Appendix H

Cultural Resources Survey Reports

1. Class II Architectural Report
2. Class III Archaeological Report

Appendix H.2
Class III Archaeological Report

Class III Cultural Resource Survey of the Homestead Wind Project

Williams County, North Dakota

February 2026

Prepared for

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Class III Cultural Resource Survey of the Homestead Wind Project

Williams County, North Dakota

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is a summary of a Class III cultural resource survey conducted by Tetra Tech from May 5 through June 8, 2025, August 8 through 18, 2025, and September 22 through 29, 2025, in support of Homestead Wind LLC's (Homestead) proposed Homestead Wind Project (Project) in Williams County, North Dakota. The Project direct Area of Potential Effects (direct APE) consists of approximately 4,379 acres of private and state land located approximately 18 miles northwest of Williston, North Dakota, and approximately 8 miles south of Grenora, North Dakota. The Project includes planned infrastructure such as turbine locations, private access roads, underground collection lines, a project substation, a laydown yard, an operations and maintenance building and other Project facilities (Figures 1-1 and 1-2, and Appendix A).

Since the Project is located entirely on private and state land, there is no federal regulatory nexus associated with the Project, and it is not subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The Project will require a Certificate of Site Compatibility from the North Dakota Public Service Commission (PSC); therefore, the Project is subject to review by the State Historical Society of North Dakota (SHSND) under North Dakota Century Code (NDCC) 49-22-09 – *Factors to be considered in evaluating application and designations of sites, corridors, and routes*. The purpose of this investigation is to provide the necessary information for the SHSND review by confirming the presence or absence of archaeological sites within the Project APE for direct effects and visual effects. The direct effects APE includes all areas that may be permanently or temporarily affected during construction of the Project and is based on the Project footprint from September 9, 2025. The visual effects APE includes the Project direct APE and surrounding 2-mile buffer (covered in a separate report).

This report documents a Class III cultural resource survey of approximately 26,950 acres (Survey Area) including the approximately 4,379-acre direct APE. The larger survey area of approximately 26,950 acres was conducted to allow for Project design changes and avoidance of eligible and unevaluated cultural resources, if documented. The May 5 through June 8 pedestrian survey was conducted in cultivated agricultural fields where the ground surface visibility exceeded 30 percent. The August 8 through 18 and September 22 through 29 supplemental shovel testing survey included state land and private land parcels in non-cultivated pasture lands where the ground surface visibility was less than 30 percent.

The survey included a total of 26,950 acres referred to as the Survey Area. The direct APE is defined as the 4,379 acres where ground disturbing activity may occur for the construction of the Project. The Research Area is defined as a 1-mile buffer surrounding the direct APE.

A cultural resource desktop study was completed in April 2024 for the areas of the Project parcels (Project Area) plus a 1-mile buffer (Desktop Research Area). Archival research included access to the SHSND interoffice records system. The Desktop Research Area has been reduced since the 2024 file search and is now defined as the direct APE plus a 1-mile buffer (Research Area). Based on the revised Research Area, 14 previously conducted cultural resource investigations have occurred within the Research Area (9 of which intersect the direct APE), and 24 archaeological resources (11 sites, 4 site leads, 9 IFs), one 1 architectural resource, and 1 one unrecorded cemetery are located within the Research Area. Of the 24 previously archaeological resources, two (1 IF and 1 site lead) were identified

within the direct APE. The site lead (32WIX268) has an unknown cultural affiliation and had not yet been evaluated for its NRHP eligibility prior to the survey. The IF (32WIX384) is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP. No potential historic resources were identified during a review of the historic Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office (GLO) plats from 1893.

The cultural resource survey conducted for the Project recorded 42 newly identified cultural resources (17 sites and 25 IFs) and revisited 7 previously recorded cultural resources (6 sites and 1 site lead) within the Survey Area. Of the 42 identified archaeological resources, 14 (6 sites, 1 site lead, and 7 IFs) are within the direct APE.

All cultural resources identified during the Class III survey are addressed in this report for the SHSND's records. Of the total archaeological resources 14 (6 sites, 1 site lead, and 7 IFs) located within the direct APE, none are recommended as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and no further management is necessary for these resources.

One newly recorded site 32WI2593 (HW-HB-02) that is located outside of the direct APE is recommended as eligible for the NRHP. Site 32WI2598 (HW2-HB-01) is also located outside of the direct APE and is left as unevaluated pending a more thorough investigation and research into the significance of the historic component of the site. The remaining archaeological resources located outside of the direct APE are recommended as not eligible.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AD	Anno Domini
Direct APE	Area of Potential Effects encompassing the Project footprint (approximately 4,379 acres)
BP	before present
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cm	centimeter
CWA	Clean Water Act
GLO	General Land Office
Homestead	Homestead Wind, LLC
IF	isolated find
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NWP	Nationwide Permit
Project	Homestead Wind Project
Project Area	Land parcels within and surrounding the direct APE
PSC	North Dakota Public Service Commission
Research Area	1-mile buffer surrounding the direct APE
SHSND	State Historical Society of North Dakota
SHPO	State Historical Preservation Office
STP	Shovel Test Probe
Survey Area	Surveyed parcels including the Direct APE and surrounding areas (approximately 26,950 acres)
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Tetra Tech conducted a Class III cultural resource investigation in support of the construction of Homestead Wind LLC's (Homestead) proposed Homestead Wind Project (Project) in Williams County, North Dakota. The Project direct Area of Potential Effects (direct APE) consists of approximately 4,379 acres of state and private land (80 and 4,299 acres respectively) located approximately 18 miles northwest of Williston, North Dakota, and approximately 8 miles south of Grenora, North Dakota. This report documents the Class III cultural resource survey of the direct APE and surrounding parcels (Survey Area). In total, the survey covered approximately 26,950 acres from May 5 through June 8, 2025, August 8 through 18, 2025, and September 22 through 29. The survey was conducted based on the requirements to obtain a Certificate of Site Compatibility from the North Dakota Public Service Commission (PSC).

1.1 Objectives of the Class III Cultural Resource Survey and Report

The purpose of this Class III cultural resource survey report is to review the proposed Project in sufficient detail to determine the extent to which the Project may affect archaeological sites and historic properties within or near the direct APE. The goals of the Class III cultural resource survey and report are to:

- Identify and describe archaeological and historic resources within the direct APE;
- Provide a cultural context for the entire Project Area;
- Identify any adverse effects to archaeological or historical cultural resources that may occur as a result of the proposed Project; and
- Develop recommendations to mitigate the possible significant impacts on cultural resources.

1.2 Definition of the Project APE, Research Area, and Survey Area

The direct APE is based on the Project footprint as proposed in September 2025 (see Figures 1-1 and 1-2, and Appendix A). The direct APE consists of the surfaces and depths that will be temporarily and/or permanently disturbed by the construction and operation of the Project. This includes approximately 4,379 acres for turbine locations, private access roads, underground collection lines, a project substation, a laydown yard, an operations and maintenance building, other project facilities, and buffers to allow for potential shifting of these features during construction. The Research Area consists of a 1-mile buffer around the direct APE. The Survey Area (approximately 26,950 acres) consists of the direct APE and surrounding parcels to allow for design changes if needed. Legal locations of the direct APE are below in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1. Legal Locations of the Direct APE

Township	Range	Sections
158 North	103 West	36
158 North	102 West	13-15, 24, 25, 31-33, 36
158 North	101 West	19, 20

Township	Range	Sections
157 North	103 West	1, 13
157 North	102 West	1-12, 14-22, 25-31, 36
156 North	103 West	2

1.3 Regulatory Context

The direct APE of the proposed Project is located on private (approximately 4,299 acres) and state land (approximately 80 acres) and will be privately funded. Homestead Wind will adhere to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 404 Nationwide Permit (NWP) General, Regional, and CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification conditions for all permanent jurisdictional wetlands and other waters of the United States impacts, if applicable. The current Project design avoids impacts to wetlands or other waters of the United States. The Project requires a Certificate of Site Compatibility from the North Dakota Public Service Commission (PSC) and is subject to state regulations as described in Section 1.3.1 below. Since there is no federal nexus for the Project, the Project is not currently subject to the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, but a summary of this regulation is provided in Section 1.3.2 below for reference.

1.3.1 The North Dakota Century Code 23-06-27 and Accompanying Administrative Rules NDAC 40-02-03

NDCC 23-06-27 - This law provides for protection of any unmarked human burial sites, human remains, and burial goods on both state and privately-owned land.

NDCC 55-02-07 - This law provides for protection of historical or archaeological artifact or site that is found or located upon any land owned by the state or its political subdivisions or otherwise comes into its custody or possession and which is, in the opinion of the director of the state historical society, significant in understanding and interpreting the history and prehistory of the site, may not be destroyed, defaced, altered, removed, or otherwise disposed of in any manner without the approval of the state historical board and is subject to review by the State Historical Society.

NDAC 40-02-03 - This law provides protection of prehistoric and historic human burial sites, human remains, and burial goods in unmarked graves on both state and privately-owned land. In essence, it is illegal to knowingly disturb, buy, sell, or barter human skeletal remains or associated items from unmarked graves. Also, these items may not be displayed for profit or in any commercial enterprise. People who encounter or discover unmarked graves and their contents should stop any further disturbance activities and report the find to an appropriate law enforcement officer in the county where the remains are found as well as the State Historical Society of North Dakota (SHSND). Violators of this law may be guilty of a class C felony. All efforts will be made to establish the tribal affiliation of remains from unmarked graves and to see that these remains are reburied in a timely, appropriate fashion.

NDAC 69-06-08-01(3) – This law provides that historical resources which are not designated as exclusion areas may not be approved as a site for an energy conversion facility unless the applicant shows that under the circumstances there is no reasonable alternative.

1.3.2 National Historic Preservation Act – Section 106

In the unlikely event that a federal permit is required for the Project, the principal federal law addressing cultural resources is the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended (16 United States Code, Section 470), and its implementing regulations (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR], Part 800) that primarily address compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. Section 106 of the NHPA (16 United States Code, Section 40 et seq.) requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their proposed actions on properties eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The regulations describe the process for identifying and evaluating historic properties; for assessing the effects of federal actions on historic properties; and for consulting with interested parties, including the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and Indian tribes, to develop measures that would avoid, reduce, or minimize adverse effects on cultural resources. The term "historic properties" refers to cultural resources that are listed on or meet specific criteria of eligibility for listing on the NRHP (See Section 7.1).

Section 106 of the NHPA describes the procedures for identifying and evaluating eligible properties, for assessing the effects of federal actions on eligible properties, and for consulting to avoid, reduce, or minimize adverse effects. Eligible properties need not be formally listed on the NRHP. As part of the Section 106 process, federal agencies are required to consult with the SHPO. Section 106 does not require the preservation of historic properties, but it ensures that the decisions of federal agencies concerning the treatment of these places result from meaningful considerations of cultural and historic values and of the options available to protect the properties. If a project is an undertaking, as defined by 36 CFR 800.3, it is subject to Section 106 and consideration under other federal requirements.

