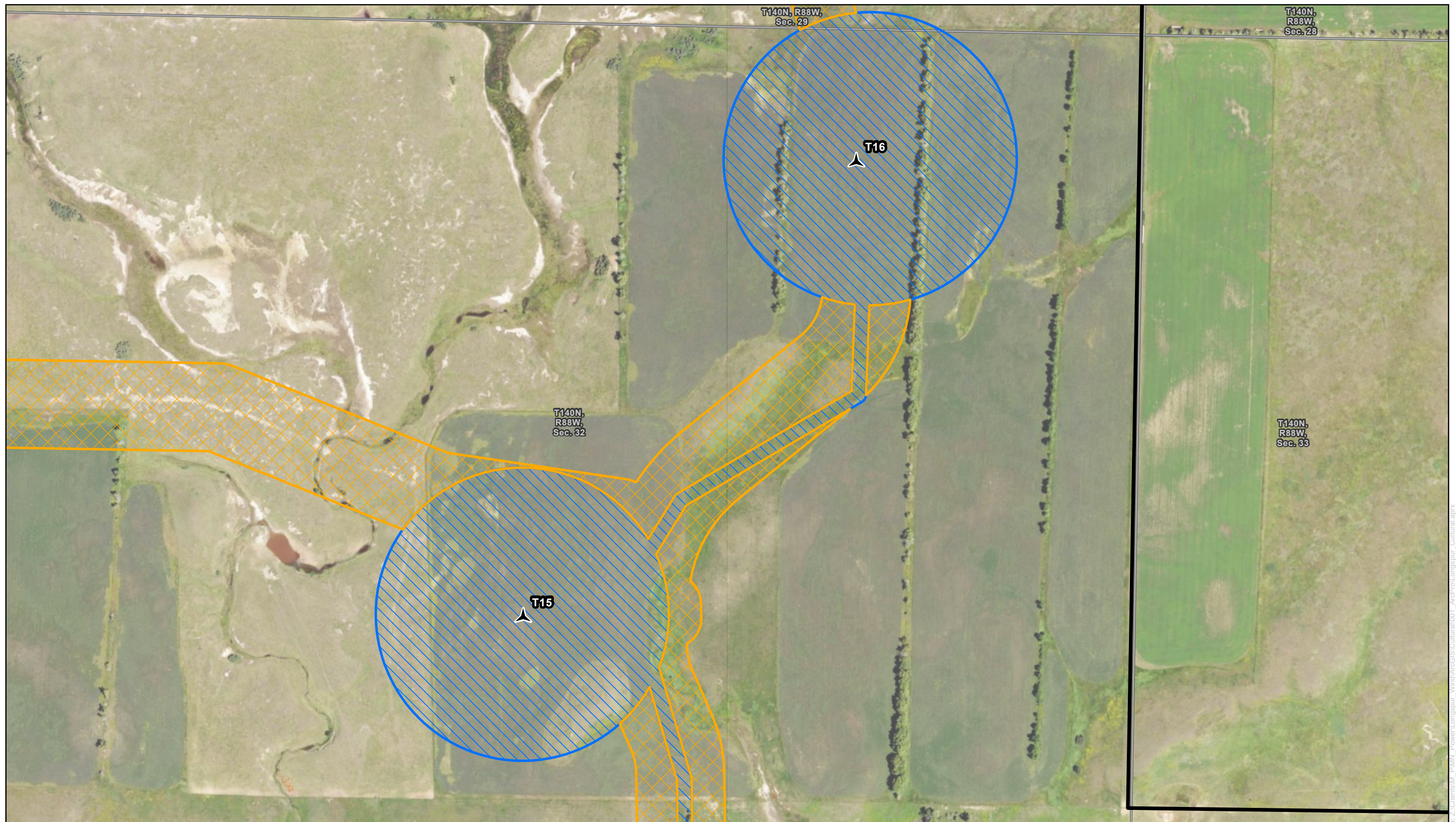


Figure 3.62: Survey Results
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

- Project Boundary
 - One-Mile Buffer
 - Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
 - Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
 - Section Boundary
 - Proposed Turbine
- Longspur Project Layout (March 2026)

merjent.
 Contains Privileged Information
 Do Not Distribute



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Feet
1:3,600

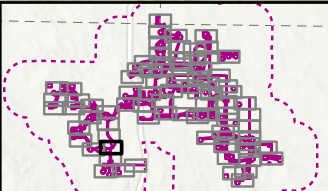
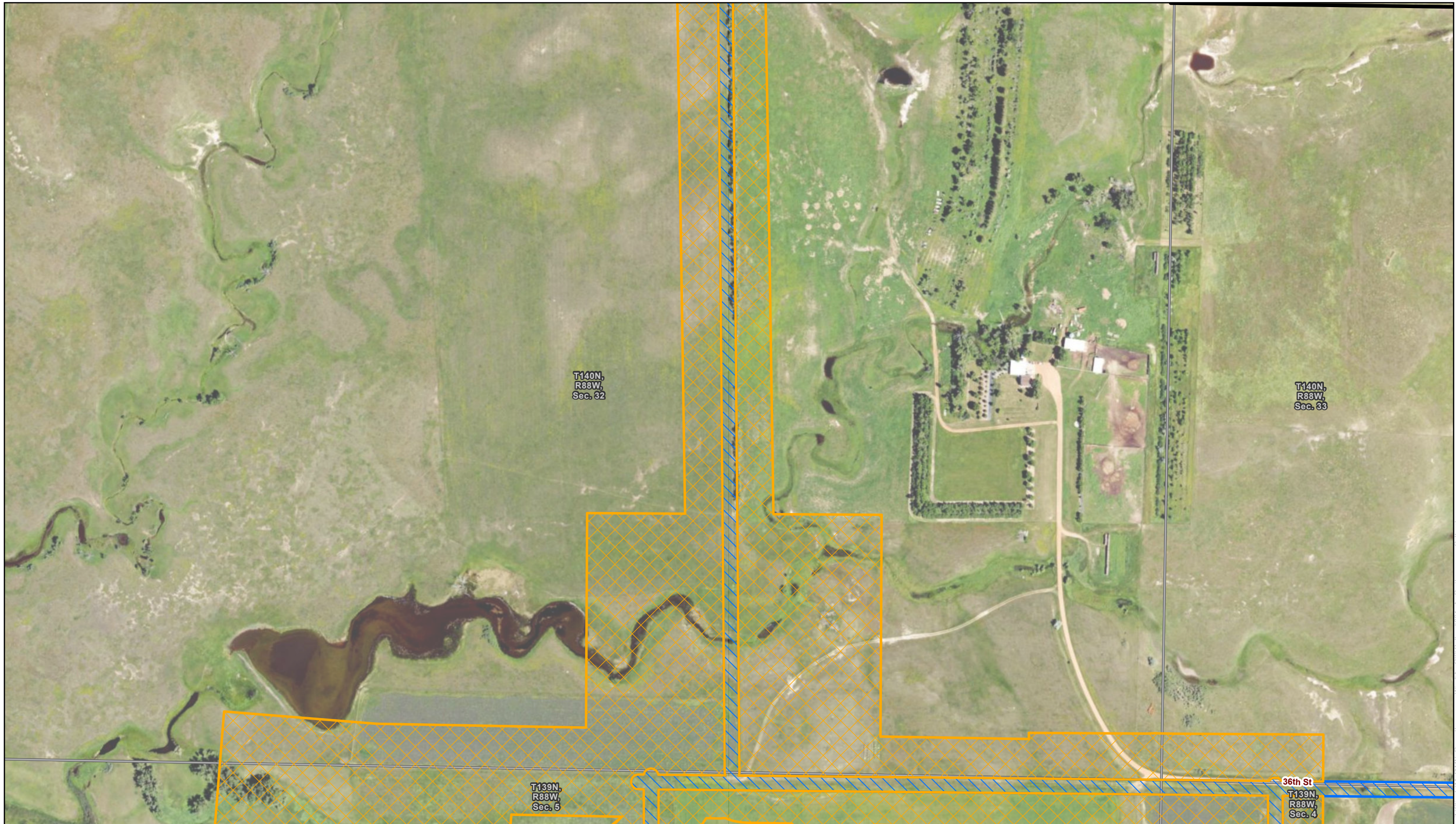