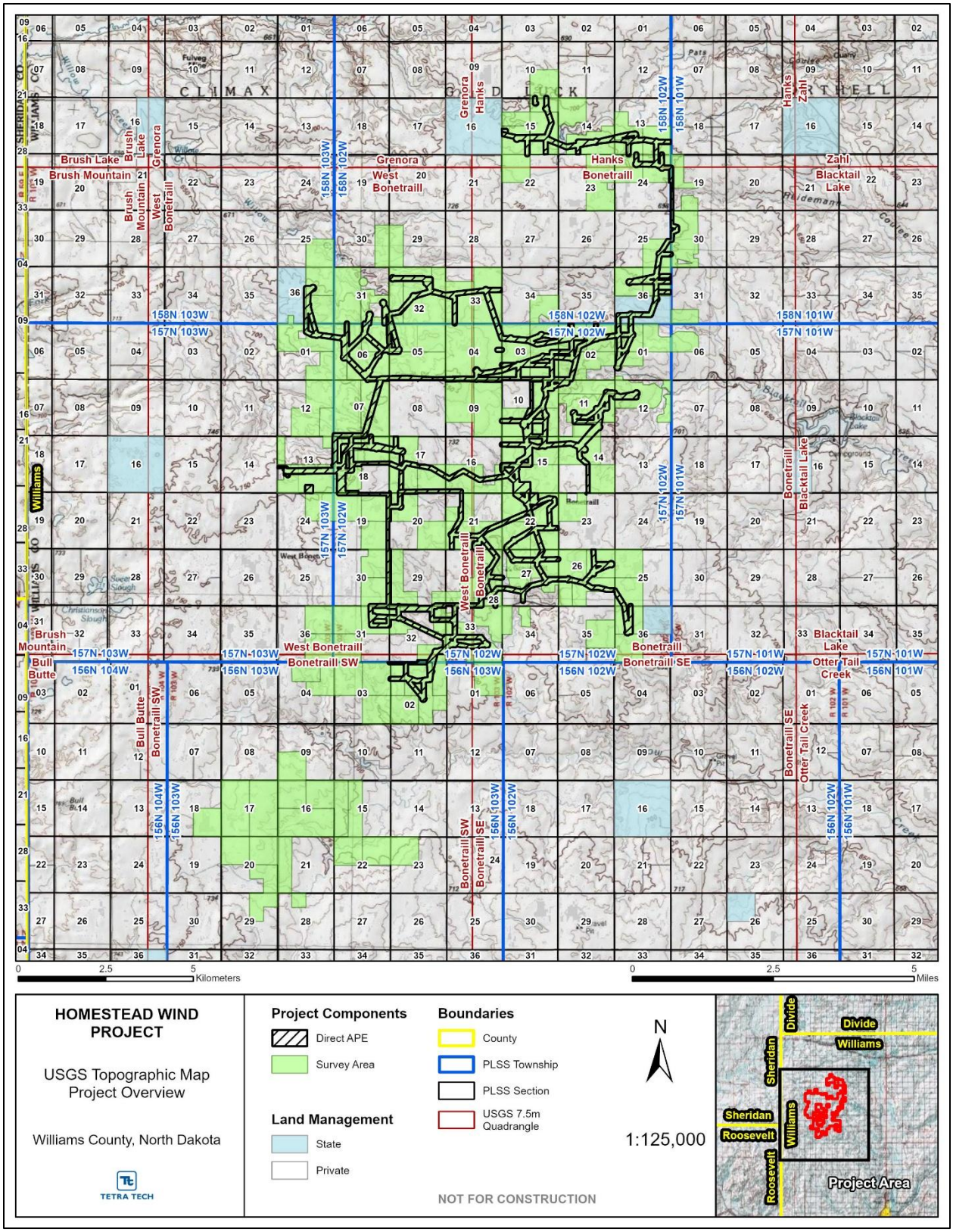

Figure 1-1. Topographic Map of the Direct APE and Survey Area

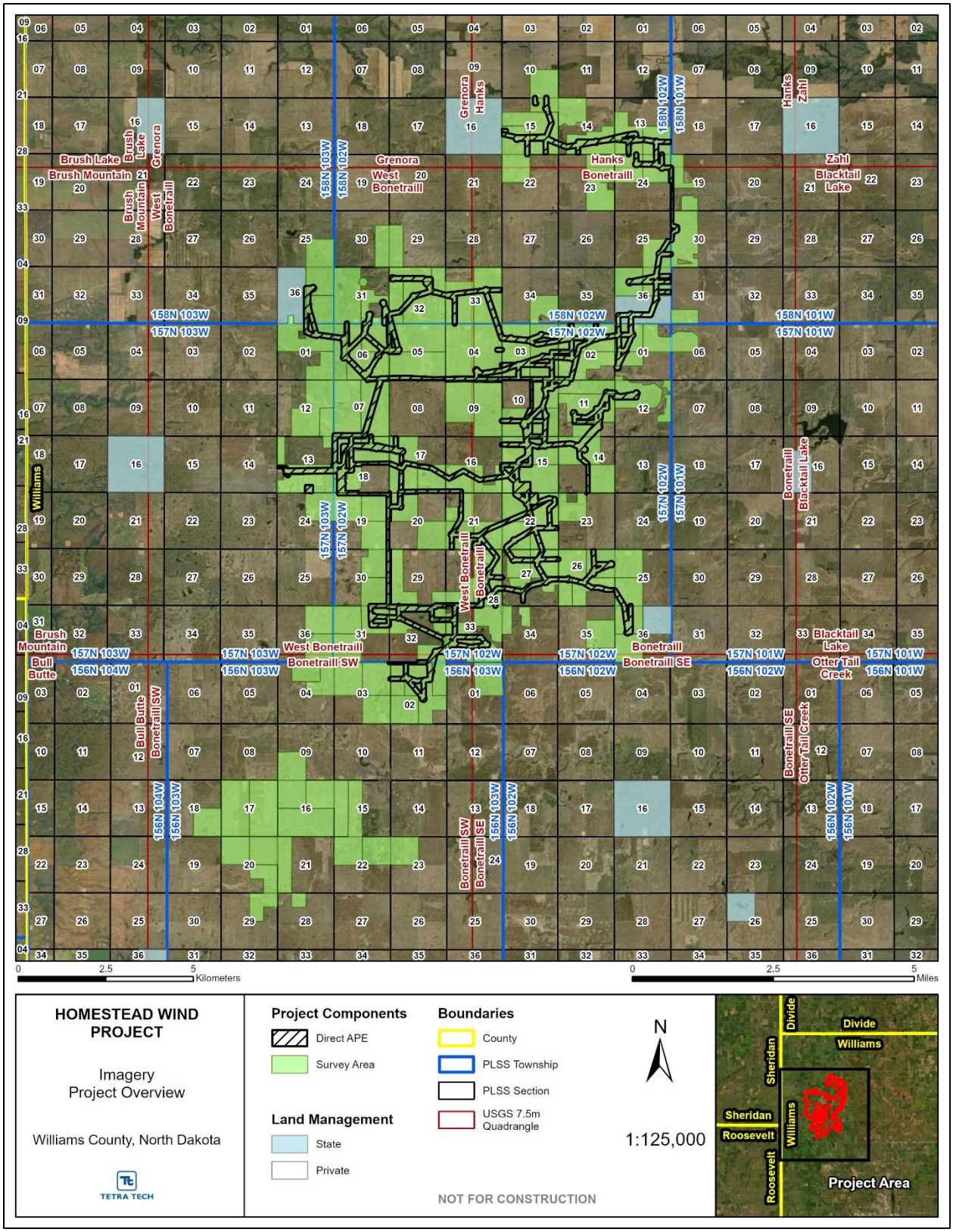

Figure 1-2. Aerial Imagery of the Direct APE and Survey Area

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

A brief overview of environmental conditions (past and present) within the Research Area is necessary to provide a foundation for understanding past human subsistence and settlement patterns in the region. Understanding how environmental variables (i.e., availability of food, water, fuel, and tool materials) affected past decision-making processes can lead to a greater awareness of a region's cultural resources. Below we summarize the broader regional environment and provide a description of specific environmental conditions in the Northwestern Glaciated Plains.

2.1 Physiography and Topology

According to Bryce et al. (1996), the Project falls within the Glaciated Dark Brown Prairie Ecoregion, a subgroup of the Northwestern Glaciated Plains Ecoregion. The Project falls in the northwest most corner of North Dakota and lies between the Northern Glaciated Plains Ecoregion to the north and west, and the Northwestern Great Plains Ecoregion to the south. The Glaciated Dark Brown Prairie Ecoregion is typified by an area with level to gently rolling plains and drier conditions than the surrounding regions as it has a well-defined drainage system and fewer wetlands. The Project also falls within the larger Great Plains Physiographic Province which spans 450,000 miles from Texas to North Dakota and is formed from the sediments from the Rocky Mountains flowing continuously east (NPS 2025a). No nearby uplift landforms exist near the Project Area. Elevation in the Project Area ranges from about 2,215 to 2,465 feet above sea level.

2.2 Hydrology

The region is characterized by one major basin, the Missouri River Basin. The Missouri River, measuring 390 miles long, is the largest river in North Dakota, and its basin covers about 48 percent of the state (USGS 2025). Of the 390 miles of the Missouri River, 80 remain free-flowing between Garrison Dam and upstream from Lake Oahe (USGS 2025). The Missouri River is the closest major water source to the Project Area as it is 17.5 miles to the south in the town of Williston, North Dakota. Additional sources of water include various small lakes, including Blacktail Lake and Spring Lake, and small streams and creeks, including Blacktail Creek, Little Muddy River, and Cow Creek. Ephemeral water sources are also common throughout the Project Area. As the region has a well-defined drainage system, these rivers, streams, and lakes, in addition to precipitation runoff, provide critical resources for humans in the past and present.

2.3 Geology and Soils

During the Pleistocene Epoch (1 million to about 10,000 years ago [B.P.]), glaciers repeatedly advanced and retreated over much of North Dakota. Based on U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA 2025) soil data and Bryce et al. (1996), soils mapped within the Project Area are very diverse as they are dominated by glaciated soils with loam, clay, sand, silty clay, sandy loam, and loamy sand. The Project Area contains an abundance of glacial till on top of Tertiary sandstone and shale (Bryce et al. 1996). One defining geologic feature of the area surrounding the Project is the Williston Basin which covers portions of Montana, South Dakota, North Dakota, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan (Gerhard et al. 1982).

The Williston Basin is significant as it is a sedimentary basin that has every geologic period from the Cambrian through the Tertiary represented and has not undergone much tectonic distortion (Carlson and Anderson 1965). These relatively undisturbed layers have effectively created and trapped valuable resources, such as oil, gas, lignite, and potash, which has sparked considerable oil exploration and development in all five states and provinces (Gerhard et al. 1982).

Those soils present in the direct APE that formed in alluvial or colluvial settings (e.g., depositional settings) are the most likely to contain buried paleosols and surfaces and thus have a higher potential to contain intact or stratified archaeological deposits. The occurrence of intermittent drainages so close to their sources reduces the potential that these soils will contain deeply buried archaeological materials, in contrast to landforms adjacent to larger permanent drainages. Archaeological sites may also be present in non-alluvial settings such as on upland tables and buttes. At such locations, artifacts would be buried through natural soil formation, which is a relatively slow process compared to a more dynamic setting such as a floodplain. In the uplands, artifacts would be encountered shallow to the surface either within the organic horizon or in the horizon immediately below. Unlike the depositional setting, there will likely not be deeply buried sites due to the shallow nature of the bedrock in the area.

2.4 Climate

Much of what is known about the postglacial climate and associated vegetation regimes of North Dakota has been derived by examining pollen in sediment layers from post-glacial sloughs in Stutsman County in east-central North Dakota (Bluemle 2000). Within North Dakota, the last glacial advance never reached the southwestern corner of the state. Prior to the retreat of glaciers in North Dakota approximately 16,000 years ago, the Project Area was likely entirely covered by the Cordilleran ice sheet. Following the retreat of the ice sheet, the area likely resembled a tundra. The cool moist climate that followed the end of the Wisconsinan period of the Pleistocene epoch (12,000 to 10,000 B.P.) allowed for the growth of spruce dominated boreal forests in North Dakota, roughly correlating the arrival of the first people in the area (Bluemle 2000).

Between 10,500 and 8,500 years ago, climatic trends began to shift towards a warmer and drier environment which initially allowed for the spread of hardwood forest throughout North Dakota (Bluemle 2000). The Des Lacs-Souris basin was forested during this time, initially by spruce forest and later by deciduous forest (Picha et al. 2008). However, the warming, drying trend that fostered the development of the deciduous forest on the plains eventually led to their demise as prairies soon began to dominate the upland areas and deciduous forest became confined to areas along the water's edge. These warmer and drier conditions throughout the Midwest led to the development of tall-grass and short-grass prairie ecosystems on the Great Plains and in North Dakota. Prior to 9,000 B.P., no broad area of prairie vegetation existed in the Midwest (Benchley et al. 1997).

From 8,500 to 4,000 B.P., drier and warmer conditions persisted throughout the northern Great Plains in what is generally called the Altithermal. These conditions allowed drought-tolerant grasslands similar to those found in Wyoming and eastern Montana to spread across North Dakota, outcompeting forest plains margins (Kay 1998). A shift in the Pacific Westerlies during this period likely helped to bring about milder winters, windier springs, and warm, windy summers with sudden and irregular abrupt

episodes of warm, moist conditions. Such unstable climatic conditions reduced water levels in deeper lakes and totally eliminated water in shallower lakes and basins, but more importantly, it altered middle Holocene landscapes by providing the catalyst to spur massive sediment erosion and deposition. Climactic variation during the Altithermal would have likely led to the deflation and erosion of many older archaeological sites (11,500-4,000 B.P.) on upland landforms through erosion, and the deep burial of such sites on lowland landforms through sedimentation.

Between 4,000 and 3,000 B.P., the climate of the Northern Plains became cooler and wetter and by 3,000 B.P. the climate was similar to modern times. This climatic shift allowed for more stabilized vegetation regimes which in turn led to the stabilization of the landscape of the plains. During the past 4,000 years, landforms have changed very little compared to early periods and it is likely that the oldest intact cultural deposits on upland landforms may correspond with the beginning of this relative stability. The overall trend during the past 2,000 to 4,000 years has been towards long-term cooling interspersed with a warming period known as the Neo-Atlantic episode between 1,000 and 1,200 B.P. (Kay 1998). The last major cooling event is known as the Little Ice Age and lasted from approximately A.D. 1550 to 1850 and is well documented in Europe and to a lesser extent in North America (Bryson and Murray 1977).

Contemporary climatic trends for western North Dakota include a continental-type climate subject to frequent surges of continental polar air during the winter (DesLauriers 1990, Picha et al. 2008). Seasonal extremes in temperature fluctuation are quite common, with summers being generally very hot when warm air pushes northward from the Gulf of Mexico and the southwestern United States and winters being long and very cold. In winter the average temperature for Williston, North Dakota is between 7 degrees Fahrenheit and 21 degrees Fahrenheit, and average summer temperature is between 61 degrees Fahrenheit and 83 degrees Fahrenheit (Weather-Atlas 2025). Total annual rainfall is about 12.5 inches while snowfall is about 13.8 inches, with the precipitation occurring relatively consistently throughout the year (Weather-Atlas 2025). Despite seasonal temperature fluctuations, prehistoric hunter-gatherers probably lived in the area on a year-round basis. Families overwintered in sheltered valley bottoms close to water and fuel wood, subsisting on stored food (Picha et al. 2008).

2.5 Flora

The vegetation within Williams County and the Project Area is defined by the Missouri Couteau region which is dominated by a mixed-grass prairie (North Dakota Game and Fish Department 2025a). A mixed-grass prairie is a combination of tallgrass species and shortgrass species, both of which came from further east (North Dakota Game and Fish Department 2025b). There are no native trees in this region. Native grass species present in the area include prairie junegrass (*Koeleria macrantha)*, Western wheatgrass (*Pascopyrum smithii)*, green needlegrass (*Nassella viridula*), needle-and-thread (*Hesperostipa comata*), blue grama (*Bouteloua gracilis*), little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), needleleaf sedge (*Carex duriuscula*), Canada wild-rye (*Elymus canadensis*), spike oats (*Trisetum spicatum*), mat muhly (*Muhlenbergia richardsonis*), spikemoss (*Selaginella selaginoides*), plains reedgrass (*Calamagrostis montanensis*), buffalo grass (*Bouteloua dactyloides)*, porcupine grass (*Hesperostipa spartea*), prairie cordgrass (*Spartina pectinata*), Northern reedgrass (*Calamagrostis stricta*), plains muhly (*Muhlenbergia cuspidate*), and Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*) (Bryce et al.

1996, North Dakota Game and Fish Department 2025a, North Dakota Game and Fish Department 2025b).

Native forbs species present in the area include pasque flower (*Pulsatilla vulgaris*), western wall-flower (*Erysimum capitatum*), prairie smoke (*Geum triflorum*), Missouri milkvetch (*Astragalus missouriensis*), lead plant (*Amorpha canescens*), Indian breadroot (*Pediomelum esculentum*), purple prairie clover (*Dalea purpurea*), Beeblossom *(gaura)*, harebell (*Campanula rotundifolia*), narrowleaf blazing star (*Liatris mucronate*), ball cactus (*Parodia magnifica*), purple coneflower (*Echinacea pallida*), yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), torch flower (*Etlingera elatior*), gumweed (*Grindelia squarrosa*), golden aster (*Chrysopsis mariana*), prairie rose (*Rosa setigera*), purple loco (*Astragalus agrestis*), hairy puccoon (*Lithospermum caroliniense*), smooth fleabane (*Erigeron glabellus*), perennial ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*), upland wormwood (*Artemisia absinthium*), green sage (*Salvia officinalis*), fringed sage (*Artemisia frigida*), and several species of goldenrods (Bryce et al. 1996, North Dakota Game and Fish Department 2025a, North Dakota Game and Fish Department 2025b).

2.6 Fauna

As the regional climate shifted during the late Pleistocene and throughout the Holocene, so did the faunal resources available for human exploitation. At the end of the last ice age, early inhabitants may have encountered mammoth (*Mammuthus primigenius*), mastodon (*Mammut americanum**)**, stag-moose (*Cervalces scotti*), caribou (*Rangifer tarandus*), shrub oxen (*Euceratherium collinum*), musk oxen (*Ovibos moschatus*), giant bison (*Bison latifrons**)**, short-faced bear (*Arctodus Sp.)*, giant beaver (*Castoroides ohioensis*), and ground sloth (*Megatherium americanum)*. Most of these animals became extinct at the end of the Wisconsinan period, while others such as caribou and musk oxen progressively moved north out of North Dakota and into present-day Canada (Hayden 1981).

As conditions became warmer and drier during the middle Holocene, bison (*Bison bison*) became the dominant species on the plains. The role of bison as a central source of subsistence for prehistoric and historic Native American peoples on the Northern Plains has been well documented and spans nearly the entire period of human habitation in the region, beginning as far back as 10,000 years ago and continuing into the nineteenth century of the current era. As climatic conditions became cooler and moister around 4,000 year ago, other animal species such as moose (*Alces alces*), elk (*Cervus elaphus canadensis*), grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos*), black bear (*Ursus americanus*), pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*), white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), gray wolf (*Canis lupus*), mountain lion (*Puma concolor*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), fox (*Vulpes sp*.), beaver (*Castor canadensis*), jackrabbit (*Lepus sp.)*, and cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus sp.*) began to expand across the Northern Plains, finding niches in the many diverse habitats (Hayden 1981). These species were all present at the time of early human occupation of the area and are still found in the state with the exception of the grizzly bear and gray wolf. Other animal resources available to prehistoric and historic peoples would have included waterfowl, fish, turtles, and mussels found in the Missouri River and its tributaries.

The extensive modification of the natural landscape since the middle of the nineteenth century has altered the distribution of faunal species (Hayden 1981). Many species were decimated in the mid to

late 1800s through over-hunting and landscape modification such as forest clearing and the draining and cultivation of the prairies. However, written records and archaeological evidence suggest a number of species would have been available to the prehistoric inhabitants and later Euro-American settlers of Williams County.

2.7 Present Land Use and Land Disturbance

The area within and surrounding the Project is currently open agricultural land consisting of cultivated agricultural fields and mixed grass prairie and pastures. Few farmsteads and agriculture-related buildings and structures are located along the regional roads. Some oil and gas wells and their associated infrastructure are present within the Project Area. The domestic vegetation within the Project Area consists primarily of canola, wheat, and corn.

3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

3.1 Prehistoric Setting

3.1.1 Prehistoric Context

Prehistoric cultures within North Dakota are divided into five major traditions: Paleoindian; Plains Archaic; Plains Woodland; Plains Village; and Equestrian Nomadic. These traditions are divided into stages based largely on technical innovations that can be observed in the archaeological record. This includes changes in the forms of projectile point styles or the decoration of pottery. Behavioral adaptations such as changing subsistence and mobility patterns also serve as points of reference when determining the transition from one tradition to another. The Project is located within the Garrison Study Unit, and the information below was derived from Gregg et al. 2021.

3.1.1.1 Paleoindian Tradition

Opinions vary as to the timing of the first human occupation in North America; pre-Paleoindian groups could have arrived as long ago as near the Last Glacial Maximum around 16,500–13,000 years ago (Goebel et al. 2008). In general, the Paleoindian Period is typically associated with the hunting of megafauna that became extinct during the terminal phase of the late Pleistocene or early Holocene. These animals consisted of proboscideans and certain species of now extinct mammoths and mastodons, as well as bison (Hayden 1981), among other large game species that included camel, horse, and deer (Wheat 1971; Martin 1973).

Paleoindian bands were highly mobile hunter-gatherers, and their food economy was based on the availability of big game species that ranged across the landscape (Fitting 1975:38; Mason 1981:82; Wright 1995:50). The archaeological evidence for the Paleoindian Period is closely tied to the associated hunting tools utilized throughout the tradition, namely distinctive fluted spear point variations (Frison 1991). On the Plains, the period is subdivided based on these variations and changes in the distinctive spear point technology. These sub-periods include Clovis, Folsom, Cumberland, Barnes, Gainey, Crowfield, and Holcombe (Frison 1991).

In addition to hunting big game, Paleoindian subsistence on the Plains and the surrounding region included the seasonal gathering of plant foods such as seed plants, root or bulb plants, berry and fruits, nuts, and various plants containing stems, leaves, and shoots. The plant foods varied depending on the elevation, soils, precipitation, and micro-environmental features, which possibly impacted the seasonal mobility and settlement patterns of the Paleoindian peoples. As of 2020, Gregg et al. (2021: Table 6.3) notes that 21 Paleoindian resources have been found in the Garrison Study Unit. None of these resources are located in Williams County.

3.1.1.2 Plains Archaic Tradition

Spanning five thousand years, the Plains Archaic is divided into Early (7,500 - 4,500 B.P.), Middle (4,500 - 3,000 B.P.), and Late (3,000 – 2,400 B.P.) periods. This tradition continued the hunting and gathering adaptation of the Paleoindian Tradition but with a focus on bison procurement. The Plains Archaic

period appears to have been marked by other cultural changes such as (1) further regionalization in projectile point styles, (2) a decline in the quality of flint knapping craftsmanship, and (3) reduction in the degree and extent of interactions between human populations in different regions. Hayden (1981) proposed that these changes point to more reliable access to subsistence resources to the extent that extensive alliance networks – maintained as "insurance" in times of resource failure - were no longer necessary. It seems equally likely that the negative environmental effects of the Altithermal led to a decline in the human carrying capacity on the Great Plains, which in turn led to population reduction and the disruption of existing social networks. Plains Archaic complexes recognized in North Dakota include Oxbow, McKean Lanceolate, Duncan, Hanna, Pelican Lake, and Yonkee. (Frison 1991).

3.1.1.3 Plains Woodland Tradition

Like the preceding Plains Archaic Tradition, the Plains Woodland Tradition is also divided into three periods: Early (2,400 – 2,100 B.P.), Middle (2,100 – 1,400 B.P.), and Late (1,400 – 800 B.P.). Plains Woodland lifeways are thought to have been similar in many ways to those of the preceding Plains Archaic Tradition. Notable changes, however, include the practice of mound burial mortuary ceremonialism, the production and use of ceramic vessels, and possibly intensified use of native seedy plants and grasses for food (Gregg 1994; Gregg et al. 1996). Plains Woodland complexes recognized in North Dakota include Sonota/Besant, Laurel, Avonlea, Brainerd, Blackduck, Mortlach, Old Women's, and Sandy Lake.

There is variability in the occurrence of Plains Woodland components throughout the state. In general, early Plains Woodland components (which have not been given a complex name) are not very frequent, including in the vicinity of the Project area. The earliest production and use of ceramic vessels in the Northern Plains occurred during the Early Plains Woodland period (Picha et al. 2008).

Middle Plains Woodland period subsistence probably included some gardening as well as hunting and gathering. Eventually during this period, the bow and arrow largely replaced the atlatl and dart. Interaction and exchange among different groups appears to have been more extensive during the Middle Plains Woodland compared with the Early Plains Woodland period. For example, artifacts made of KRF probably originating in North Dakota have been recovered from Middle Plains Woodland components in western Iowa (Benn 1983). Obsidian was also exchanged over vast regions of North America during this period (Anderson et al. 1986, Griffin et al. 1969). In addition to materials, long-distance interaction likely also transmitted knowledge about new cultigens and gardening practices. Burial mortuary ceremonialism appears to have begun early in the Middle Plains Woodland period in North Dakota, and people in some parts of the state clearly were connected with the Hopewell Interaction Sphere (Picha et al. 2008).

During the Late Plains Woodland period, use of the bow and arrow was well established, and ceramic vessels were generally thinner walled, better made, and probably larger than earlier periods. Like the Middle Plains Woodland, Late Plains Woodland people subsisted mainly by hunting and gathering supplemented by horticulture. Conical mounds - initially constructed and used during the Middle Woodland period - sometimes continued to be used into the Late Woodland period. Linear mound construction was likely an early Late Woodland development in the Northeastern Plains and Middle

Missouri subareas of North Dakota (Chomko and Wood 1973:15). Most mounds occur in the eastern one-third of the state (Picha et al. 2008). Six Late Plains Woodland ceramic wares signal the presence of the Avonlea, Brainerd, Blackduck, Mortlach, Old Women's, and Sandy Lake complexes. While these are regarded by most as Woodland ceramics, the latter four of the six were made largely within the subsequent Plains Village period.

3.1.1.4 Plains Village Tradition

Unlike earlier cultural traditions, the Plains Village Tradition relied heavily upon maize horticulture, bison hunting, and gathering (Ahler and Kay 2007). The production of a dependable, storable surplus food supply primarily in the form of dried corn is thought to be the key element in Plains Village society (Lovick and Ahler 1982:55). Stored food surpluses facilitated the formation of larger, more permanently situated residential earthlodge village communities. It has been suggested that Plains Villagers were culturally dominant in North Dakota over other groups who continued living Plains Woodland or Plains Archaic lifeways.

The Plains Village Tradition endured until the late 1800s along the Missouri River in western North Dakota. Most earthlodge village townsites are situated in the Middle Missouri archeological subarea and this is where most Plains Village archaeology has taken place. There are presently no earthlodge villages documented in the vicinity of the Research Area or direct APE (Gregg et al. 2021: Table 6.10).

3.1.1.5 Proto-Historic Period and Equestrian Nomadic Tradition

The Proto-historic period in North Dakota (1650-1800) was a time of Euro-American cultural impact on Native cultures and came first from the north in the form of French and English trade goods. Trace amounts of European materials may have been available as early as 1613 when they could have been scavenged from the ships and stores abandoned by Hudson Bay exploration expeditions of 1612 and 1619 (Russell 1982). Goods may have also been acquired later from trading posts along the Saskatchewan River in southern Manitoba and Saskatchewan in the York Factory area of Hudson Bay in the fall of 1682 (Russell 1982).

The first Europeans to visit what is now North Dakota were the French missionaries of the Roman Catholic Church. In 1630, Father Le Caron, a priest of the order of St. Francis, was likely the first missionary to meet with the Indians in the Red River Valley. Missionaries continued to have a presence in the area into the late 1800's, meeting with various tribes and establishing missions across the territory. The first known Euro-American expedition into what is now North Dakota was conducted by the French explorer and fur trader, Pierre Gaultier de la Vérendrye. In 1738 he visited Mandan villages near present-day Bismarck. During the time of contact, the region was also home to the Ojibwa, Yanktonai, and Teton Sioux. By the 1790's the Canadian North West Company and Hudson's Bay Company erected trading posts on the Red River of the North and in the northeastern corner of the state.

The Equestrian Nomadic Tradition includes lifeways dependent upon horses during proto-historic and early historic times in the Northern Plains. Native peoples in North Dakota probably acquired horses in the early-1700s from adjacent areas to the south. Lehmer (1971:32) suggested 1720 as a date for the

"beginning of the florescence of the horse culture" in the Northern Plains. Horses were a considerable improvement over dogs as beasts of burden (Fredlund 1973), and they greatly increased the capacity of groups who adopted them to acquire and transport food (Beardsley et al. 1956). The introduction of horses into the Native American cultures of the Plains produced significant changes in subsistence economies, demographics, social organization, and settlement patterns. These lifeways were taken up by diverse groups who had their origins in various cultural traditions: Plains Archaic (e.g., the Algonkian Blackfeet), Plains Village (the Siouan Crow), and Woodland (the Siouan Middle Dakota). Intensive interactions facilitated by horse travel acted to level cultural differences amongst these groups.

3.2 Historic Setting

3.2.1 Historic Context

The following descriptions for the Historic Period were compiled from Early History of North Dakota: Essential Outlines of American History (Lounsberry 1919) and Out Where the West Begins: Early and Romantic History of North Dakota (Trinka 1920).

In 1803, the United States purchased the Louisiana Territory which included present-day North Dakota, although the northern boundary with Canada was not decided until 1818. In 1804, the Lewis and Clark Expedition reached North Dakota during their Corp of Discovery Expedition to the Pacific Coast. In November of 1804, Lewis and Clark wintered in North Dakota with the Hidatsa and Arahami tribes and established Fort Mandan six miles below the mouth of the Knife River.

In 1861, the Dakota Territory was created and included North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming and Montana. When warfare broke out between the Sioux and white settlers in neighboring Minnesota the following year, the Sioux sought refuge in the Dakota Territory but were mostly confined to the area west of the Missouri River. By 1872, the Northern Pacific Railroad was built as far as Bismarck, which led to an influx of immigrants including many Norwegians and Germans. The "bonanza farm" craze of the 1870s-80s attracted many settlers and North Dakota entered the Union on November 2, 1889, as the 39th state. In 1900, the Bismarck, Washburn, and Great Falls Railroad Company extended a track from Bismarck to Wilton, which aided in the development of coal mining in the area (Schmidt and Vermeer 2009). In the 1920s, prices for farm crops dropped, and many banks failed. During the Great Depression of the 1930s, many people left the state, and many businesses collapsed, including the Bismarck, Washburn, and Great Falls Railroad Company, which filed for bankruptcy in 1937 (Schmidt and Vermeer 2009). Prosperity returned during World War II and by 1944, the once bankrupt Bismarck, Washburn, and Great Falls Railroad was purchased and renamed the Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad (Soo Line), a subsidiary of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The presence of this railroad in the region has been instrumental for the transportation of coal and grain to markets outside the region.

3.2.1.1 Williams County History

Williams County was originally created by the North Dakota legislature on March 2, 1891, from the previous counties of Buford and Flannery, which were then dissolved, and was organized on December 8, 1891 (Newberry Library 2006). A territorial legislature created a separate Williams County in 1872 south of the Missouri River, but it was dissolved in November 1892, briefly allowing two counties with

the same name to coexist (Newberry Library 2006). The county's boundaries were altered in 1910 for the creation of a new county, Divide, and have remained unchanged since. The county is named for "General" Erastus Appelman Williams, for his prominent role in the state's history, first as a lawyer, then member and speaker of the Dakota Territory House in 1882 and later as a surveyor general, from which the "General" epithet was derived (The Bismarck Tribune 1930:9).

Williston, the county seat, was nothing more than "a colony of tents and log cabins" when the Northern Pacific Railway laid track into the town in 1887 (Robinson 2017:192). Before the railway was laid, the town was a shipping and trading point along the Missouri, and "a typical western frontier town" (North Dakota Magazine [NDM] 1906:100). The introduction of the railroad into the region did little to boost population growth; in 1900 only 763 people called Williston "home" (United States Census Bureau [USCB] 1900). To entice settlers to the area, the *Williston Graphic*, the town's weekly newspaper, published the same article week after week, extolling Williston's and the county's virtues — it's two hotels, billiards, and presence of lignite coal being chief among them (Williston Jubilee Committee [WJC] 1962:31). It wouldn't be until 1915, after the town became the division headquarters of the Great Northern Railroad, "where [the] roundhouse, repair shop and icehouse facilities required the services of a large force of men" (WJC 1962:50), and the principal grain market of the area, that the population would attain 5,000 persons.

Prior to 1950, the county was largely agricultural and used for cattle grazing. By the turn of the 20th century, it would be sparsely populated by Americans and immigrants of Scandinavian origin, Germans, Irish and some French (NDM 1909:265). Irrigation in the Muddy Valley and Buford-Trenton flats created centers for sugar beet and alfalfa production, though wheat would become the predominant crop, with "wheat yields up to 35 bushels to the acre" and "oats at 75" (NDM 1909:267). During the Dust Bowl era, drought and heat withered grass and yields, and livestock died from lack of feed and dust in their lungs (Robinson 2017:397). At the same time, a plague of grasshoppers destroyed anything from crops to roughing up pitchfork handles and required the formation of a North Dakota State Grasshopper Control Committee to deal with the invasion (Robinson 2017:398). Between the poor yields and being in the grip of the Great Depression, many families fled the region for Minnesota, Washington, and California, and "from 1930 to 1944 probably one-third of North Dakota's families lost their farms by foreclosure" (Robinson 2017:399-400). Recovery came in the form of Civil Works Administration (C.W.A.), which at its height employed about 37,000 people in building and repairing roads, constructing skating rinks and swimming pools, and rendering nursing service, among other work for wages (Robinson 2017:405). In March 1934, F.E.R.A. (Federal Emergency Relief Administration) would take over the projects, hiring teachers, training social workers, and would ultimately construct 114 dams, 36 airports, and 70 public buildings before it was discontinued in December 1935 (Robinson 2017:406). These relief efforts, in combination with a new emphasis on better land management and resource conservation, an upward trend of rain and good prices for farm produce, would propel the county into greater agricultural prosperity—a trend that continues into the present day.

Lignite coal became a prominent contributor to the county's economy, having been well known to geologists before the 1900s (Campbell et al. 1958:8). This prevalence of coal "mines" on farmers' properties made it easy to procure fuel for the winter (NDM 1906:15-16), but these were generally strip pits or "wagon mines", so named because area farmers and ranchers would bring their own wagons to

the site to be filled with coal (Department of Mineral Resources 2025). By the 1890s, largescale mining began in earnest, much of it underground, but the revolution of the steam shovel and electric-powered draglines would pivot the industry towards surface mining operations. By 1920, the towns of Grenora, Hanks, Zahl, Wheelock, and Williston were established almost entirely as coal mining towns, but the discovery of oil gradually shuttered most mines in the County (Oihus 1983:15-16, 96-97). Leonardite, an oxidized lignite used as a soil enhancer and a drilling-mud additive, is primarily sourced east of Williston, and has been mined regularly since the 1950s (Murphy 2001).

The production of "300 barrels in 17 hours" (Campbell et al. 1958:8) by the Amerada Petroleum Corporation in 1951 would bring the oil boom to Williams County. Previous exploration efforts in the region had begun as early as 1910, and the United States Geological Survey discovering the Nesson Anticline in 1917 only fueled those efforts even further (Robinson 2017:457). The demand for housing for oil operators and scouts, geologists, drillers, and their families would outpace supply and burden the region's underdeveloped infrastructure (Campbell et al. 1958:8,10) a problem that carries into the present day (Lindholm 2010). Granaries, sheds, and garages were turned into living quarters, with "eight hundred persons living in trailers" outside of Williston in the fall of 1953 (Robinson 2017:458). The main centers for oil revolved around Williston and Tioga, with the latter's population increasing 357.7% by 1960 to accommodate this demanding market (USCB 1960). New technology – including fracking – has revitalized the production of the Bakken oil fields and will likely continue to contribute to the economy for decades to come.

With the influx of new technologies and industries into the region, much has changed since the County's formation almost a century and a half ago. The rise of renewable energy, manufacturing, and tech industries will continue to propel Williams County into the future and give new and unique opportunities for generations of North Dakotans.

4.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

The objective of this investigation is to gather information as part of Homestead's good faith effort to comply with the PSC and pursuant to the issuance of Certificate of Site Compatibility. Depending on the type of resource(s) encountered, a wide range of research topics could potentially be addressed by cultural resources identified by the investigation (or subsequently in the event of an unanticipated discovery). Pre-survey research efforts involved archival research to determine whether cultural resources have been previously recorded within the Research Area, and which past land uses may have impacted the direct APE or left archaeological remains. A Class III cultural resource survey of the direct APE and surrounding parcels was then designed based upon this information. All identified cultural resources were mapped and described. In May and June of 2025 Tetra Tech conducted a Class III pedestrian survey of all tilled agricultural fields where the ground surface visibility exceeded 30 percent. The pedestrian survey included archaeologists walking transects 15 meters apart. During the August 2025 Class III survey, Tetra Tech employed systematic shovel testing spaced at 15-meter intervals within four turbine locations where ground surface visibility was less than 30 percent. Upon receipt of the linear component shapefiles of the Project (collections lines, crane walks, access roads), Tetra Tech conducted supplemental shovel test probing in September of 2025. The shovel test probes were spaced at 50-to-100-meter intervals (as per conversation with Andrew Robinson) within the direct APE where ground surface visibility was less than 30 percent.

5.0 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Records Search and Archival Research

Tetra Tech conducted the site file search through the SHSND interoffice records system in April 2024. These databases include records of all archaeological investigations that have been conducted and all cultural resources (prehistoric and historic archaeological sites) that have been previously recorded within the Project parcels (Project Area) plus a 1-mile buffer (Desktop Research Area). The Desktop Research Area has been reduced since the 2024 file search and is now defined as the direct APE plus a 1-mile buffer (Research Area). In addition, records of properties listed on the NRHP and cemeteries present in the Research Area are included in the records system. The Research Area presented in the following sections only includes resources identified within 1-mile of the direct APE (Figure 5-1).