Figure 3.63: Survey Results
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

- Project Boundary
 - One-Mile Buffer
 - Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
 - Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
 - Section Boundary
 - Proposed Turbine
- Longspur Project Layout (March 2026)

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Data: (07/02/2023) Source: Z:\Chems\SW_P\MN_Power\Longspur_Wind\ACIS\Subarea\001_ArcPro\Longspur_Cultural.rpx



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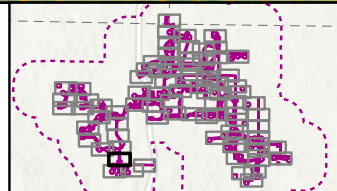
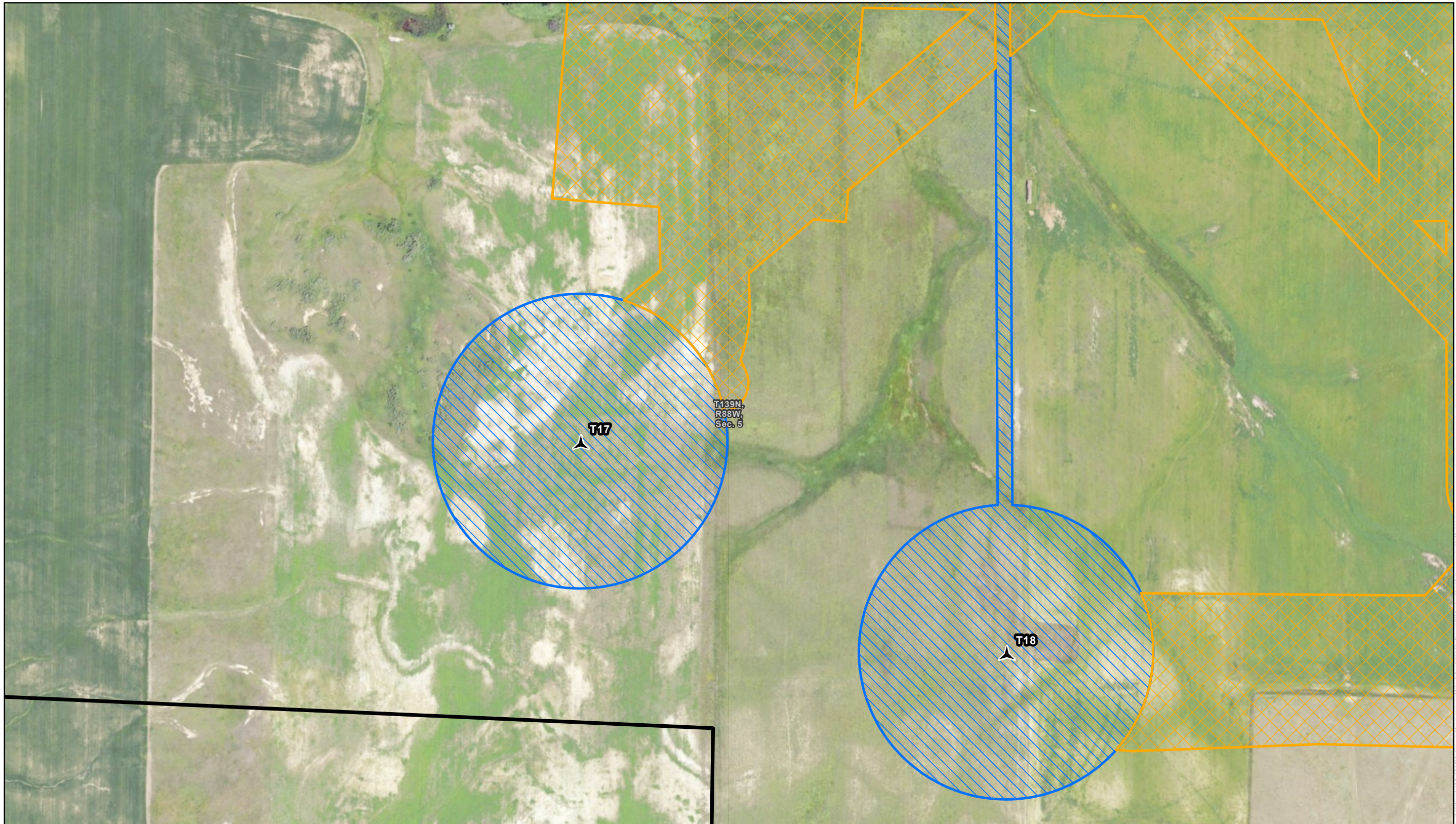


Figure 3.64: Survey Results
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

- Project Boundary
- One-Mile Buffer
- Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Section Boundary

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Data: (07/26/2023) Source: Z:\GIS\0301_PMN_Power\Longspur_Wind\ACIS\Subarea\001_ArcPro\Longspur_Cultural.rptx



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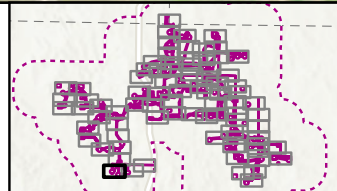
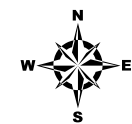


Figure 3.65: Survey Results
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

- Project Boundary
 - One-Mile Buffer
 - Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
 - Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
 - Section Boundary
 - Proposed Turbine
- Longspur Project Layout (March 2026)