5.1.1 Previously Conducted Investigations

The SHSND interoffice records system shows that 14 previously conducted cultural resource investigations have occurred within the Research Area (Table 5-1). The previous investigations were conducted for well pad, pipeline, and transmission line projects. Nine of the 14 investigations intersect the direct APE.

Table 5-1. Previous Cultural Resource Inventories within the Research Area

Manuscript Number	Author(s)	Title	Year
7870	William J. Bluemle	Grenora Exchange: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Williams County, North Dakota	2001
7872*	William J. Bluemle	Marmon Exchange: A Class II & ill Cultural Resource Inventory, Williams County, North Dakota	2001
12411*	Sarah Baer, Chandler S. Herson, Stephanie Lechert, Celia Moret-Ferguson, Michael J. Retter and Jolene Schleicher	A Class I and Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of the Bakken North Pipeline, Williams County, North Dakota	2011
12646*	Adam Leroy and Carolyn Riordan	Addendum to a Class I and Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of the Bakken North Pipeline, Williams County, North Dakota	2011
13288	Christy Mog and Christina G. Burns	C. Rasmussen #1-23-14H & J. Rasmussen #1-26-35H Well Pad and Access Road: A Class III Cultural Resources Inventory in Williams County, North Dakota	2012
13295*	Christina G. Burns	Hought F.T #1-22-15H & Quarne #1-27-34H Well Pad and Access Road: A Class III Cultural Resources Inventory in Williams County, North Dakota	2012
13297	Christina G. Burns	Boyds #1-29-32H Well Pad and Access Road: A Class III Cultural Resources Inventory in Williams County, North Dakota	2012
13535*	Christy Mog and Christina G. Burns	Pasternak Federal #1-2-118 & Miller #1-35-268 Well Pad and Access Road: A Class III Cultural Resources Inventory in Williams County, North Dakota	2012
14999*	Amanda C. Person	Jacobson, Opal Holte Etol and Rasmusson Material Source Areas: A Class III Intensive Cultural Resource Inventory in Williams County, North Dakota	2013
15007	Amanda C. Person	Storseth Material Source Area: A Class III Intensive Cultural Resource Inventory in Williams County, North Dakota	2013

Manuscript Number	Author(s)	Title	Year
15773*	Jennifer L. Thomas and Douglas Davidson	Vantage West Spur: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Divide and Williams Counties, North Dakota	2015
15915*	Douglas Davidson, Christopher J. and Scott J. Wagers	Addendum Vantage West Spur Pipeline: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Divide and Williams Counties, North Dakota	2015
16465	Douglas Davidson, Christopher J. Tinti, and Scott J. Wagers	Vantage West Spur Addendum III: Report of Construction Monitoring and Unanticipated Discoveries in Williams and Divide Counties, North Dakota	2016
18741*	John G. Morrison	WAWSA 200K Rural Distribution Line: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Williams County, North Dakota	2020

***Intersects APE**

5.1.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The SHSND interoffice records system shows that 24 archaeological resources (11 sites, 4 site lead, 9 IFs), 1 architectural site, and 1 unrecorded historic cemetery are located within the Research Area. Of the 24 archaeological resources, 17 are historic, 6 are prehistoric, and 1 has an unknown cultural affiliation (Table 5-2). Seventeen of the resources have been recommended as not eligible for the NRHP, 1 is protected by burial laws, and the remaining 6 have yet to be evaluated for NRHP eligibility. Two (1 site lead and 1 IF) of the 24 previously recorded archaeological resources fall into the direct APE. The architectural site and cemetery are both located outside of the direct APE.

Table 5-2. Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources within the Research Area

Site Number	Time Period	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility
32WI231	Historic	Farmstead	Not Eligible
32WI1152	Historic	Domestic Debris Scatter	Not Eligible
32WI1664	Prehistoric	Stone Circle	Unevaluated
32WI1669	Historic	Domestic Debris Scatter	Not Eligible
32WI1670	Historic	Depression	Not Eligible
32WI1697	Historic	Grain Bins	Not Eligible
32WI1704	Historic	Grain Bin	Not Eligible
32WI1148	Historic	Domestic Debris Scatter	Not Eligible
32WI1659	Prehistoric	Stone Circles	Unevaluated
32WI1671	Historic	Farmstead	Not Eligible
32WI1694	Historic	[redacted]	Protected
32WIX213	Historic	[redacted]	Unevaluated
32WIX264	Historic	[redacted]	Unevaluated
32WIX268*	Unknown	Artifact Scatter	Unevaluated
32WIX775	Historic	Farmstead	Unevaluated
32WIX384*	Prehistoric	IF-Lithic Core	Not Eligible
32WIX383	Prehistoric	IF-Lithic Flakes	Not Eligible
32WIX389	Prehistoric	IF-Lithic Flake	Not Eligible
32WIX562	Prehistoric	IF-Lithic Flake	Not Eligible
32WIX563	Historic	IF-Glass Shard	Not Eligible

Site Number	Time Period	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility
32WIX581	Historic	IF-Ceramic Sherd	Not Eligible
32WIX582	Historic	IF-Ceramic Sherd and Metal Fragment	Not Eligible
32WIX583	Historic	IF-Ceramic Sherd and Metal Fragment	Not Eligible
32WIX671	Historic	IF-Ceramic Sherds	Not Eligible

***Located within APE**

5.1.3 Previously Recorded Architectural Resources

The records search indicated that only one architectural resource (32WI2460), [redacted], was previously recorded within the Research Area. The [redacted] is located outside of the direct APE at the [redacted] has yet to be evaluated for its NRHP significance.

5.1.4 Known Cemeteries

The Gladys Cemetery is located within the Research Area. The cemetery is located outside of the direct APE and was recorded as part of the architectural survey.

5.1.5 Historic Map Review

A review of the General Land Office (GLO) plats for Williams County (1893) and the Geo. A. Ogle and Company (1914) atlas plats did not identify any potential historic resources within the Research Area.

5.1.6 Class III Archaeological Survey

The Class III pedestrian survey covered all of the 4,379-acre direct APE and an additional 22,571 acres surrounding the direct APE. Fieldwork was conducted by Tetra Tech archaeologists staff Stephen Anderson, Hannah Ballard, Haley Wilkerson, Doug Mitchell, Randy VanLandingham, Liam McAllister, Ella Smith, Alex Smith, Zach Horne, Artemis King, Maddi Pfeifer, Emily Milton, Jackson Rohde, Bailey Snider, and Max Deckleman from May 5 through June 8, 2025, August 8 through 18, 2025, and September 22 through 29, 2025. Stephen Anderson was the Principal Investigator for this project.

The May 5 through June 8 Class III survey was conducted by nine archaeologists walking 15-meter transect intervals within the survey parcels. Ground surface visibility exceeded 30 percent throughout the Survey Area. The August 8 through 18 Class III survey was conducted by six archaeologists excavating shovel test probes in 15-meter grids at four turbine locations where ground surface visibility was less than 30 percent. The September 22 through 29 Class III survey was conducted by six archaeologists walking the direct APE at 15-meter intervals. In addition to the pedestrian survey, archaeologists excavated shovel test probes in 50-to-100-meter intervals (as per conversation with Andrew Robinson) along linear components of the direct APE where ground surface visibility was less than 30 percent.

The supplemental shovel testing included excavating 30-cm-in diameter to a depth between 35 and 60 cm or to sterile soils below the plow zone or bedrock. Spoils were screened through ¼-inch mesh screens in 10 cm levels. The STPs were mapped and measured for soil horizons. STPs were backfilled

after the excavation was complete. A total of 948 STPs were excavated during the Class III survey. The shovel test probing results table and maps are included in Appendix C.

For the purpose of this survey, and in accordance with the North Dakota SHPO Guidelines Manual for Cultural Resource Inventory Projects (2020), an isolated find (IF) is defined as a location of five or fewer artifacts and identified by the archaeologist as representing an area of very limited past activity. Sites were defined as a location of past human activity that took place over 50 years ago and which left physical traces of activity in the form of 1) an intact cultural feature, 2) six or more artifacts found within about 60 meters of one another, and/or 3) an intact subsurface cultural deposit regardless of the number of artifacts.

During the May-June Class III survey, each resource was given a unique temporary identification number in the format of HW-## for sites or HW-IF-## for IFs. During the August and September Class III surveys, each resource was given a unique temporary identification number in the format of HW2-HB-## for sites or HW2-HB-IF-## for IFs. A digital site datum was established using a sub-meter-accurate Global Positioning System device. Unique or diagnostic artifacts were assigned a field specimen (FS) number, mapped, photographed, and described. All field specimens, and any geographical points of reference, such as drainages or roads, were recorded using the Global Positioning System device. North Dakota Cultural Resource Survey Forms were completed in the field and finalized in the office. No artifacts were collected during the survey.

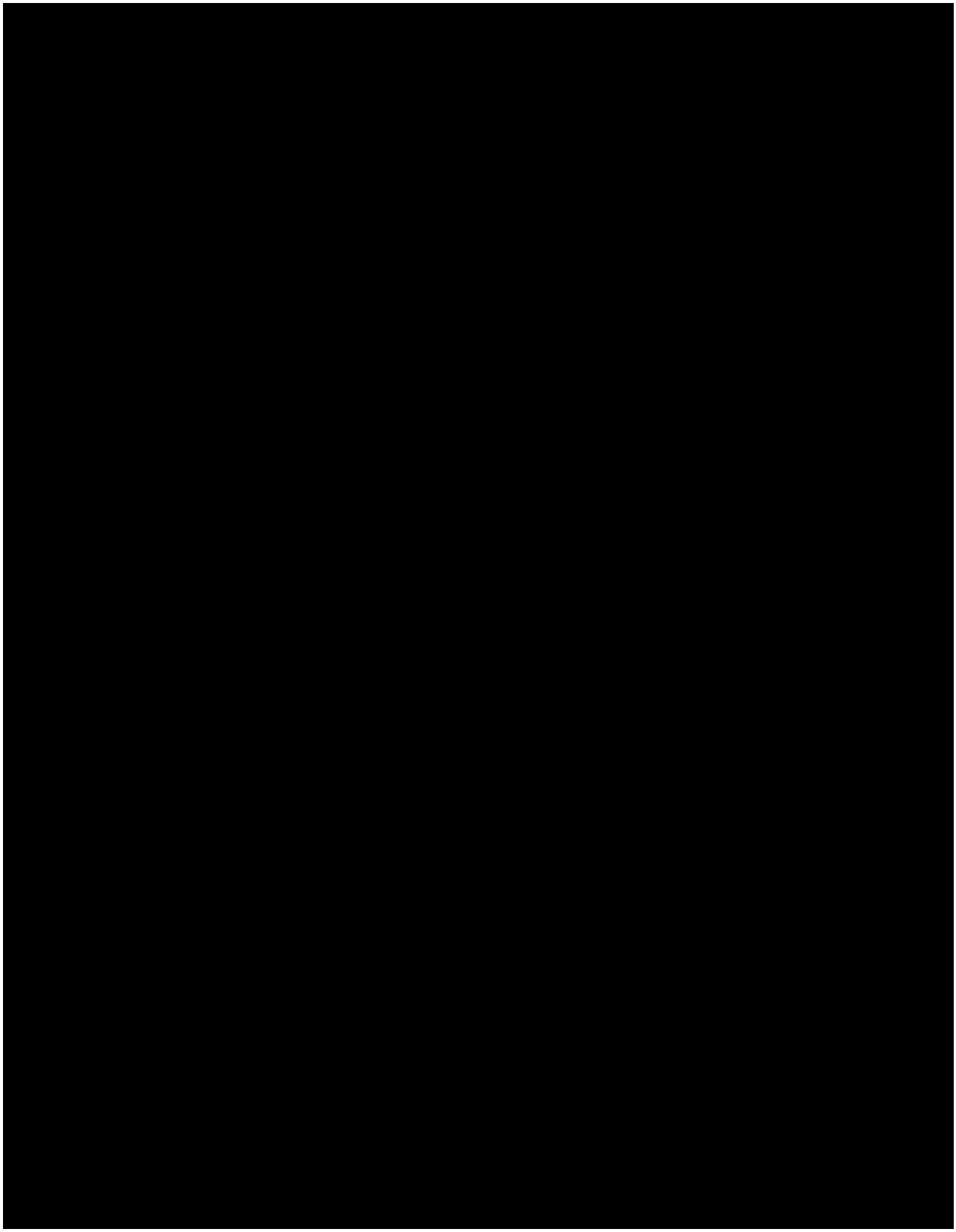

Figure 5-1. Aerial Imagery of Class I Resources within the Research Area.

6.0 REPORT OF FINDINGS

The Class III survey identified 42 new archaeological resources (17 sites and 25 IFs) and revisited 7 previously recorded resources (6 sites and 1 site lead) within the Survey Area. Fourteen (6 sites, 7 IFs, and 1 site lead) of the 49 resources are located within the direct APE. Of the 14 resources located within the direct APE, none are recommended as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and no further management is necessary for these resources. One newly recorded site 32WI2593 (HW-HB-02) that is located outside of the direct APE is recommended as eligible for the NRHP and 32WI2598 (HW2-HB-01) is left as unevaluated pending a more thorough investigation and research into the significance of the historic component of the site. Site 32WI2598 (HW2-HB-01) is not within the direct APE and will not be impacted by the Project. The remaining archaeological resources located outside of the direct APE are recommended as not eligible. All newly identified archaeological sites are described below and summarized in Table 6-1, previously recorded sites are listed in Table 6-2 and newly recorded IFs are listed in Table 6-3.

6.1 Newly Recorded Archaeological Sites

Table 6-1. Newly Recorded Archaeological Sites in the Survey Area

Site Number	Temporary Site Number	Time Period	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility
32WI2592	HW-HB-01	Historic	Homestead	Not Eligible
32WI2593	HW-HB-02	Historic	Homestead	Eligible
32WI2594*	HW-HB-03	Historic	Homestead	Not Eligible
32WI2595	HW-HB-04	Historic	Domestic Debris Scatter	Not Eligible
32WI2596	HW-HB-05	Historic	Homestead	Not Eligible
32WI2597	HW-HB-06	Historic	Homestead	Not Eligible
32WI2598	HW2-HB-01	Multicomponent	Lithic Flake and Homestead	Unevaluated
32WI2599*	HW2-HB-02	Prehistoric	Tongue River Secondary Flake	Not Eligible
32WI2600*	HW2-HB-03	Prehistoric	Tongue River Tertiary Flake	Not Eligible
32WI2601*	HW-DM-01	Historic	Water Conveyance Feature	Not Eligible
32WI2602	HW-DM-02	Historic	Collapsed Structure	Not Eligible
32WI2603	HW-DM-03	Historic	Domestic Debris Scatter	Not Eligible
32WI2604	HW-DM-05	Historic	Homestead	Not Eligible
32WI2607	HW-DM-04	Historic	Homestead	Not Eligible
32WI2608*	HW-HB-07	Historic	Domestic Debris Scatter	Not Eligible
32WI2609*	N/A	Historic	Domestic Debris Scatter	Not Eligible
32WI2610	32WIX583	Historic	Domestic Debris Scatter	Not Eligible

***Located within direct APE**

6.1.1 32WI2592 (HW-HB-01)

The site is located in a gently undulating grassland along the southwest corner of 73rd Street Northwest and 147th Avenue Northwest. A remnant segment of Blacktail Creek once bisected the site from northwest to southeast and is now a manmade pond. The site consists of a historic farmstead containing a windmill and well (Feature 1) and a collapsed house (Feature 2). Artifacts at the site include a metal milk canister (FS-1) and two automobile frames (Figures 6-1 and 6-2).

Feature 1 consists of a stacked rock-lined well and windmill (Figures 6-3 and 6-4). The well is lined with dry-laid stacked rocks and measures approximately 4.5 feet in diameter with a visible depth of approximately 10 feet to water. An angle iron metal frame windmill sits atop the well and has a base that measures 8 feet long by 8 feet wide and approximately 25 feet in height. The blades, gearbox, and pump rod were missing.