merjent.
Contains Privileged Information
Do Not Distribute

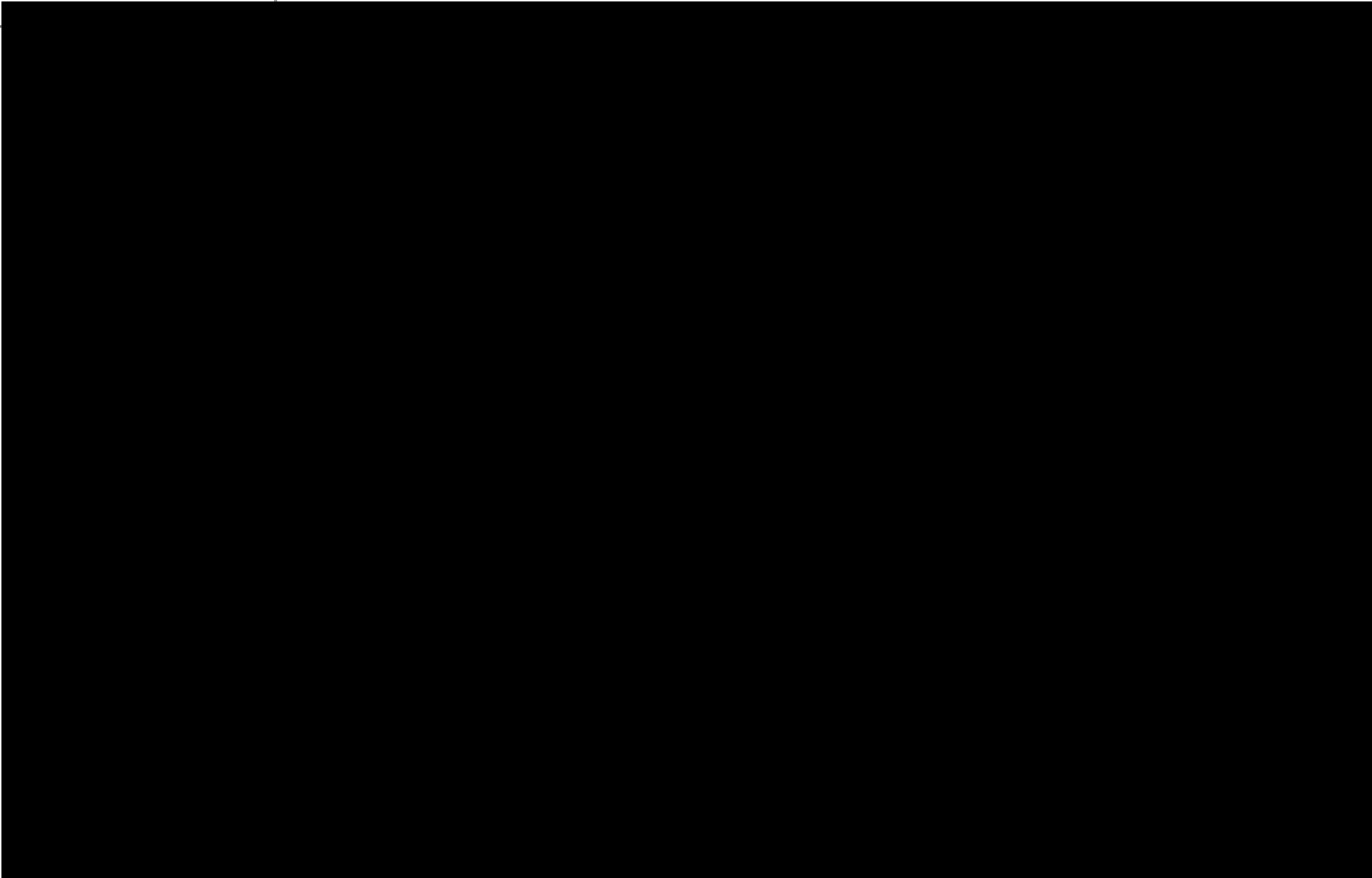
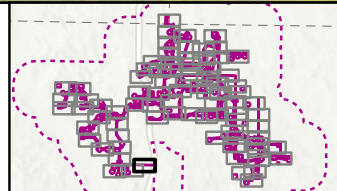




Figure 3.67: Survey Results
 Minnesota Power
 Longspur Wind Project
 Morton County, North Dakota

- One-Mile Buffer
- Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Previous Survey
- Section Boundary

0 150 300
 Feet
 1:3,600



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0 150 300 Feet
1:3,600

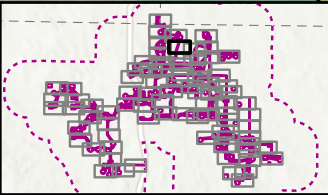







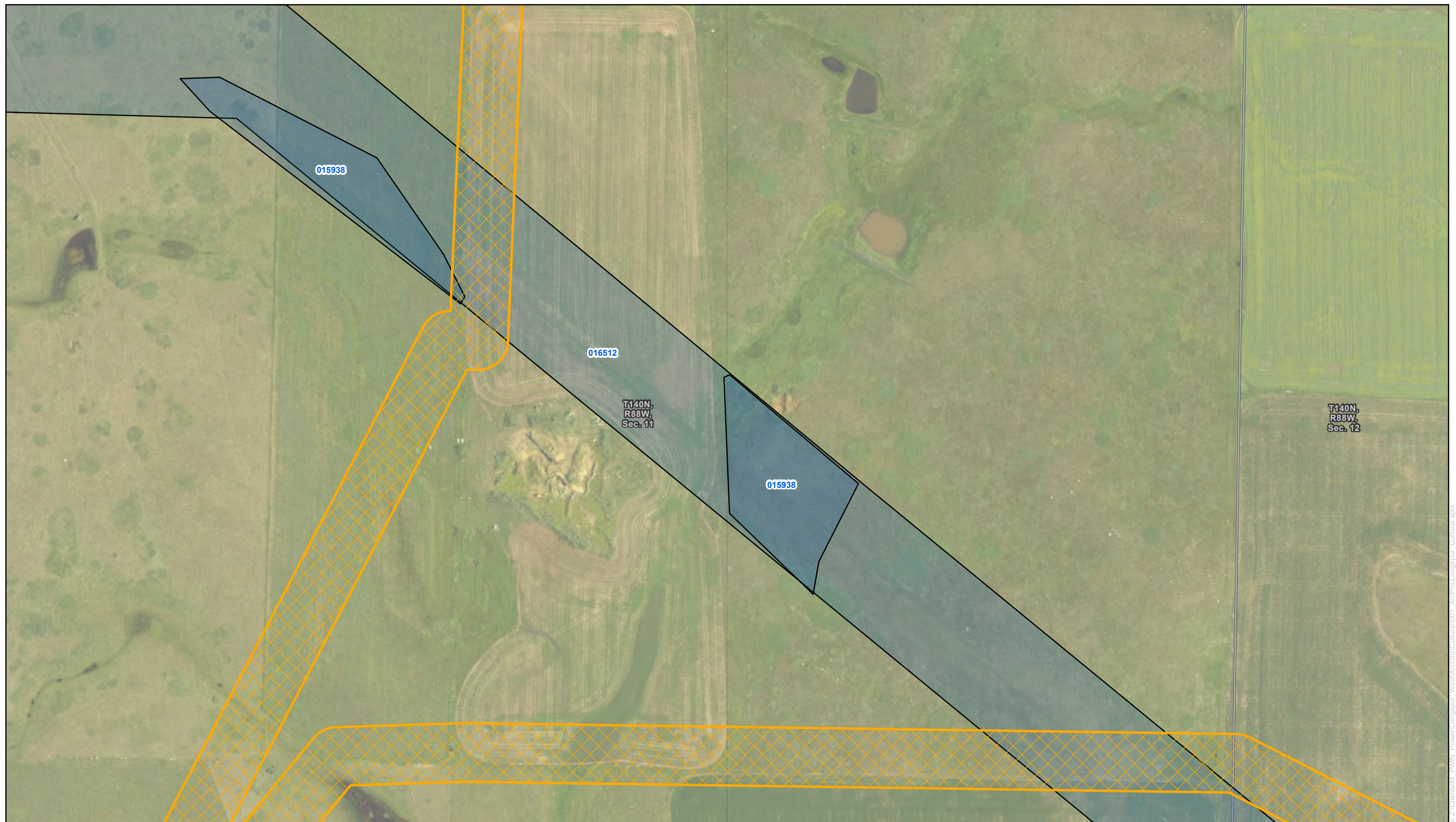
Figure 3.68: Survey Results
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

-  Project Boundary
-  One-Mile Buffer
-  Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
-  Previous Survey
-  Section Boundary

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Data: (07/16/2023) Source: Z:\Chemists\PMN_Power\Longspur_Wind\Acres\Subtract\001_ArcPro\Longspur_Cultural.aprx

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015938

016512

T140N,
R88W,
Sec. 11

015938

T140N,
R88W,
Sec. 12

0 150 300
Feet
1:3,600

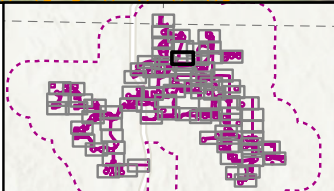
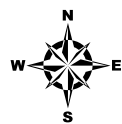


Figure 3.69: Survey Results
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

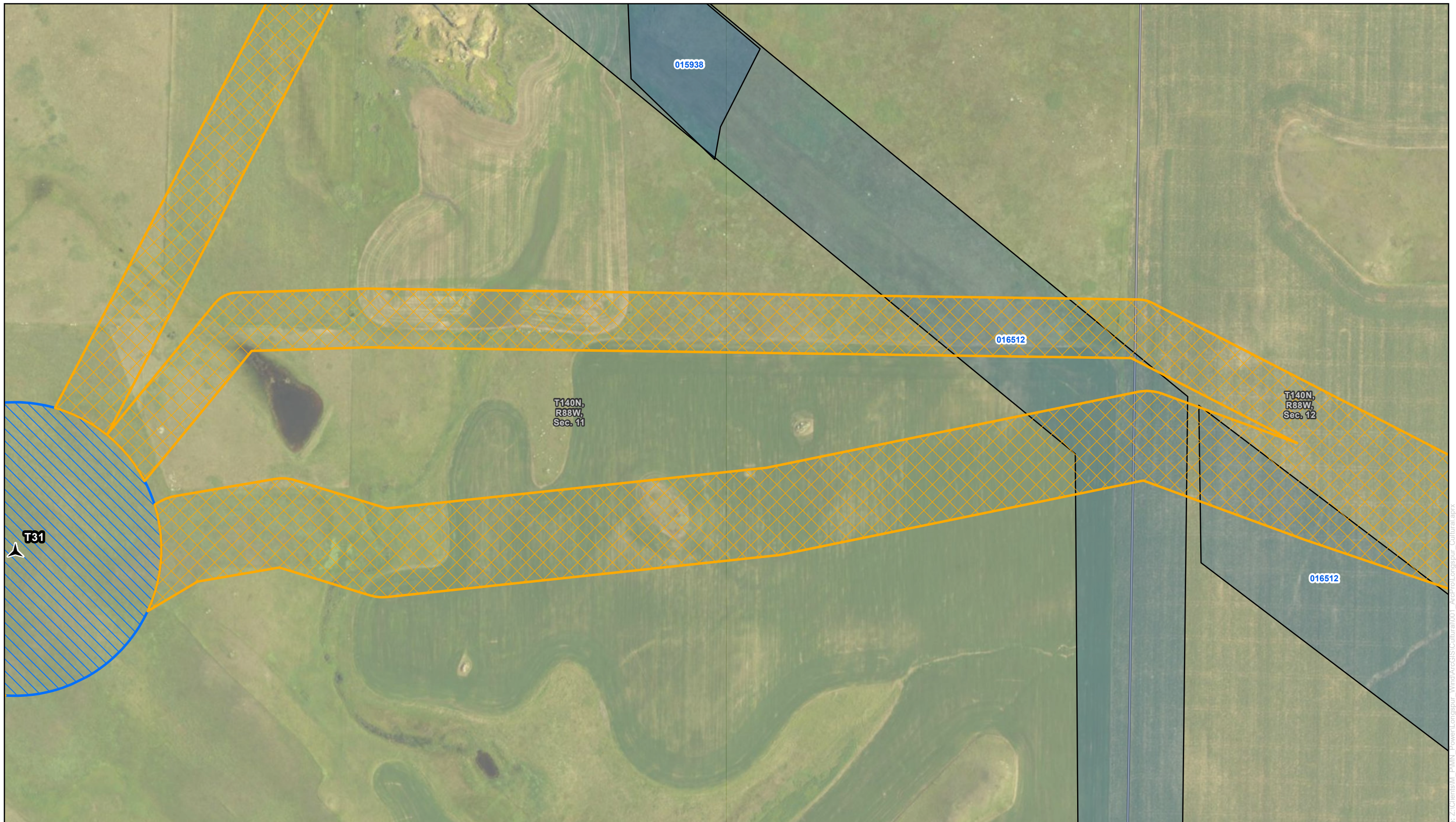
- Project Boundary
- One-Mile Buffer
- Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Previous Survey
- Section Boundary



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Do Not Distribute

Data: (07/2020) Source: Z:\Chemists\PMN_Power\Longspur_Wind\AcGIS\Subarea\001_ArcPro\Longspur_Culture.aprx

For Environmental Review Purposes Only



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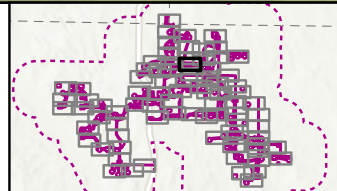


Figure 3.70: Survey Results
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

- Project Boundary
- One-Mile Buffer
- Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Previous Survey
- Section Boundary
- Longspur Project Layout (March 2026)
Proposed Turbine