Feature 2 is an "L" shaped, collapsed, wood framed house (Figures 6-5 and 6-6) estimated to have measured 30 feet long (north to south) by 30 feet wide (east to west). The foundation is constructed of stacked stone piers and wood beams with a two-foot-high crawl space. The floor is constructed of rough-hewn beams and 2 x 6-inch floor joists covered with 1 x 3-inch tongue and groove planks. The walls are constructed of 2 x 4-inch studs covered with 1 x 8-inch horizontal tongue and groove planks on the exterior and board and batten and plaster of Paris on the interior. The ceiling of the first floor is constructed from 2 x 6-inch ceiling joists covered with board and batten and plaster of Paris while the second story loft ceiling is constructed of 2 x 4-inch rafters covered with a variety of plank sizes (1 x 4-inch, 1 x 6-inch, 1 x 8-inch, and 1 x 10-inch). The floor of the loft is covered with 1 x 8-inch tongue and grove planks, and the roof planks are covered with wood shake shingles. A 2-foot by 3-foot loft window is located along the eastern facet below the apex of the gable. The original structure was a gable roof rectangular house. A southern addition was added later and formed the "L" shape. A pile of yellow, fire rated bricks suggest the presence of a chimney.

Figure 6-1. Modified automobile frame at 32WI2592. View looking west.

FS-1 consists of a semi-flattened galvanized milk canister measuring 13 inches in diameter and 24 inches tall. One of the two automobile frames consists of a modified truck frame functioning as a

makeshift wagon (Figure 6-1). The frame includes one axel with rubber tires, chassis, frame, and suspension springs. The other automobile frame consists of a 1920s-1930s era automobile frame (Figure 6-2) composed of the rear fender, passenger door, windshield frame, headlights, running boards, partial dashboard, the rear axle, and the hood and metal body components.

The soil consists of dark grayish brown silty loam. The vegetation consists of needle-and-thread, little bluestem, threadleaf sedge, bluebunch wheatgrass and various forbs.

Figure 6-2. Abandoned automobile frame at 32WI2592. View looking west.

Figure 6-3. Feature 1- Stacked rock-lined well and windmill at 32WI2592. View looking southwest.

Figure 6-4. Feature 1- Stacked rock-lined well and windmill at 32WI2592. View looking south.

Figure 6-5. Feature 2- Collapsed wood framed house at 32WI2592. View looking west.

Figure 6-6. Feature 2- Collapsed wood framed house at 32WI2592. View looking southeast.

6.1.2 32WI2593 (HW-HB-02)

The site is located in a gently undulating clearing surrounded by agricultural fields approximately [redacted]. The site consists of a historic farmstead containing a wood framed house (Feature 1), a wood outhouse (Feature 2), home and farm implements, a windmill (Feature 3), a collapsed wood framed structure (Feature 4), and a concentration of farm equipment (Feature 5).

Feature 1 consists of a standing "L" shaped two-story wood framed, gable roof house containing two gable dormers along the southern side of the roof (Figures 6-7 and 6-8). A shed roof style addition was added to the southeastern corner of the structure. The house measures 31 feet long (east to west) by 14.5 feet (north to south) and is 16 feet high to the apex of the gable. The foundation is constructed of 12-inch cinder block and mortar piers supporting a 20-inch-thick poured concrete slab footing. The interior walls and ceiling are constructed from 2 x 4-inch studs and joists covered in wood lath and coated with plaster of Paris. The plaster is painted and decorated with dark stained neo-classical trim. An interior wall contains an entryway suggesting there were at least two rooms. The exterior walls are covered with 1 x 6-inch tongue and grove horizontal planks (Figure 6-9). The roof is covered with wood shake shingles. The front entrance is located on the southern wall and flanked by two plate glass casement windows. The entrance has a poured concrete patio that measures 5 feet north to south by 9 feet east to west. The entryway is void of a door and measures 32 inches wide by 82 inches high. The one over one pane windows measure 28 inches wide by 58 inches high. The eastern and western walls each have two windows, one on the first floor and one on the second located below the apex of the gable. Associated artifacts at the feature include a 1976 calendar, clothing, purses, mason jars, a General Electric fridge, a 1972 catalog, a child's teddy bear, tables, shelving, a bookcase, and two upholstered chairs.

Feature 2 consists of a wood framed, two door, gable roof outhouse that measures 6.5 feet long (east to west) by 5 feet wide (north to south) and is 7 feet high to the apex of the gable (Figure 6-10). The outhouse contains two stalls and is constructed of 2 x 4-inch wall studs and roof joists. The interior walls are covered with 1 x 8-inch tongue and groove horizontal planks. The exterior walls are covered with 1 x 6-inch horizonal and vertical lap siding planks. The entrances are located on the southern wall. A decorative crescent cutout is located on the eastern and western walls. The outhouse is overgrown with trees and brush and located approximately 50 feet northeast of the house (Feature 1).

Feature 3 consists of a windmill and well. The windmill base measures 7.5 feet by 7.5 feet and is approximately 35 feet tall and is constructed of angle iron (Figure 6-11). The sail and blades, gearbox, and pump rod are located on the ground near the base of the windmill. The sail and blades measure 5 feet in diameter. "Reep IMP & LIBR Co. Williston N.D." is written on the interior of a windmill leg. The well has been capped with a concrete slab.

Figure 6-7. Feature 1- Wood framed house at 32WI2593. View looking north.

Figure 6-8. Feature 1- Profile view of wood framed house at 32WI2593. View looking southeast.

Figure 6-9. Feature 1- Interior of wood framed house at 32WI2593.

Figure 6-10. Feature 2- Wood framed outhouse at 32WI2593. View looking northwest.

Figure 6-11. Feature 3- Windmill and well at 32WI2593. View looking west.

Figure 6-12. Feature 4- Collapsed wood framed structure at 32WI2593. View looking south.

Feature 4 consists of a collapsed wood framed structure that measured and estimated 25 feet long by 15 feet wide (Figure 6-12). The structure is constructed of 2 x 4-inch studs covered with 1 x 12-inch milled planks attached by 10-penny wire nails. A sliding door is present at the western end.

Feature 5 consists of a concentration of farm equipment including an iron and wood hay bailer, two Deering Chicago all steel binders, a hand operated steel plow, a wagon axel with two 3-foot diameter steel wheels, and two unidentifiable farm implements with a steel seat, two steel wheels, and two steel levers.

The home and farm implements include: a steel, hand operated plow containing a metal yoke and two steel wheels; a cast iron stove that contains decorative scrolls embossed on the side of the stove (Figure 6-13); and a Grainmaster Combine. The combine is constructed of galvanized metal sheeting and steel hardware and fastenings. A stamped metal plaque reads a 12199 serial number and “Oliver Farm Equipment Company Nichols and Shepard Division Battle Creek Michigan USA.” Artifacts identified at the site include 55-gallon steel drums (n=4), 5-gallon steel oil drums (n=12), a miscellaneous metal wheel, a cast iron stove, and fragments of miscellaneous farming equipment (n=4).

The soil consists of dark grayish brown silty loam. The vegetation consists of needle-and-thread, little bluestem, threadleaf sedge, bluebunch wheatgrass and various shrubs and forbs.

Figure 6-13. Cast iron stove at 32WI2593. View looking east.

6.1.3 32WI2594 (HW-HB-03)

The site is located on a gently undulating pastureland surrounded by an agricultural field approximately 60 meters west of 149th Avenue Northwest and 495 meters north of 68th Street Northwest. The site consists of a historic farmstead containing a standing home structure (Feature 1), a windmill (Feature 2), five collapsed structures (Features 3 through 7), a concentration of farm equipment (Feature 8), and farm implements. Artifacts identified include 55-gallon steel drums (n=4), 5-gallon steel oil drums (n=6), zinc mason jar insulators (n=3), paint pails (n=4), sanitary cans (n=6), 20 feet of barbed wire, a metal pipe, miscellaneous pieces of metal (n=106), miscellaneous fragments of farm implements (n=7).

Feature 1 consists of a dilapidated rectangular two-story gable roof house. The home measures 24.5 feet long (east to west) by 14.5 feet (north to south) and 16.33 feet in height to the apex of the gable (Figures 6-14 and 6-15). The foundation is constructed of poured concrete footers supporting 2 x 10 floor joists. The floor is constructed of 2 x 6-inch floor joists covered with 1 x 4-inch tongue and groove planks. The interior walls and ceiling are constructed from 2 x 4-inch studs and 2 x 6-inch ceiling joists partially covered with lath and plaster of Paris and partially covered with drywall (Figure 6-16). A partially collapsed central interior wall with a doorway indicates there were at least two rooms on the lower floor. The central interior wall is covered with 1 x 6-inch horizontal tongue and groove planks. Partially burnt bricks located at the base of the central interior wall indicate the presence of a chimney. A 32 inch by 32 inch opening in the ceiling of one room suggests a ladder may have been used to enter the second-story loft. The loft is constructed of 2 x 4-inch studs and 2 x 6-inch rafters. The exterior of the loft is covered with 1 x 10-inch planks while the interior walls are unfinished and lack a covering. The exterior walls of the house are covered with 1 x 6-inch tongue and grove horizontal planks while the roof is constructed from 1 x 12-inch wooden planks and covered with wooden shake shingles. The front entrance is located along the southern aspect and consists of two wood framed doors flanked by two wood framed windows. The windows measure 28 inches wide by 52 inches high. A collapsed roof structure in front of the entrances suggests the presence of a covered porch. The eastern and western aspects each contain two windows, one on the first floor and one on the second floor below the apex of the gable. Associated artifacts include two wooden bed frames, Atlas brake fluid cans, condensed milk cans, sanitary cans, nuts and bolts, amber glass, clear glass, window glass, bricks and brick fragments, shoes, and clothing. Based on the double front door entrance and the central interior wall with a single chimney flute, the house appears to be a saddlebag cabin.

Feature 2 consists of a windmill and well. The windmill measures 8 feet by 8 feet at the base and is approximately 35 feet in height. The windmill is constructed of an angle iron metal frame (Figure 6-17). The windmill is missing sail and blades, gearbox, and pump rod. One blade was found crumpled to the east of the windmill. The well consists of a 12-inch deep by 7.5 feet depression beneath the windmill. The lack of depth suggests that the well was backfilled.

Feature 3 consists of a collapsed structure constructed of 1 x 6-inch tongue and groove planks and 2 x 4-inch support beams (Figure 6-18). The structure has both milled lumber and roughhewn timber pieces. The feature measured an estimated 17.5 feet long (east to west) by 13 feet wide (north to south).

Feature 4 consists of a partially collapsed gable roof structure measuring approximately 15 feet long (north to south) by 12 feet wide (east to west) and 12 feet in height (Figure 6-19). The shed is constructed of 2 x 4-inch and 2 x 6-inch milled studs covered with 1 x 5-inch tongue and groove horizontal planks and fastened by 16 penny weight nails. A double doored entrance is located along the western façade. Shelves and a workbench are visible within the shed interior. A large pile of milled lumber and tongue and groove siding is present near the entrance of the shed. Associated artifacts include motor oil cans, tires, paint cans, clear glass bottle shards, a metal roller chain, and miscellaneous pieces of metal.

Feature 5 consists of a collapsed wood framed, gable roof outhouse that measures 15 feet long (north to south) by 8 feet wide (east to west). The structure is constructed of various sizes of milled lumber including 1 x 6-inch siding to 2 x 6-inch milled boards and 10 penny weight nails (Figure 6-20). A louvered gable is still present.

Feature 6 consists of a collapsed wood and masonry structure, potentially a lean-to or animal enclosure, constructed of 2 x 4-inch studs and covered with 1 x 8-inch milled planks (Figure 6-21). The western wall is constructed from dry-laid cobbles and sandstone blocks built into a hill. The structure measures 94 feet long (west to east) by 68 feet wide (north to south).

Feature 7 consists of a collapsed wooden structure estimated to have measured 17 feet by 17 feet. The structure consists of roughhewn timber planks fastened to 2 x 5-inch wooden posts. The structure may have served as an animal pen (Figure 6-22).

Figure 6-14. Feature 1- Wood farmed house structure at 32WI2594. View looking north.

Figure 6-15. Feature 1- Wood farmed house structure at 32WI2594. View looking west.

Figure 6-16. Feature 1- Interior of wood farmed house structure at 32WI2594. View looking north.

Figure 6-17. Feature 2- Windmill and well at 32WI2594. View looking north.

Figure 6-18. Feature 3- Collapsed wood framed structure at 32WI2594. View looking west.

Figure 6-19. Feature 4- Partially collapsed wood framed shed at 32WI2594. View looking northeast.

Figure 6-20. Feature 5- Collapsed wood framed outhouse at 32WI2594. View looking north.

Figure 6-21. Feature 6- Collapsed wood and masonry structure at 32WI2594. View looking north.

Feature 8 consists of a concentration of farm equipment including two all steel seated 4-wheel John Deere plow, a 1940 Plymouth Deluxe Sedan with a 1951 Oregon license plate, an International Harvester drill grain planter, a McCormick Chicago USA steel seat and wheel axel, a Deering baler or binder, a McCormick baler or reaper, an Emerson plow, and a hay rake. Concentration is located within a dense grass area. More implements may be present. The concentration measures approximately 245 feet long (east to west) by 68 feet wide (north to south).

Abandoned farm equipment includes a wood and steel International Harvester brand grain drill planter and a Cockshutt Combine (Figure 6-23). The International Harvester measures 10.5 feet long by 3.5 feet wide and 2.7 feet in height. The Cockshutt Combine measures 17 feet long by 12 feet wide and is approximately 9 feet in height. The combine is constructed of sheet aluminum with steel hardware and fasteners. A stamped metal plaque has an embossed serial number of 1228 and a motor serial number of 7136 C. The combine was made in Brantford, Canada.

The soil at the site consists of dark grayish brown silty loam. The vegetation consists of needle-and-thread, little bluestem, threadleaf sedge, bluebunch wheatgrass and various shrubs and forbs.

Figure 6-22. Feature 7- Collapsed wood structure at 32WI2594. View looking southwest.

Figure 6-23. Cockshutt combine at 32WI2594. View looking north.

6.1.4 32WI2595 (HW-HB-04)

The site is located in a gently undulating agricultural field approximately 420 meters west of 145th Avenue Northwest and 215 meters north of an unnamed farm access road. The site consists of a historic domestic debris scatter containing a can dump (Feature 1) and a single prehistoric KRF utilized flake.

Feature 1 consists of a historic can dump located among a field clearing pile of rocks containing small friction lid cans (n=6), small sanitary cans (n=10), coffee cans (n=2), medium sanitary cans (n=5), clear glass bottles (n=7), amber glass bottles (n=2), a green glass bottle, a 55-gallon oil drum, an aluminum can, and miscellaneous pieces of metal (n=10). Modern trash was also noted within the feature. The feature measures 12 feet in diameter and is approximately 2 feet in high.

Other scattered artifacts at the site include amber glass shards (n=2), aqua glass shards (n=3), clear glass shards (n=47), cobalt glass shards (n=1), green glass shards (n=1), solarized amethyst glass shards (n=3), milk glass shards (n=3), clear window glass (n=3), and frosted glass shards (n=1), whiteware sherds (n=11), buff stoneware sherds (n=5), sanitary cans (n=10), large sanitary cans (n=5), coffee cans (n=2), a motor oil can, miscellaneous pieces of metal (n=14), a plow point, a clear bottle base with no maker's mark, a solarized amethyst bottle base fragment with no maker's mark, and two clear bottle mouth fragments. One isolated prehistoric KRF utilized flake was also located at the site.

The soil consists of dark grayish brown silty clay loam. The vegetation is limited to soybean sprouts.

6.1.5 32WI2596 (HW-HB-05)

The site is located in a gently undulating grassland and agricultural field approximately 180 meters south of 63rd Street Northwest and 575 meters east of 149th Avenue Northwest. The site consists of a historic homestead containing a collapsed wood structure (Feature 1), a stone field clearing pile and artifact scatter (Feature 2), a stone lined burn pit (Feature 3).

Feature 1 consists of a collapsed wood framed, gable roof structure constructed of 2 x 4-inch studs and rafters covered with 1 x 6-inch planks (Figure 6-24). Tongue and groove planking covered the exterior walls and wooden shake shingles covered the roof. A 24-inch wide by 48-inch-tall doorway is located along the northwestern façade of the structure. The structure measures 27 feet long (northwest to southeast) by 21 feet wide (northeast to southwest) and is 6 feet tall. Associated artifacts include bricks and brick fragments, coarse brownware, whiteware, solarized amethyst glass, aqua glass, 6 penny weight and 10 penny weight nails, and miscellaneous pieces of metal.

Feature 2 consists of a stone field clearing pile containing fragments of concrete foundation, miscellaneous pieces of metal (n=5), and five feet of barbed wire fencing (Figure 6-25).