merjent.
Contains Privileged Information
Do Not Distribute

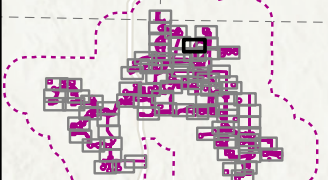
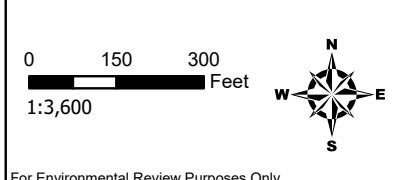
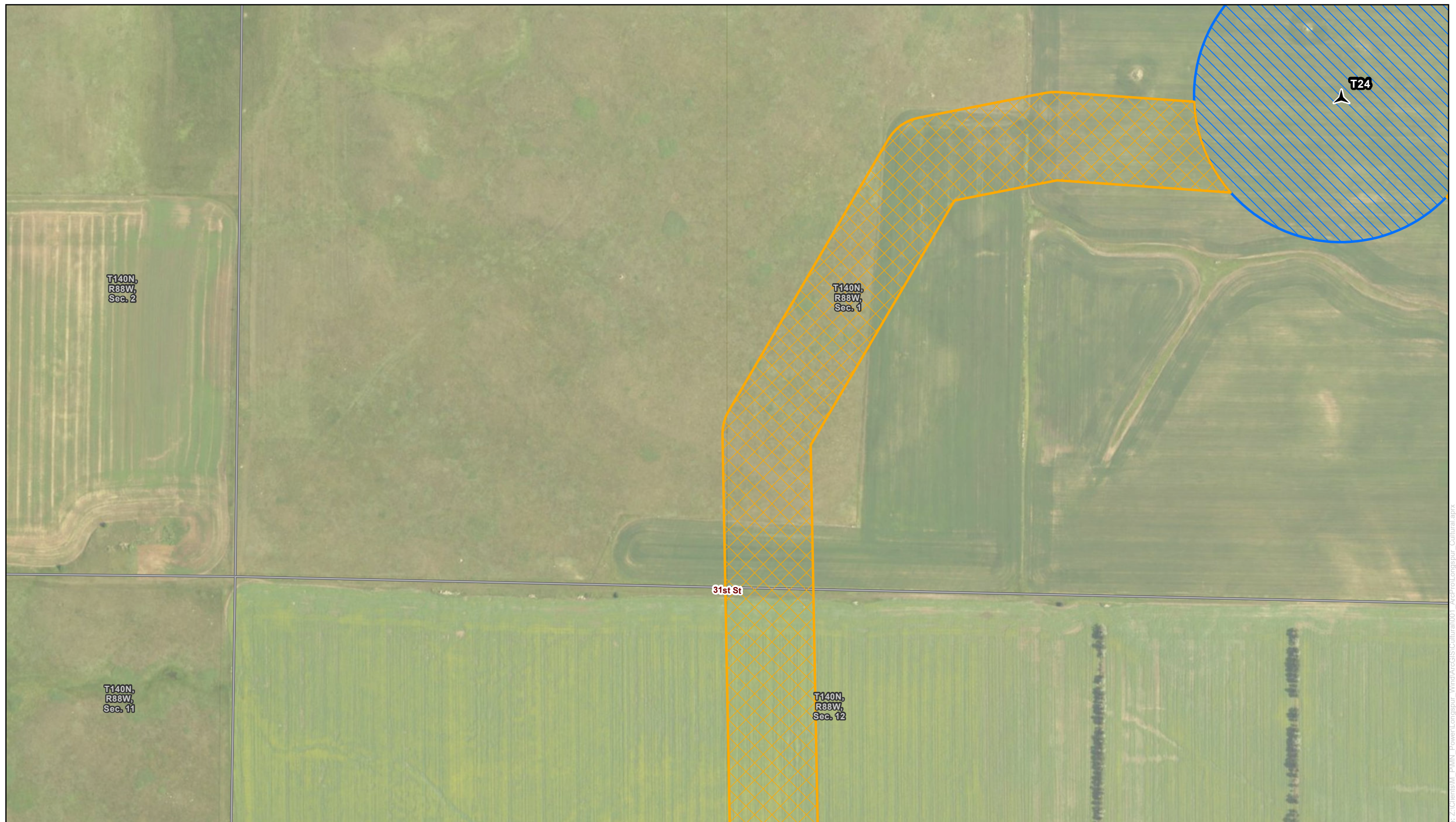








Figure 3.71: Survey Results
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

-  Project Boundary
-  One-Mile Buffer
-  Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
-  Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
-  Section Boundary
-  Longspur Project Layout (March 2026)
Proposed Turbine

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Data: (07/2020) Source: Z:\Chemists\PMN_Power\Longspur_Wind\ACR\GIS\Subarea\001_AcPrj\Longspur_Cultural.rpt



T140N,
R88W,
Sec. 11

T140N,
R88W,
Sec. 12

016512

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Feet
1:3,600

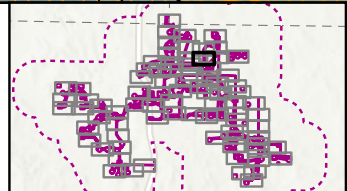


Figure 3.72: Survey Results
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

- Project Boundary
- One-Mile Buffer
- Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Previous Survey
- Section Boundary

merjent.
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Do Not Distribute



T140N,
R88W,
Sec. 11

T140N,
R88W,
Sec. 12

016512

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Feet
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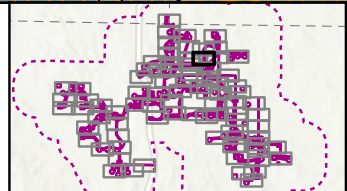


Figure 3.73: Survey Results
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

- Project Boundary
- One-Mile Buffer
- Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Previous Survey
- Section Boundary

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Data: (07/16/2020) Source: Z:\Chemists\PMN_Power\Longspur_Wind\ACGIS\Subarea\001_ArcPro\Longspur_Cultural.aprx

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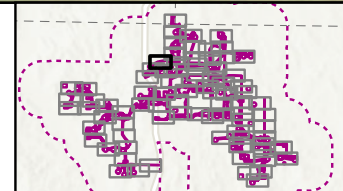
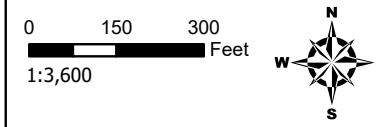
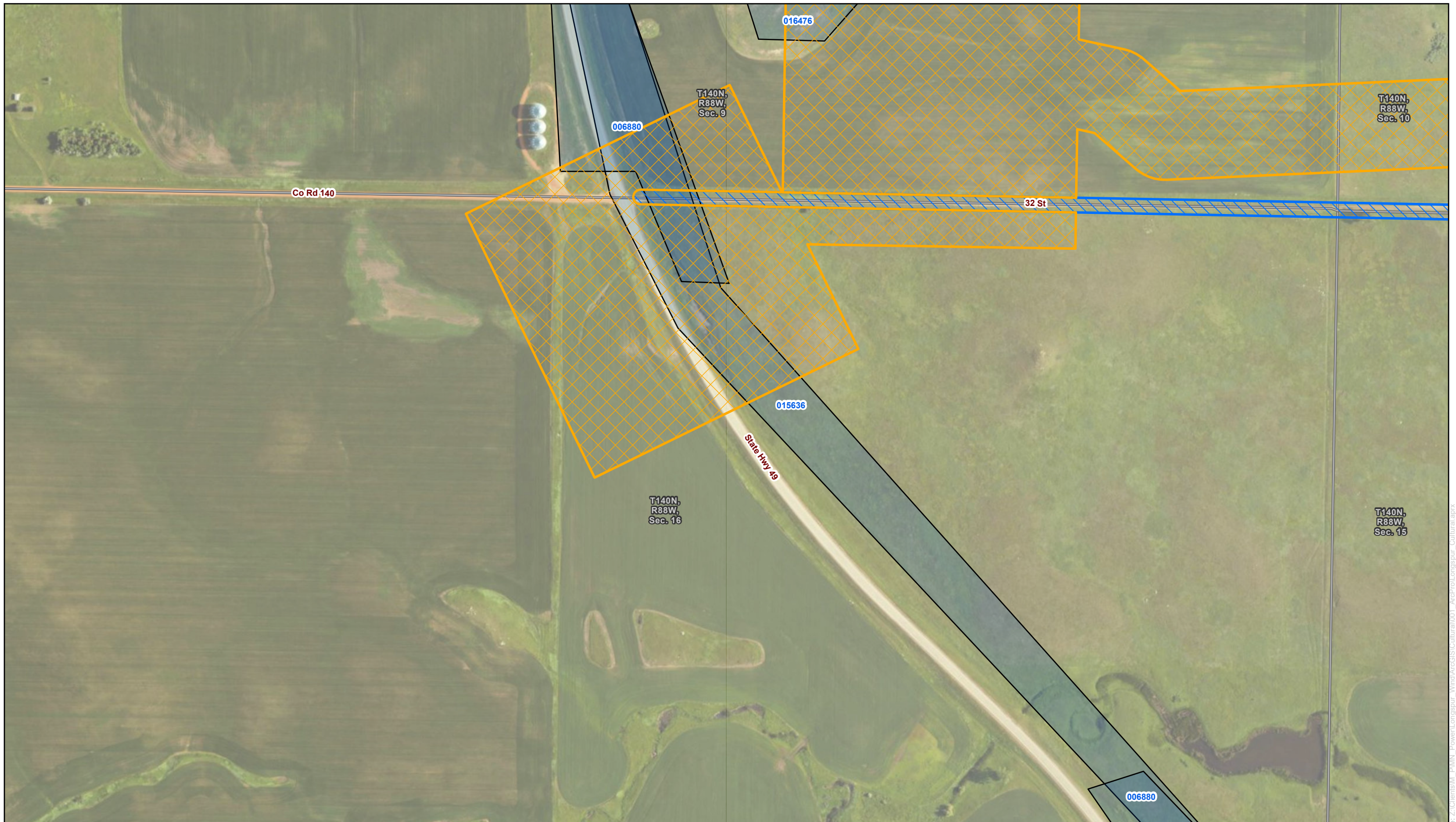