Feature 3 consists of a modern burn pit surrounded by a rectangular sandstone rock alignment that measures approximately 26.75 feet long (north to south) by 20.5 feet wide (east to west) and is 6 inches high (Figure 6-26). Associated artifacts include a round metal planter, a miscellaneous piece of farm equipment, and a metal bedframe.

The artifact assemblage includes amber glass shards (n=3), aqua glass shards (n=7), clear bottle glass shards (n=13), solarized amethyst glass shards (n=8), milk glass shards (n=8), clear window pane glass

(n=3), whiteware sherds (n=24), white and brown stoneware sherd (n=1), coarse white earthenware sherds (n=2), white stoneware sherds (n=4), blue ware sherds (n=2), porcelain sherds (n=2), miscellaneous pieces of metal (n=5), square nails (n=2), milled lumber fragments (n=2), a turn key can, a .22 caliber rifle shell casing, and three glass bases with maker's marks (FS-1 through FS-3). FS-1 is an aqua glass bottle base fragment with an embossed "9." The base measures 4.5 inches in diameter and 0.50 inch thick. FS-2 is a milk glass bottle base fragment with an embossed "Menthol_um_ Reg Trade."

The maker's mark refers to the Mentholatum Company founded in 1889 as the Yucca Company. The base measures 1.5 inches in diameter and 0.40 inch thick. FS-3 is a coarse white earthenware sherd with "Radiss_" printed on the base. The maker's mark refers to Radisson dinnerware made by the W.S. George Pottery Company from 1910-1940. The sherd measures 1.75 inches long by 0.6 inch wide and 0.25 inch thick.

The soil consists of dark grayish brown silty clay loam. The vegetation consists of wheat sprouts, needle-and-thread grass, blue grama grass, green needlegrass, and prairie junegrass.

Figure 6-24. Feature 1- Collapsed wood framed structure at 32WI2596. View looking northeast.

Figure 6-25. Feature 2- Field clearing pile with artifacts at 32WI2596. View looking southeast.

Figure 6-26. Feature 3- Rock-lined burn pit at 32WI2596. View looking north.

6.1.6 32WI2597 (HW-HB-06)

The site is located in a gently undulating grassland and agricultural field approximately 325 meters south of 63rd Street Northwest and 750 meters east of 149th Avenue Northwest. The site consists of a historic domestic debris scatter with three piles of milled lumber (Feature 1).

The artifact assemblage includes a coarse brown glazed pipe, a rake, 10 and 20 pennyweight nails, a tire, and 10 feet of chicken wire.

Feature 1 consists of three piles of milled lumber containing over 100 fragments of 2 x 6-inch and 2 x 4-inch milled lumber (Figure 6-27). The feature measures 49.5 feet long (north to south) by 41 feet wide (east to west). Metal rings, bolts, and hinges have been added to boards indicating that some milled lumber consists of pieces of a barn door.

The soil consists of dark grayish brown silty clay loam. The vegetation consists of wheat sprouts, needle-and-thread grass, blue grama grass, green needlegrass, and prairie junegrass.

Figure 6-27 Feature 1- Piles of milled lumber at 32WI2597. View looking south.

6.1.7 32WI2598 (HW2-HB-01)

The site is located at the toe of a south facing slope in a pasture approximately [redacted]. The site consists of a homestead and small subsurface lithic scatter. The historic component of the site consists of a possible foundation (Feature 1) surrounded in a collapsed barbed wire fence enclosure and a small depression (Feature 2). LiDAR imagery depicts the foundation as elevated on a circular rise. Based on the LiDAR, the foundation

measures approximately 43 feet long (north to south) by 20 feet wide (east to west). The circular rise appears to measure approximately 75 feet in diameter. The depression appears to measure approximately 25 feet in diameter. Neither feature was observed in the field during the survey due to the waist-high grass. One whiteware sherd that was located in a survey STP approximately 300 meters east of the foundation. No radial STPs were excavated at the whiteware sherd due to standing water around the artifact. The prehistoric component of the site includes three lithic flakes located in STPs within a 150-meter area northeast and north of the foundation. The lithic scatter includes two separate KRF tertiary chert flakes and a Tongue River chert secondary flake. Four radial STPs were excavated at 5-meter intervals in the cardinal directions around each flake. The soil at the radial STPs nearest the foundation consists of Zahill clay loam. The Ap Horizon consists of 2.5Y 5/2 greyish brown silt loam from 0 to 33 cmbs. The Bk Horizon is comprised of 2.5Y 6/2 light brownish grey clay loam which starts as high as 30 cmbs and extends to at least 45 cmbs where the STPs were terminated. The soil at the radial STPs northeast and upslope of the foundation consists of Williams silty loam. The Ap Horizon consists of 10YR 4/2 dark greyish silt loam from 0 to 15 cmbs. The Bt1 Horizon is comprised of 10YR 4/3 brown silty loam which starts as high as 10 cmbs and extends to at least 40 cmbs. The Bt2 Horizon is composed of 10YR5/2 grayish brown silty clay loam which starts as high as 15 cmbs and extends to at least 40 cmbs where the STPs were terminated. No additional artifacts were found in the radial STPs.

The vegetation at the site consists of various grasses and weeds. The site is no longer within the direct APE and will not be impacted by the Project.

6.1.8 32WI2599 (HW2-HB-02)

The site is located on a southern facing slope in a grassland overlooking Blacktail Creek approximately 510 meters west of 144th Street Northwest. The site consists of one Tongue River chert secondary flake with reduction flaking on the distal end that was located in a survey STP. Because the site is located within the direct APE, four additional STPs were excavated in the cardinal directions around the artifact with none of the radial STPs yielding positive results. The artifact was observed in STP 1100 at approximately 35 cmbs. The soil consists of Williams silty loam. The Ap Horizon consists of 10YR 4/2 dark greyish silt loam from 0 to 15 cmbs. The Bt1 Horizon is comprised of 10YR 4/3 brown silty loam which starts as high as 10 cmbs and extends to at least 40 cmbs. The Bt2 Horizon is composed of 10YR5/2 grayish brown silty clay loam which starts as high as 15 cmbs and extends to at least 40 cmbs where the STPs were terminated. The vegetation consists of various grasses and weeds.

6.1.9 32WI2600 (HW2-HB-03)

The site is located in a gently undulating grassland immediately west of a t-post fence line approximately 550 meters north of 67th Street Northwest. The site consists of a Tongue River chert tertiary flake that was located in a survey STP. Because the site is located on the edge of the direct APE, three additional STPs were excavated in the north, south and west aspects of the artifact with none of the radial STPs yielding positive results. An eastern STP was not conducted due to high ground surface visibility. The soil consists of Williams silty loam. The Ap Horizon consists of 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown silt loam from 0 to 15 cmbs. The Bt1 Horizon is comprised of 10YR 4/3 brown silty loam which starts as high as 14 cmbs and extends to at least 40 cmbs. The Bt2 Horizon is composed of 10YR 5/2 grayish brown

silty clay loam which starts as high as 18 cmbs and extends to at least 40 cmbs where the STPs were terminated. The vegetation consists of various grasses, weeds and cut hay.

6.1.10 32WI2601 (HW-DM-01)

The site is located in a gently undulating agricultural field approximately 280 meters north of 75th Street Northwest and approximately 600 meters northwest of the intersection of 75th Street Northwest and 145th Avenue Northwest. The site consists of a historic water conveyance system including a turnout and gate (Feature 1) and earthen berm (Feature 2). No associated artifacts were observed.

Feature 1 consists of a turnout and gate constructed of poured concrete, milled lumber, and a metal pipe (Figures 6-28 and 6-29). The gate is located on the western side of the earthen berm (Feature 2) and is the means for releasing water. The turnout measures four feet long (east to west) by three feet wide (north to south) and rises six feet above ground surface level. The V-shaped turnout base is constructed of poured concrete which encases a 17-inch diameter horizontal metal drainpipe. The metal gate slides up and down in front of the pipe using a metal inverted-U handle. The metal gate measures 18 inches long by 19 inches wide. A wooden frame surrounds the metal gate and pipe which are supported with wood posts inserted into the poured concrete.

Feature 2 includes an earthen berm associated with the turnout (Figure 6-30). The berm trends northwest to southeast and measures approximately 190 feet long (northwest to southeast) by approximately 60 feet wide (northeast to southwest) and rises 8 feet above the ground surface level.

The soil consists of dark grayish brown silt loam. The vegetation consists of wheat chaff, needle-and-thread grass, blue grama grass, green needlegrass, and prairied junegrass.

Figure 6-28. Feature 1- Turn out at 32WI2601. View looking east.

Figure 6-29. Feature 1- Turn out at 32WI2601. View looking north.

Figure 6-30. Feature 2- Earthen berm at 32WI2601. View looking south.

6.1.11 32WI2602 (HW-DM-02)

The site is located in a gently undulating agricultural field approximately 235 meters northwest from the intersection of 70th Street Northwest and 146th Avenue Northwest. The site consists of a historic collapsed structure constructed of milled lumber, wire nails and corrugated metal siding (Figure 6-31). The structure is estimated to have measured approximately 23.5 feet long (north to south) and 18.6 feet wide (east to west). The lumber consists of milled 2 x 6-inch boards for the frame and 1 x 12-inch horizontal plank siding. A portion of the roof remains intact on top of the collapsed structure (Figure 6-32). No other features or associated artifacts were observed.

The soil consists of dark grayish brown silt loam. The vegetation consists of wheat chaff, needle-and-thread grass, blue grama grass, green needlegrass, and prairied junegrass.

Figure 6-31. Collapsed wood structure at 32WI2602. View looking east.

Figure 6-32. Gable apex of collapsed wood structure at 32WI2602. View looking northeast.

6.1.12 32WI2603 (HW-DM-03)

The site is located in a gently undulating agricultural field approximately 235 meters northwest of the intersection of 70th Street Northwest and 146th Avenue Northwest. The site consists of a disperse historic domestic debris scatter containing a solarized amethyst bottle base and rim fragment (FS-1 and FS-2), amber glass shards (n=4), aqua glass shards (n=17), clear bottle glass shards (n=7), cobalt blue glass shards (n=1), solarized amethyst glass shards (n=22), milk glass shards (n=5), porcelain sherds (n=2), whiteware sherds (n=24), brown print fine earthenware sherds (n=1), buff stoneware sherds (n=3), white coarse earthenware sherds (n=4), miscellaneous pieces of metal (n=2), and a wire nail.

FS-1 consists of a solarized amethyst base fragment displaying a starburst mold decoration. The fragment measures 1.75 inches long by one inch wide and is 0.30 inch thick. No maker's mark was observed.

FS-2 consists of a solarized amethyst jar rim with a seal and band bottle closure. The fragment measures 1.20 inches long by 1.20 inches wide and 0.30 inches thick. No maker's mark was observed.

The soil consists of dark grayish brown silt loam. The vegetation is limited to wheat chaff.

6.1.13 32WI2604 (HW-DM-05)

The site is located on an east facing slope in a gently undulating grassland approximately 55 meters north of 65th Street Northwest and approximately 140 meters west of 149th Avenue Northwest. The site consists of a historic farmstead containing three collapsed structures (Features 1, 2 and 4) and four standing structures (Features 3 and 5-7). A 1970's Buick LeSabre car body and an early 1920's truck body were also observed at the site.

Feature 1 consists of a relatively intact single room wood framed, gabled roof structure that measures 30 feet long (north to south) by 16 feet wide (east to west) and 10 feet high at the apex of the gable. The structure's walls are constructed of 2 x 4-inch studs and the exterior is covered with 1 x 6-inch horizontal tongue and groove planks (Figures 6-33 and 6-34). The roof is covered with cedar shake shingles. Windows are located on the northern, eastern, and western walls. A hinged wooden door is located along the southern wall. Light switches and an electrical panel box are located in the southwest corner of the structure, indicating that the structure had electricity. The remains of a work bench are located in the northeastern corner. Artifacts observed within the structure include bicycle pieces, rubber hoses, cans, plastic bottles, and a wooden kitchen table. An above ground metal fuel tank and small rider mower are located immediately outside.

Feature 2 consists of a standing wooden structure that measures 30 feet long (east to west) by 15 feet wide (north to south) and is eight feet high to the roof eave (Figure 6-35). The walls of the structure are constructed of 2 x 4-inch studs and exterior walls are covered with 1 x 6-inch tongue and groove horizontal planks. The shed style roof is covered with cedar shake shingles. A large six over six panel window and a wood door are located along the southern wall. A second wood door is located along the northern wall. An enclosed window and doorway are located along the western wall. T-posts form a rectangular enclosure along the southern side of the structure. The structure may have served as a chicken coop.

Figure 6-33. Feature 1- Frontal view of wood framed structure at 32WI2604. View looking north.

Figure 6-34. Feature 1- Side view of wood framed structure at 32WI2604. View looking east.

Feature 3 consists of a small wood framed structure located immediately east of Feature 5 (Figure 6-36). The structure measures 12 feet long (east to west) by 10 feet (north to south) and is eight feet high to the apex of the saltbox style roof. The walls of the structure are constructed of 2 x 4-inch studs and the wall exterior is covered with 1 x 6-inch horizontal lap siding. The saltbox style roof is covered with cedar shake shingles. Three windows and an entryway are located along the southern wall.

Feature 4 consists of a gabled roof, wood framed structure that measures 25 feet long (north to south) by 16 feet wide (east to west) and is 15 feet high to the apex of the gable (Figures 6-37 and 6-38). The foundation of the structure is pier and beam and sits atop several large boulders. The floor appears to be constructed of 2 x 6-inch milled joists and covered with 3-inch tongue and groove planks. The walls are constructed of 2 x 4-inch studs and covered with 1 x 6-inch horizonal wood lap siding. The gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The structure has two interior rooms that are equal in size. A mattress spring was observed in the northern room. A doorway and window are present along the northern wall, and two windows are present along the eastern wall.

Feature 5 consists of a partially collapsed wooden barn that measures 125 feet long (northwest to southeast) by 80 feet wide (northeast to southwest). The roof is detached and dispersed to the southern and eastern sides of the barn (Figure 6-39). The walls are constructed 2 x 4-inch and 2 x 8-inch studs and the exterior walls are covered with 1 x 8-inch horizontal planks. The roof remnants are covered with what appear to be asbestos shingles. Red paint is still visible on portions of the exterior walls.

Feature 6 consists of a form poured concrete foundation that measures 40 feet long (north to south) by 35 feet wide (east to west) and is eight feet deep below the ground surface (Figure 6-40). The foundation is constructed of poured concrete and contains the remains of a red brick wall. Concrete steps lead to the basement along the southeastern corner of the foundation. The basement contains two rooms, although no interior walls remain intact. Red brick fragments and miscellaneous pieces of metal litter the basement floor. A separate ground level cinderblock room is located on the southern extent of the foundation.

Feature 7 consists of a displaced gable roof of a collapsed structure (Figure 6-41). The remnant is constructed of 2 x 4-inch and 2 x 6-inch rafters and joists and covered with 1 x 6-inch milled lumber and cedar shake shingles. A window is located along the southern end below the apex of the gable. The roof measures 50 feet long (northeast to southwest) by 40 feet wide (northwest to southeast). A metal bed frame was observed outside the southwest corner.

The soil consists of dark grayish brown silty clay loam. The vegetation consists of chokecherry, aspen, poplar, needle-and-thread, little bluestem, threadleaf sedge, bluebunch wheatgrass and various forbs.

Figure 6-35. Feature 2- Wood framed structure at 32WI2604. View looking north.

Figure 6-36. Feature 3- Wood framed structure at 32WI2604. View looking north.

Figure 6-37. Feature 4- Wood framed structure at 32WI2604. View looking south.

Figure 6-38. Feature 4- Wood framed structure at 32WI2604. View looking west.

Figure 6-39. Feature 5- Partially collapsed barn at 32WI2604. View looking north.

Figure 6-40. Feature 6- Form poured concrete foundation at 32WI2604. View looking east.

Figure 6-41. Feature 7- Side view of wood framed roof at 32WI2604. View looking east.

6.1.14 32WI2607 (HW-DM-04)

The site is located on top of a low hill surrounded by a gently undulating agricultural field approximately 190 meters west of 149th Avenue Northwest and 625 meters southwest of the intersection of 149th Avenue Northwest and 66th Street Northwest. The site consists of a historic farmstead containing a windmill (Feature 1), a grain bin (Feature 2), two foundations (Features 3 and 7), a depression (Feature 4), two collapsed structures (Features 5 and 6). A 1950s Chevrolet sedan, a truck body, and various farm implements were noted within the site boundary.