Figure 3.74: Survey Results
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

- Project Boundary
- One-Mile Buffer
- Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Previous Survey
- Section Boundary
- Longspur Project Layout (March 2026)
Proposed Turbine

merjent.
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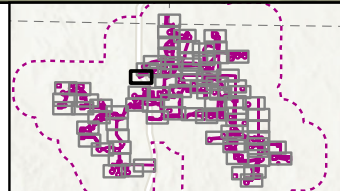


Figure 3.75: Survey Results
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

- Project Boundary
- One-Mile Buffer
- Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Previous Survey
- Section Boundary

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Do Not Distribute



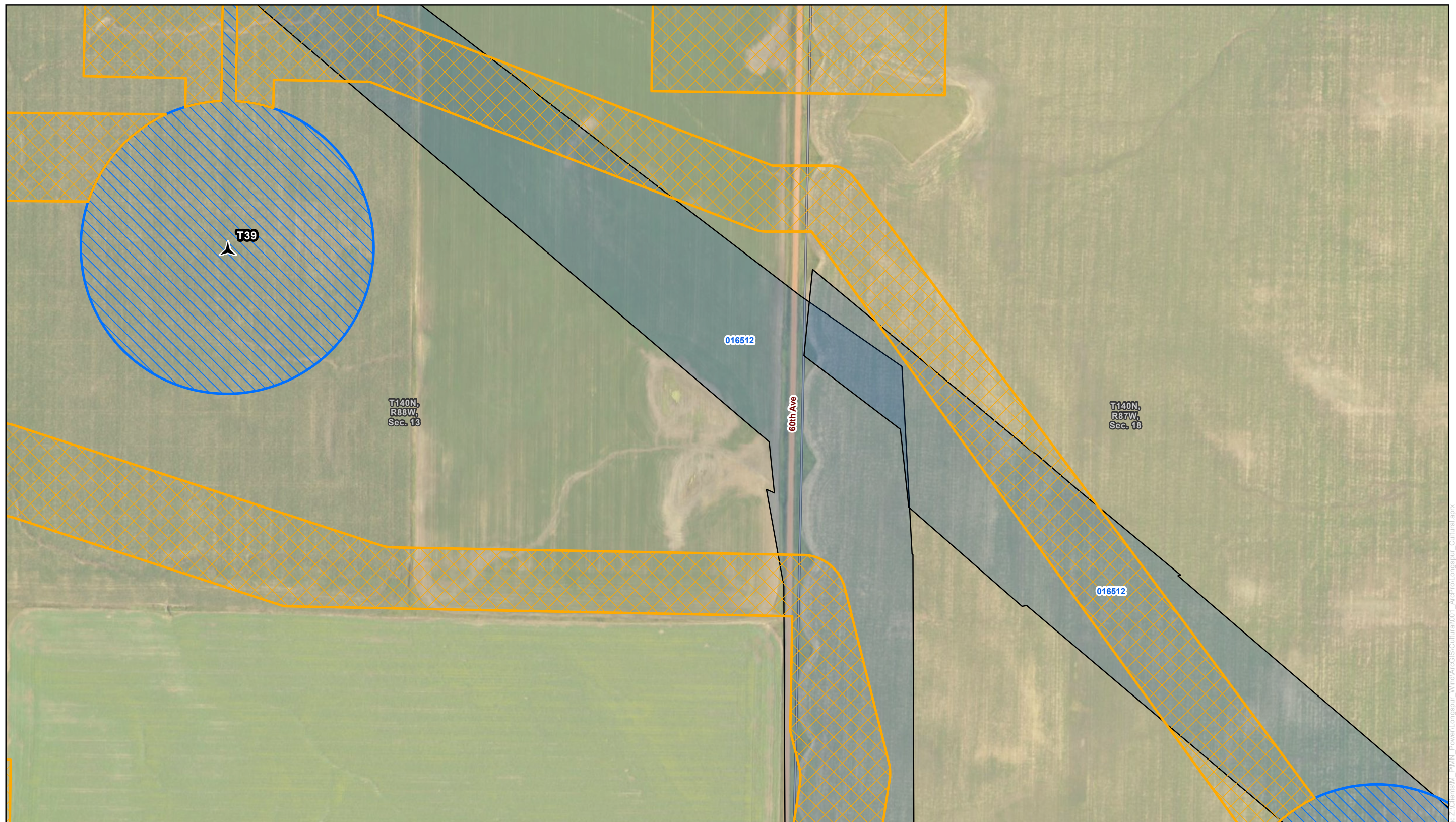
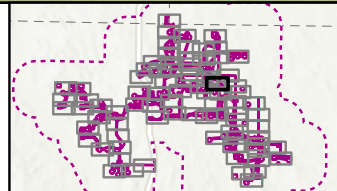


Figure 3.77: Survey Results
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Project Boundary | Current Merjent Class III Survey Area | Longspur Project Layout (March 2026) |
| One-Mile Buffer | Previous Survey | Proposed Turbine |
| Original Merjent Class III Survey Area | Section Boundary | |

0 150 300 Feet
 1:3,600



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 Contains Privileged Information
 Do Not Distribute





0 150 300
 Feet
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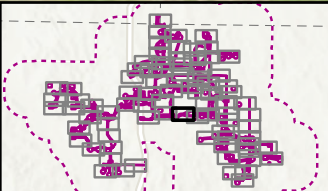







Figure 3.79: Survey Results
 Minnesota Power
 Longspur Wind Project
 Morton County, North Dakota

-  Project Boundary
-  One-Mile Buffer
-  Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
-  Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
-  Section Boundary

merjent.
 Contains Privileged Information
 Do Not Distribute



T139N,
R87W,
Sec. 6

T139N,
R87W,
Sec. 5

59th Ave

36 1/2th St

0 150 300
1:3,600 Feet

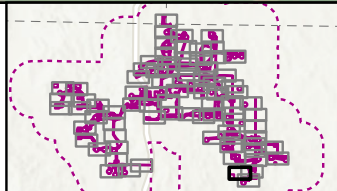
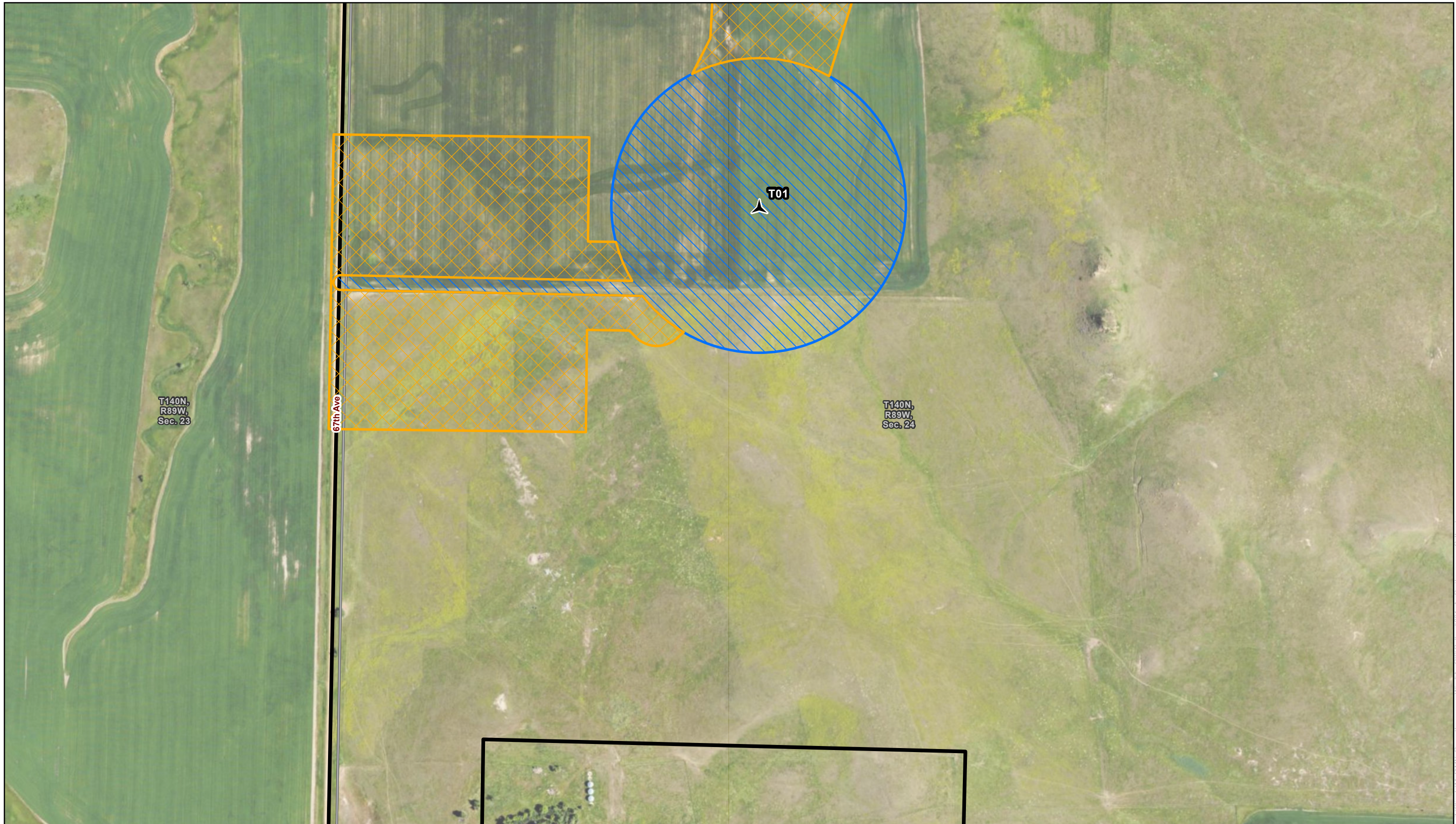


Figure 3.80: Survey Results
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

- Project Boundary
- One-Mile Buffer
- Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Section Boundary
- Longspur Project Layout (March 2026)
- Proposed Turbine

merjent.
Contains Privileged Information
Do Not Distribute



0 150 300 Feet
1:3,600

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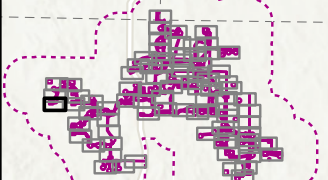






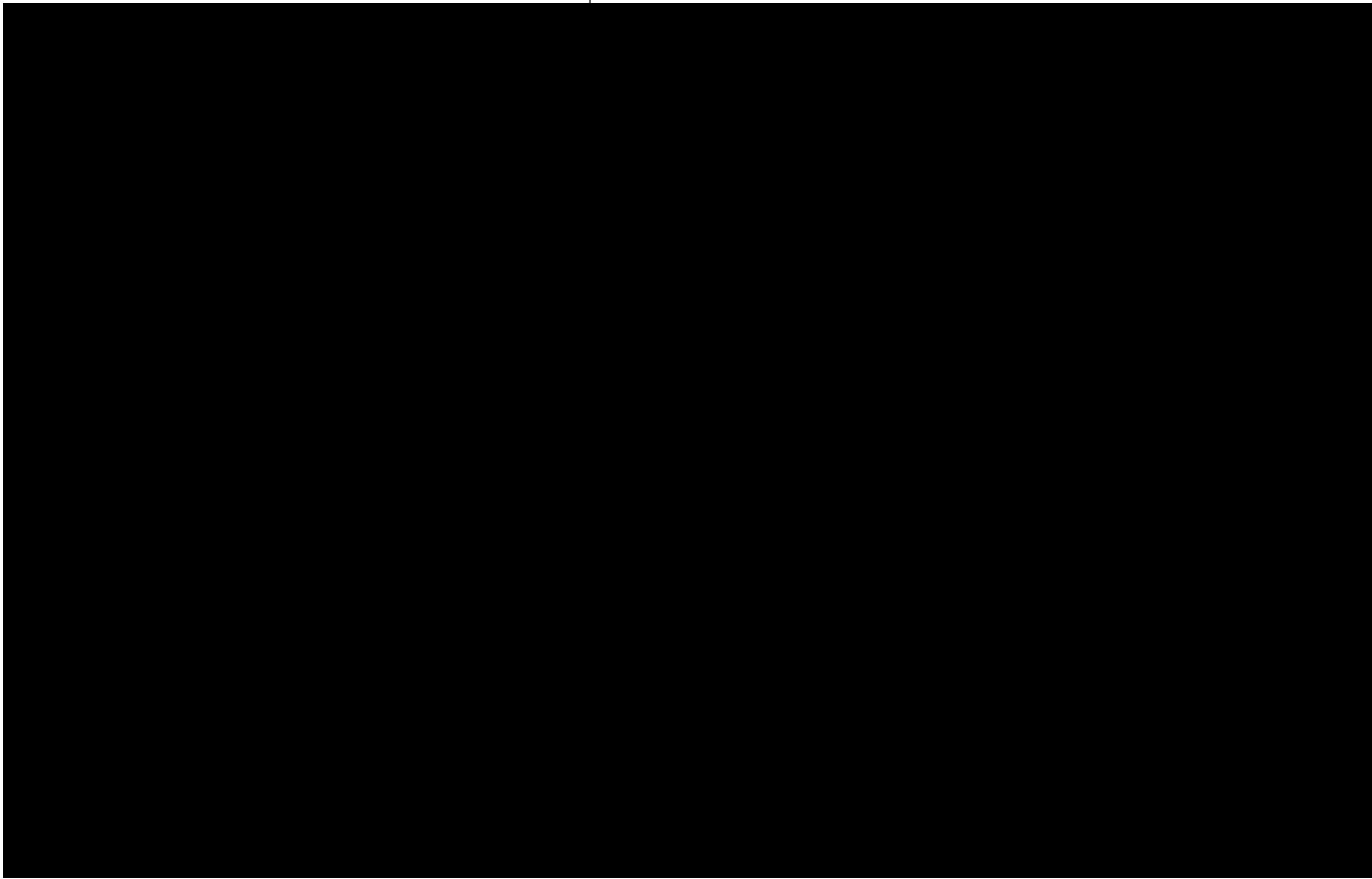


Figure 3.81: Survey Results
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