Feature 1 consists of a dilapidated windmill measuring 4 feet long (north to south) by 4 feet wide (east to west) and approximately 25 feet tall (Figure 6-42). The metal galvanized angle iron frame of the windmill remains intact, but all the vanes and upper mechanisms are missing.

Feature 2 consists of a still-in-use Butler grain bin constructed of galvanized, corrugated metal siding and a conical metal roof (Figure 6-43). The grain bin measures 20 feet in diameter and 15 feet above surface level.

Feature 3 consists of a stone and mortar foundation with only the eastern wall remaining intact with an opening measuring 10 feet wide (Figures 6-44 and 6-45). The northern, southern, and western walls have collapsed inward. The walls are constructed of stacked, shaped sandstone. The foundation measures 34 feet long (east to west) by 30 feet wide (north to south) and the eastern wall measures 5.5 feet above surface level.

Feature 4 consists of a rectangular earthen depression measuring 45 feet long (north to south) by 35 feet wide (east to west) and drops 6 feet below the ground surface (Figure 6-46). Artifacts associated with the depression include two 2-inch diameter pipes and milled lumber ranging from 2 x 6, 4 x 4, 2 x 4, and 2 x 10-inch boards.

Feature 5 consists of a collapsed wood framed structure estimated to have measures approximately 45 feet long (north to south) by 43 feet wide (east to west). The structure is constructed 2 x 6-inch milled lumber with a cedar shake covered roof (Figure 6-47).

Feature 6 consists of a collapsed wood structure estimated to have measured 80 feet long (east to west) by 50 feet wide (north to south). The structure is constructed of 2 x 4-inch and 2 x 6-inch boards. A portion of the gabled roof is among the remnants. A work bench, gas heater, bicycles, bicycle parts, wringer washer, assorted cans, and miscellaneous pieces of metal were observed at the feature (Figure 6-48).

Figure 6-42. Feature 1- Windmill at 32WI2607. View looking west.

Figure 6-43. Feature 2- Butler corrugated metal silo at 32WI2607. View looking north.

Figure 6-44. Feature 3- Stone and mortar structure at 32WI2607. View looking south.

Figure 6-45. Feature 3- Stone and mortar structure at 32WI2607. View looking west.

Figure 6-46. Feature 4- Depression at 32WI2607. View looking west.

Figure 6-47. Feature 5 -Collapsed wood structure at 32WI2607 View looking north.

Figure 6-48. Feature 6- Collapsed wood structure at 32WI2607. View looking north.

Feature 7 consists of a poured concrete house foundation measuring 25 feet long (north to south) by 15 feet wide (east to west). The foundation includes a 10-feet deep basement constructed of mortared cinderblocks (Figures 6-49 and 6-50). A painted corrugated metal awning covers the basement entrance. A three feet wide entryway is located at the southern side of the foundation. The awning is held up by a milled 4 x 4-inch wooden post. A section of an asbestos shingle covered roof, bricks and brick fragments, charred wood floor joists, bed frame, mattress springs, and aluminum beer cans were also observed at the feature.

The soil consists of dark grayish brown silty clay loam. The vegetation consists of crested wheatgrass, Flodman's thistle, smooth brome, western snowberry, and foxtail barley.

Figure 6-49. Feature 7- House foundation at 32WI2607. View looking north.

Figure 6-50. Feature 7- House basement at 32WI2607. View looking west.

6.1.15 32WI2608 (HW-HB-07)

The site is located in a gently undulating agricultural field at the southwest corner of 146th Avenue Northwest and 69th Street Northwest. The site consists of a disperse historic domestic debris scatter with a horseshoe (FS-1) and a stove part (FS-2). No structures or foundations were observed at the site.

The artifact assemblage includes amber glass shards (n=4), aqua glass shards (n=4), clear glass shards (n=55), solarized amethyst shards (n=2), milk glass shards (n=3), clear window pane glass (n=7), whiteware sherds (n=29), buff stoneware sherds (n=4), brown and white stoneware sherds (n=1), coarse white earthenware sherds (n=2), miscellaneous pieces of metal (n=10), and a Champion Toledo spark plug. Maker's marks from the glass assemblage consist of Shinola, Vick's Vaporub Double Triangle (1911-c.1940), and potentially Dugin Glass Company (1904-1913).

FS-1 consists of an iron horseshoe measuring 7 inches long by 5.75 inches wide and 0.5 inch thick. FS-2 consists of a decorative cast iron stove hinge measuring three inches long by three inches wide and one inch thick.

The property adjacent to the site has a "Bone Trail" sign with still in-use historic barns and structures, in addition to the house, indicating that the site potentially extends across 146th Avenue Northwest onto private property. Based on the review of historic plat maps no structure appears at this location making it unclear if the site is associated with the Bonetraill townsite or the historic farmstead nearby. The soil consists of dark grayish brown silt loam. The vegetation is limited to wheat chaff.

6.1.16 32WI2609

The site is located in a gently undulating agricultural field adjacent to modern grain silos just north of 67th Street Northwest. The site location was originally documented in 1980 as "Manger Post Office." No other information was provided. Tetra Tech visited the site in May of 2025 and recorded a disperse historic domestic debris scatter with an artifact concentration (Feature 1) and a license plate (FS-1). No structures or foundations were identified.

Feature 1 consists of an artifact concentration containing approximately 200 pieces of amber glass bottle fragments, clear glass bottle fragments, a complete olive green bottle with a F.E. Reed Glass company maker's mark (1923-1956), sanitary cans, coffee cans, motor oil cans, aerosol cans, friction lid cans, tobacco tins, machinery fragments, metal pipes, metal chains, corrugated metal sheeting, whiteware sherds, and fragments of wood. The concentration measures 24 feet long (north to south) by 15 feet wide (east to west).

The artifact assemblage includes amber glass shards (n=7), aqua glass shards (n=12), clear glass shards (n=46), cobalt glass shards (n=1), olive green glass shards (n=2), solarized amethyst shards (n=5), milk glass shards (n=2), clear window pane glass (n=3), jadeite milk glass shards (n=1), whiteware sherds (n=28), decorated whiteware sherds (n=4), blue glazed fine ware sherds (n=1), coarse white earthenware sherds (n=3), coarse brownware sherds (n=2), Bryant Junior porcelain light fixture (n=1), sanitary cans (n=19), pull tab can (n=1), paint cans (n=8), coffee cans (n=4), motor oil can (n=1), mattress spring (n=1), saw blades (n=2), fragmented machine parts (n=15), miscellaneous pieces of metal (n=66), approximately 25 feet of barbed wire, a flask, a bottle cap, a clear glass jar, a milk glass bottle, and a fragmented wooden crate. Maker's marks from the glass assemblage consist of Brockway Glass Company (c.1933-1980), Duraglas Owens-Illinois Glass Company (1940-1964), Foster Forbes Glass Company (1942-1983), and Coca-Cola (1916-c.1965).

FS-1 consists of a North Dakota rusted license plate measuring 14 inches long by 6 inches wide. The license plate number is "Z3B59-95."

The soil consists of dark grayish brown silt loam. The vegetation is limited to wheat chaff and maintained grass.

6.1.17 32WI2610 (32WIX583)

The site is located in a gently undulating agricultural field immediately north of 68th Street Northwest and approximately 670 meters west of the intersection of 67th Street Northwest and 146th Avenue Northwest. The site was originally recorded by Christy Mog of Beaver Creek Archaeology in 2011 as an isolated find containing one ceramic sherd and one piece of metal. Tetra Tech revisited the isolate in May of 2025 and recorded a historic domestic debris scatter containing three artifact concentrations (Features 1-3).

The artifact assemblage includes amber glass shards (n=12), clear glass shards (n=13), green glass shards (n=2), sanitary cans (n=30), paint cans (n=11), 55-gallon drums (n=9), corrugated piping (n=2), a car filter, a sled, and a galvanized wash basin.

Feature 1 consists of an artifact concentration containing a fragment of concrete foundation, milled lumber (n=25), corrugated metal pipes (n=2), paint can (n=1), and miscellaneous pieces of metal (n=20). The concentration measures 13 feet long (north to south) by 11.5 feet wide (east to west).

Feature 2 includes an artifact concentration containing clear glass jars (n=40), amber glass bottles (n=10), milled lumber (n=30), corrugated metal sheeting (n=3), motor oil cans (n=3), coffee cans (n=8), sanitary cans (n=20), aluminum beer cans (n=10), 55-gallon drums (n=4), miscellaneous pieces of metal (n=30), and 10 feet of barbed wire. Modern trash was also observed including car filters (n=2), rubber tires (n=3), five feet of rubber tubing, clothing, and a crock pot. A small field clearing pile of rocks from the adjoining agricultural field was also noted. An Anchor Glass Container Corporation maker's mark (1987-present) was noted on a clear glass jar. The concentration measures 22 feet long (east to west) by 18 feet wide (north to south).

Feature 3 consists of an artifact concentration containing clear glass Gerber baby food jars (n=15), sanitary cans (n=35), metal corrugated sheeting (n=3), miscellaneous pieces of metal (n=50), 55-gallon drums (n=4), 3 feet of wire fencing, 5 feet of barbed wire, and fragments of milled lumber (n=50). Modern trash was also observed including rubber tires (n=4), children's toys and bicycles, and clothing. A large field clearing pile of stones from the adjoining agricultural field was also present. The concentration measures 37 feet long (east to west) by 24 feet wide (north to south).

The soil consists of light grayish brown silty clay loam. The vegetation consists of needle-and-thread, western wheatgrass, little bluestem, threadleaf sedge, bluebunch wheatgrass, and various forbs.

6.2 Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources

Tetra Tech revisited seven previously recorded archaeological resources (6 sites and 1 site lead) during the Class III survey (Table 6-2). Site lead 32WIX268 was reported to be located within the direct APE; however, it was reinvestigated and no artifacts or features were observed. The remaining six resources were either recommended as not eligible for the NRHP in past recordings and concurred on by Tetra Tech.

Table 6-2. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

Site Number	Time Period	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility
32WI243	Historic	Domestic Debris Scatter	Previously Recommended as Not Eligible
32WI1148	Historic	Farmstead	Previously Recommended as Not Eligible
32WI1152	Historic	Domestic Debris Scatter	Previously Recommended as Not Eligible
32WI1669	Historic	Domestic Debris Scatter	Previously Recommended as Not Eligible
32WI1670	Historic	Depression	Previously Recommended as Not Eligible
32WI1704	Historic	Homestead	Previously Recommended as Not Eligible
32WIX268*	Unspecified	Nothing Observed	Not Eligible

***Located within APE**

6.2.1 32WI243

The site is located in a relatively flat, agricultural field and grassland approximately 55 meters south of 64th Street Northwest and approximately 790 meters west-southwest of the intersection of 64th Street

Northwest and 151st Avenue Northwest. The site was originally recorded by Kurt Schweigert and Pat Persinger of Metcalf Archaeology in 1987 and described as:

> *"abandoned farmstead containing a gabled wood frame dwelling, three gabled wood frame outbuildings, a windmill and well, and a [concrete] foundation."*

Schweigert and Persinger recorded eight features and a small debris scatter. Tetra Tech revisited the site in May of 2025 and recorded the site as a historic domestic debris scatter containing six features (FS-1 through 6), remnants of a house (Feature 1), a windmill and well (Feature 3), and four field clearing piles and artifact concentrations (Features 8 through 11). Metcalf's 1987 features (Features 2 and 4 through 7) were not located during the Tetra Tech 2025 survey and have been razed.

Feature 1 consists of the remnants of a house that includes a concrete cellar that is filled in with stones from a field clearing pile and random farming machinery parts and domestic debris (Figure 6-51). The foundation is difficult to discern, but the field clearing pile and debris measures 45 feet wide (east to west) by 53 feet long (north to south) and 7.5 feet high. The cellar entrance is located on the northern side of the field clearing pile and measures 30.5 inches wide with 9-inch-thick concrete walls. The field clearing pile consists of large rocks from the agricultural field, fragments of farm equipment, tires, concrete foundation pieces, corrugated metal sheeting, 50-gallon oil drums, large oil motor oil cans, barbed wire, wood fence posts, stove pieces, aluminum cans (n=20), sanitary cans (n=20), clear glass bottles (n=10), an amber glass bottle, and a milk glass bottle.

Feature 3 consists of a standing windmill covering a concrete slab presumably concealing a well (Figure 6-52). The windmill measures approximately seven feet wide (east to west) by seven feet long (north to south) at the base and is approximately 25 feet high. The windmill has a single blade remaining and a ladder attached to the eastern side. Artifacts associated with the windmill include miscellaneous metal fragments, aqua glass, three bricks, four sanitary cans, two clear glass fragments, a metal plate, five feet of barbed wire, and five pieces of milled lumber.

Feature 8 consists of a field clearing pile and artifact concentration measuring approximately 45 feet wide (east to west) by 50 feet long (north to south) and is stacked approximately 8 feet high. The artifacts and debris are located among a pile of dirt and rocks. The artifact concentration contains assorted machinery parts, clear glass, coarse brownware, sanitary cans, church key cans, pull tab beer cans, approximately 200 feet of hog wire, poured concrete fragments, milled lumber, and bricks. Associated maker's marks from glass bottle bases include Anchor Hocking Glass Corporation c.1938-1980, Owens-Illinois Glass Company c.1929-1960, Foster-Forbes Glass Company 1942-1983, and A.R. Samuel (1870s) or Mason Fruit Jar Company (c.1885-1905).

Feature 9 includes an artifact concentration mixed in with a field clearing pile. The concentration and pile measures 23 feet wide (north to south by 27 feet long (east to west) and contains miscellaneous metal, a utility pole, wire, barbed wire, an aqua glass insulator, clear glass fragments, whiteware fragments, a porcelain fragment, corrugated metal sheeting, a small paint can, a small sanitary can, a large sanitary can, and an aluminum can. The aqua glass insulator has Hemingray Glass Company, c.1900-1933 maker's mark.

Feature 10 consists of an artifact concentration measuring 28 feet wide (southwest-northeast) by 40 feet long (northwest-southeast) that is spread out across an agricultural field. The artifact concentration contains clear glass bottles, a license plate, tobacco tins, sanitary cans, paint cans, coffee cans, crushed cans, a motor oil can, and fragments of clear glass, cobalt glass, amber glass, and whiteware.

Feature 11 consists of an artifact concentration measuring 27 feet wide (north-south) by 31 feet long (east-west) and contains a milk glass bottle, a milk glass bottle base fragment, and fragments of clear glass, jadeite milk glass, amber glass, aqua glass, whiteware, porcelain, bricks, and cans.

The historic artifact assemblage includes a shell button, porcelain sherds (n=8), whiteware sherds (n=54), buff stoneware sherds (n=5), coarse brownware sherds (n=4), ceramic pipe fragments (n=4), shoes (n=3), amber glass shards (n=74), aqua glass shards (n=34), clear bottle glass shards (n=425), cobalt glass shards (n=35), Kelly green glass shards (n=5), solarized amethyst glass shards (n=6), milk glass shards (n=13), jadeite milk glass shards (n=1), aqua glass insulators (n=3), clear glass insulator (n=1), sanitary cans (n=90+), large sanitary cans (n=2), tobacco tins (n=5), miscellaneous metal (n=22), metal machine fragments (n=39), pull tab beer cans (n=20), metal pipe (n=2), mason jar lids (n=2), a paint can, an aerosol can, five feet of barbed wire, 110 feet of hog wire, brick fragments (n=8), and milled lumber (n=15).

FS-1 consists of a clear glass bottle base measuring 2.3 inches in diameter. The bottle base has an Owen's Bottle Company 1919-1929 maker's mark. FS-1 is associated with Feature 2. FS-2 consists of an intact clear glass bottle with a threaded mouth and an Armstrong Cork Company (1939-1969) maker's mark. The bottle measures 6.4 inches tall with a 3-inch diameter base and a 2.5-inch diameter mouth opening, a neck height of 0.80 inches, and a rim thickness of 0.10 inch. FS-2 is associated with Feature 3. FS-3 includes a complete amber glass medicine bottle with a metal cap and an Anchor Hocking maker's mark and "WHITEHALL" embossed on the side body. The bottle measures 2.8 inches long by 1.2 inches wide and 0.90 inches thick. The mouth opening measures 0.90 inches in diameter while the finish measures 0.40 inches. FS-3 is associated with Feature 3. FS-4 consists of a complete, crumpled 1934 North Dakota license plate measuring 10.5 inches long and approximately 6 inches wide. The license plate number is 7J-736. FS-4 is associated with Feature 5. FS-5 includes a coarse white glazed earthenware sherd with "CANONSBURG CHINA" (1909-1977) maker's mark and is located near Feature 3. The sherd measures 1.20 inches long by 1 inch wide and 0.30 inches thick.