-  Project Boundary
 -  One-Mile Buffer
 -  Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
 -  Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
 -  Section Boundary
 -  Proposed Turbine
- Longspur Project Layout (March 2026)

merjent.
 Contains Privileged Information
 Do Not Distribute





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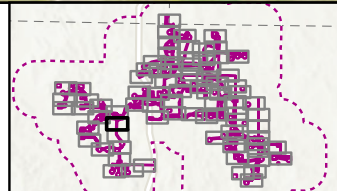
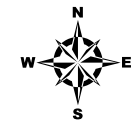
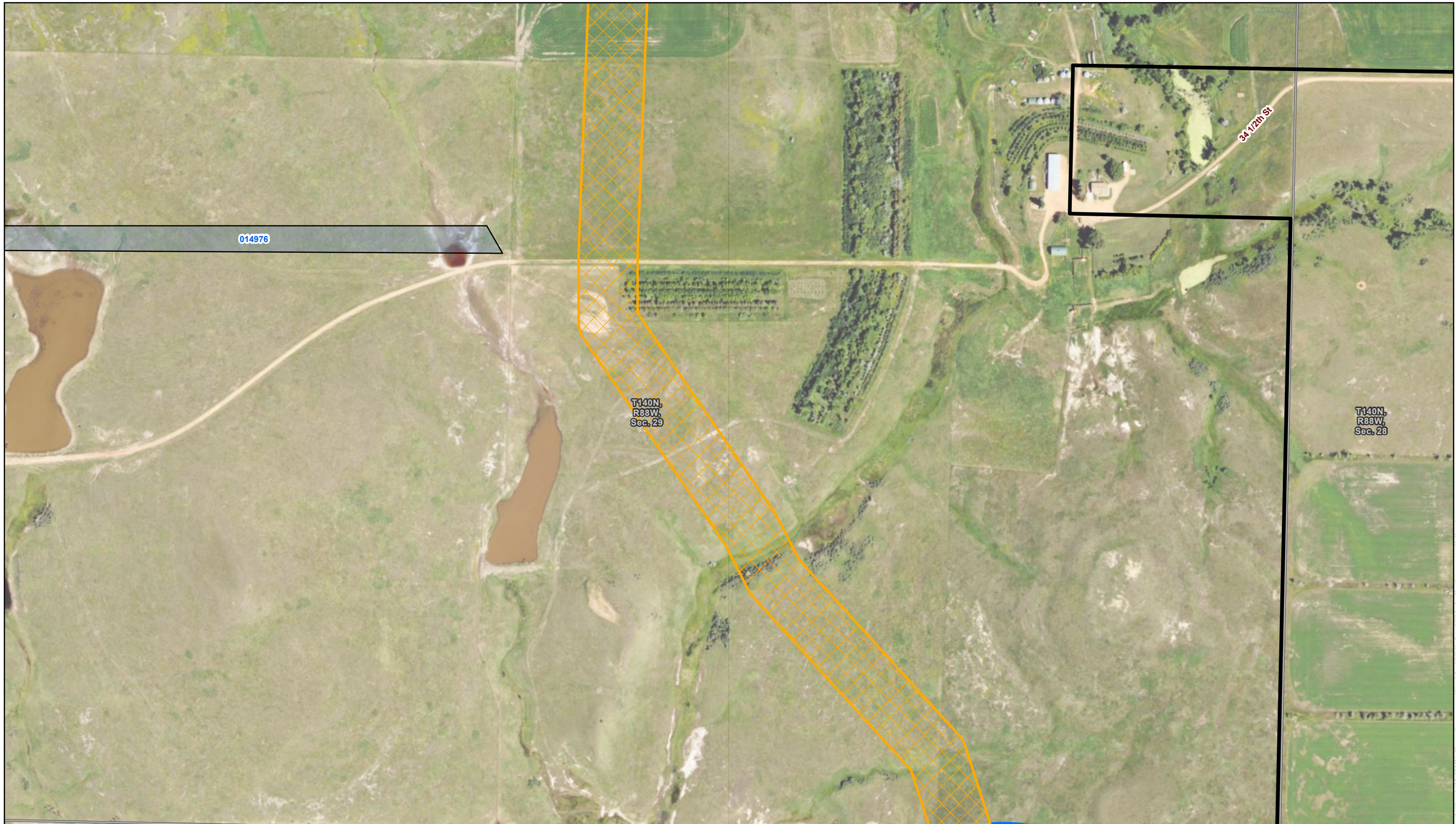


Figure 3.83: Survey Results
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

- Project Boundary
- One-Mile Buffer
- Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Section Boundary

merjent.
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Data: (07/16/2023) Source: Z:\Chemists\PMN_Power\Longspur_Wind\ACR\GIS\Subarea\001_ACR\Photo\Longspur_Culture.tif



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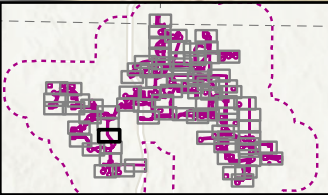


Figure 3.84: Survey Results
Minnesota Power
Longspur Wind Project
Morton County, North Dakota

- Project Boundary
- One-Mile Buffer
- Original Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Current Merjent Class III Survey Area
- Previous Survey
- Section Boundary

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Data: (07/16/2023) Source: Z:\Chemists\PMN_Power\Longspur_Wind\ACR\GIS\Subarea\001_ArcPro\Longspur_Culture.aprx

Appendix B
Site Forms (Detached)



April 17, 2026

Damien Reinhart
Merjent Inc.
1 Main Street SE
Suite 300
Minneapolis, MN 55414
damien.reinhart@merjent.com

SHSND Ref.: 25-9058 Longspur Wind Project

Dear Damien,

We received the report for SHSND Ref: 25-9058, titled “Addendum: A Class I and Class III Cultural Resources Inventory of Minnesota Power’s Longspur Wind Project, Morton County, North Dakota” and find this Merjent report by Damien Reinhart acceptable. We will add it to our Manuscript Collection.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this report. Please be advised that acceptance of this report does not constitute concurrence with the determinations therein. If you have any questions, please Lorna Meidinger, Lead Historic Preservation Specialist, at (701) 328-2089 or lbmeidinger@nd.gov.

Sincerely,

for William D. Peterson, PhD
Director, State Historical Society of North Dakota

25-9058