Figure 6-51. Feature 1- Cellar entrance and artifact assemblage at 32WI0243. View looking southwest.

Figure 6-52. Feature 3- Windmill at 32WI243. View looking east.

The soil consists of dark grayish brown silt loam. The soil has been heavily disturbed by agricultural activities. The vegetation consists of cultivated wheat, needle-and-thread, blue grama, green needlegrass, and prairie junegrass.

6.2.2 32WI1148

The site is located in a gently undulating, agricultural field approximately 330 meters west of 150th Avenue Northwest and approximately 485 meters southwest of the intersection of 150th Avenue Northwest and 69th Street Northwest. The site was originally recorded by A. Leroy and W. Schroeder of SWCA in 2011 as a "historic cultural material scatter" with Feature 1 a "debris pile of architectural wood." Tetra Tech revisited the site in May of 2025 and recorded the site as a historic homestead and artifact scatter containing four diagnostic artifacts (FS-1 through FS-4), a standing gable roof structure (Feature 2), a stacked rock foundation (Feature 3), farm equipment (Features 4 and 5), and a dammed stock pond (Feature 6). The previously recorded feature of architectural wood (Feature 1) was not relocated. Tetra Tech recorded the site as the remnants of an abandoned farmstead containing a dilapidated wood framed structure (Feature 2), a dry-laid, stacked stone structure (Feature 3), a horse-drawn cultivator (Feature 4), a cast-iron farming tiller (Feature 5), and a stock pond (Feature 6).

Feature 2 consists of a dilapidated wood framed, gable roof structure measuring 40 feet long (east to west) by 14 feet long (north to south) and 14.8 feet in height to the gable apex (Figures 6-53 through 6-55). The foundation is pier and beam and constructed of rough-hewn beams and 2 x 6-inch floor joists covered with 1 x 3-inch tongue and groove planks. The interior walls are constructed of 2 x 4-inch studs covered with 1 x 8-inch painted milled horizontal lumber. The exterior walls are covered with 1 x 8-inch tongue and groove horizontal planks. A partial wall separates the structure into two rooms. The dividing wall is constructed of 2 x 4-inch studs covered with 1 x 8-inch painted tongue and groove planks. The ceiling is constructed of 2 x 4-inch rafters covered with 1 x 12-inch planks on the exterior and 1 x 8-inch tongue and groove planks painted red on the interior. The roof planks are covered with wooden shake shingles. Three shed dormers are located on the southern side of the roof . The dormers each measure 40 inches long by 26 inches wide. A 12-inch by 12-inch window is located on the eastern and western façade below the apex of the gable. A 48-inch-wide by 76-inch- high doorway is located along the northern façade.

Feature 3 consists of a backfilled dry-laid, stacked stone structure and associated artifacts (Figure 6-56). The stone structure is constructed of various sizes of sandstones stacked five courses high. The interior is filled with dirt, sandstone boulders cobbles, and brush. The structure measures 35 feet long (east to west) by 25 feet wide (north to south) and four feet high. Associated artifacts include sanitary cans, wooden fence posts, and barbed wire.

Feature 4 includes a horse-drawn cultivator measuring 142 inches long by 40 inches wide and 36 inches tall. The cultivator has a steel frame with four rows of steel tines and two 36-inch diameter metal wheels.

Feature 5 appears to be a cast-iron farming tiller with a metal seat and two 32-inch diameter metal wheels. Two metal levers are located along each side of the seat. The tiller measures 145 inches long, 40 inches wide and 36 inches tall.

Feature 6 consists of a stock pond surrounded by historic farming implements and modern trash (Figure 6-57). The stock pond measures approximately 200 feet long (northwest to southeast) by 100 feet wide (northeast to southwest) with an unknown depth. A stone retention dam is located on the north side of the stock pond and measures 100 feet long (northeast to southwest) by 75 feet wide (northwest to southeast). The associated farming implements include a cast iron plow with seat, a steel tiller with rounded blades, a metal and wooden seeder, a hand plow with metal handles, and the remnants of a tractor. The retention dam was covered with oil cans, sanitary cans, galvanized pails, clear glass and clear glass bottles, amber glass, fence posts, spools of barbed wire, metal hubcaps, tires, modern duct, and a modern stove.

FS-1 consists of a horseshoe with ice cleats, measuring 7 inches wide by 5½ inches long and 1⅓ inches thick. FS-2 consists of a horseshoe measuring 6⅓inches wide by 6⅔ inches long and ½ inch thick. FS-3 consists of a fragment of a Round Oakchief cast iron stove measuring 6¼ inches long by 5½ inches wide and 2 inches thick with “EP ROUND OAKCHIEF” embossment. FS-4 consists of three fragments of a solarized amethyst bottle base with “CLEVELAND FRUIT JUICE CO. CLEVLEND” embossment. The bottle base fragments measure 4 inches wide by 4 inches long and ⅓ inches thick.

The historic artifact assemblage includes fragments of porcelain (n=1), whiteware (n=43), decorated whiteware (n=6), coarse brownware (n=5), coarse white earthenware (n=49), amber glass (n=26), aqua glass (n=55), clear glass (n=90), olive green glass (n=3), solarized amethyst glass (n=20), milk glass (n=15), clear window glass (n=15), carnival glass (n=1), aqua glass insulator (n=1), solarized amethyst glass insulator (n=3), motor oil cans (n=2), metal sledge (n=1), round top nail (n=1), metal hinge (n=1), metal pipe fitting (n=1), and miscellaneous metal (n=22). Two horseshoes (FS-1 and FS-2) and a stove part (FS-3) were also observed.

The soil consists of dark grayish brown silt loam. The vegetation includes wheat chaff, needle-and-thread, blue grama, green needlegrass, and prairie junegrass.

Figure 6-53. Feature 2- Wood framed structure at 32WI1148. View looking northwest.

Figure 6-54. Feature 2- Wood framed structure at 32WI1148. View looking southeast.

Figure 6-55. Feature 2- Interior of wood framed structure at 32WI1148. View looking southeast.

Figure 6-56. Feature 3- Stacked rock structure at 32WI1148. View looking south.

Figure 6-57. Feature 6- Stock pond and artifact assemblage at 32WI1148. View looking southwest.

6.2.3 32WI1152

The site is located in a gently undulating agricultural field approximately 10 meters west of 147th Avenue Northwest and approximately 770 meters south of the intersection of 147th Avenue Northwest and 67th Street Northwest. The site was originally recorded by A. Leroy and W. Schroeder of SWCA in 2011 as a "historic cultural material scatter." Tetra Tech revisited the site in June of 2025 and recorded the site as a historic domestic debris scatter containing one diagnostic bottle base (FS-1).

The historic artifact assemblage includes a whiteware sherd, porcelain sherd (n=4), aqua glass shard (n=55), clear glass shard (n=3), and a clear glass bottle base fragment with an Owens-Illinois Glass Company c. 1929-1960 maker's mark (FS-1). The base fragment measures 3.25 inches long by 1.5 inches wide and 0.30 inch thick.

The soil consists of grayish brown silt loam. The vegetation is limited to wheat chaff.

6.2.4 32WI1669

The site is located on a southeast facing slope in a gently undulating agricultural field approximately 95 meters west of 147th Avenue Northwest and approximately 825 meters northwest of the intersection of 147th Avenue Northwest and 72nd Street Northwest. The site was originally recorded by Jennifer Thomas of Ethnoscience, Inc. in 2014 as a "historic cultural material scatter." Tetra Tech revisited the site in May of 2025 and recorded a single solarized amethyst glass shard. No other artifacts or features were observed.

The soil consists of grayish brown silty clay loam. The vegetation is limited to wheat chaff.

6.2.5 32WI1670

The site is located on a southeast facing slope in a gently undulating agricultural field approximately 95 meters west of 147th Avenue Northwest and approximately 825 meters northwest of the intersection of 147th Avenue Northwest and 72nd Street Northwest. The site was originally recorded by Jennifer Thomas of Ethnoscience, Inc. in 2014 as a "historic depression." Tetra Tech revisited the site in May of 2025 and observed the same. The depression measures 43 feet long (north to south) and 17 feet wide (east to west). The depression has been filled with sandstone cobbles from the surrounding agricultural field. The soil consists of grayish brown silty clay loam. The vegetation is limited to wheat chaff.

6.2.6 32WI1704

The site is located on a section of fallow agricultural field approximately 150 meters north of 72nd Northwest and approximately 815 meters northeast of the intersection of 147th Avenue Northwest and 72nd Street Northwest. The site was originally recorded Douglas Davidson of Ethnoscience, Inc. in 2015 as a "historic granary and trash dump." Tetra Tech revisited the site in May of 2025 and recorded a collapsed granary structure (Feature 1) and a field clearing pile and historic artifact concentration (Feature 2).

Feature 1 consists of a collapsed wood framed granary constructed of 2 x 4-inch milled lumber, tongue and groove siding, and corrugated metal sheeting (Figure 6-58). The collapsed granary measured an estimated 48.5 feet long (northeast to southwest) by 32.5 feet wide (northwest to southeast).

Figure 6-58. Feature 1- Collapsed wood framed granary at 32WI1704. View looking north.

Feature 2 consists of an artifact assemblage that is located on top of a field clearing pile. The artifact assemblage includes several large concrete fragments, 20+ solder-dot cans, 30+ sanitary cans, spools of barbed wire, five sheets of corrugated metal, and one clear glass bottle with a polygon base and body, a clear glass jar with a Hazel Atlas (1923-1982) maker's mark, and a clear glass bottle.

The soil consists of grayish brown silty clay loam. The vegetation is limited to wheat chaff and grasses.

6.2.7 32WIX268

The site lead is located in a pasture approximately 890 meters north of 72nd Street Northwest and 710 meters east of 151st Avenue Northwest. The 1980 site form mentions that the site lead is a cultural material scatter or campsite. The site form does not specify what cultural materials may be present. Tetra Tech conducted a pedestrian survey of the site lead boundary and did not identify any artifacts or features at the location.

6.3 Newly Recorded Isolated Finds

Tetra Tech recorded 25 new IFs during the Class III survey. All newly recorded IFs are described below and summarized in Table 6-3. Seven of the 25 IFs are located within the direct APE and additional STPs were excavated in the cardinal directions in 5-meter grids around the IFs to verify the presence or absence of additional subsurface artifacts. No supplemental STPs contained additional artifacts.

Table 6-3. Newly Recorded Isolated Finds

Temporary Site Number	Site Number	Time Period	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility
HW-DM-IF-01	32WIX903	Prehistoric	Projectile Point	Not Eligible
HW-DM-IF-02	32WIX904	Prehistoric	Billett	Not Eligible
HW-DM-IF-03*	32WIX905	Prehistoric	KRF Tertiary Flake	Not Eligible
HW-DM-IF-04*	32WIX906	Prehistoric	KRF Tertiary Flake	Not Eligible
HW-DM-IF-05*	32WIX907	Prehistoric	KRF Tertiary Flake	Not Eligible
HW-DM-IF-06	32WIX908	Prehistoric	KRF Tertiary Flake	Not Eligible
HW-HB-IF-01	32WIX909	Prehistoric	Projectile Point Fragment	Not Eligible
HW-HB-IF-02	32WIX910	Historic	Horseshoe	Not Eligible
HW-HB-IF-03	32WIX911	Historic	Galvanized Pale	Not Eligible
HW-HB-IF-04	32WIX912	Prehistoric	Projectile Point Fragment	Not Eligible
HW-HB-IF-05	32WIX913	Prehistoric	Chert Primary Flake	Not Eligible
HW-HB-IF-06	32WIX914	Prehistoric	KRF Tertiary Flake	Not Eligible
HW-HB-IF-07	32WIX915	Prehistoric	Projectile Point	Not Eligible
HW-HB-IF-08*	32WIX916	Prehistoric	Projectile Point Fragment	Not Eligible
HW-HB-IF-09*	32WIX917	Prehistoric	Quartzite Primary Flake	Not Eligible
HW-HB-IF-10	32WIX918	Prehistoric	Quartzite Tertiary Flake	Not Eligible
HW-HB-IF-11	32WIX919	Prehistoric	Quartzite Tertiary Flake	Not Eligible
HW-HB-IF-12	32WIX920	Historic	Horseshoe	Not Eligible
HW-HB-IF-13*	32WIX921	Prehistoric	KRF Tertiary Flake	Not Eligible
HW-HB-IF-14	32WIX922	Historic	Bottle Glass	Not Eligible

Temporary Site Number	Site Number	Time Period	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility
HW-HB-IF-15	32WIX923	Prehistoric	KRF Tertiary Flake	Not Eligible
HW-HB-IF-16	32WIX924	Prehistoric	KRF Tertiary Flake	Not Eligible
HW-HB-IF-17	32WIX925	Prehistoric	Projectile Point	Not Eligible
HW-HB-IF-18	32WIX926	Prehistoric	KRF Flake Tool	Not Eligible
HW2-HB-IF-07*	32WIX927	Prehistoric	Granite Hammerstone	Not Eligible

***Located within APE**

6.3.1 32WIX903 (HW-DM-IF-01)

The IF is located in a relatively flat agricultural field approximately 530 meters west of 144th Avenue Northwest and 980 meters north of 71st Street Northwest. The IF consists of a Knife River Flint (KRF) corner notched projectile point base fragment (possibly a Pelican Lake style). The projectile point base measures 3.2 centimeters (cm) long by 2.3 cm wide and 0.4 cm thick (Figure 6-59). The point base displays some edge retouching and contains a random flaking pattern. The soil at the IF consists of a medium grey-brown silty loam and the vegetation is limited to wheat chaff. The IF was not tested for subsurface artifacts since it is located outside the direct APE.

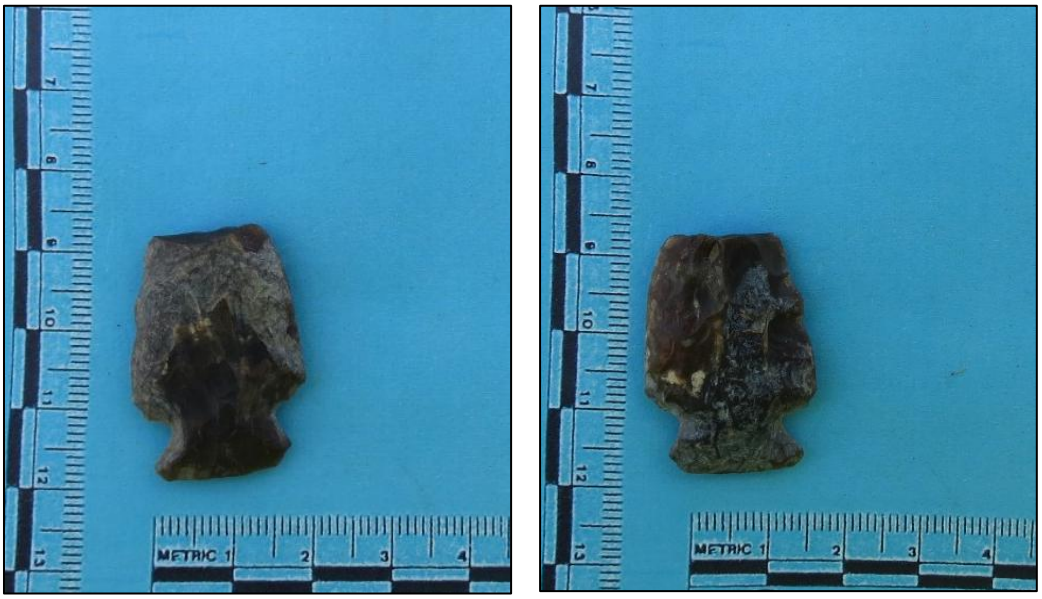

Figure 6-59. Projectile point base 32WIX903. Sides A and B.

6.3.2 32WIX904 (HW-DM-IF-02)

The IF is located at the top of a hill amidst an undulating landscape approximately 2,250 meters west of 144th Avenue Northwest and approximately 930 meters east of 71st Street Northwest. The IF consists of a single petrified wood flint-knapping billet which displays use wear along the distal edge (Figure 6-60). The isolate measures 12.5 cm long by 3.5 cm wide and 2 cm thick. The soil consists of a dark grayish brown clay loam and the vegetation is limited to wheat chaff. The IF was not tested for subsurface artifacts since it is located outside the direct APE.

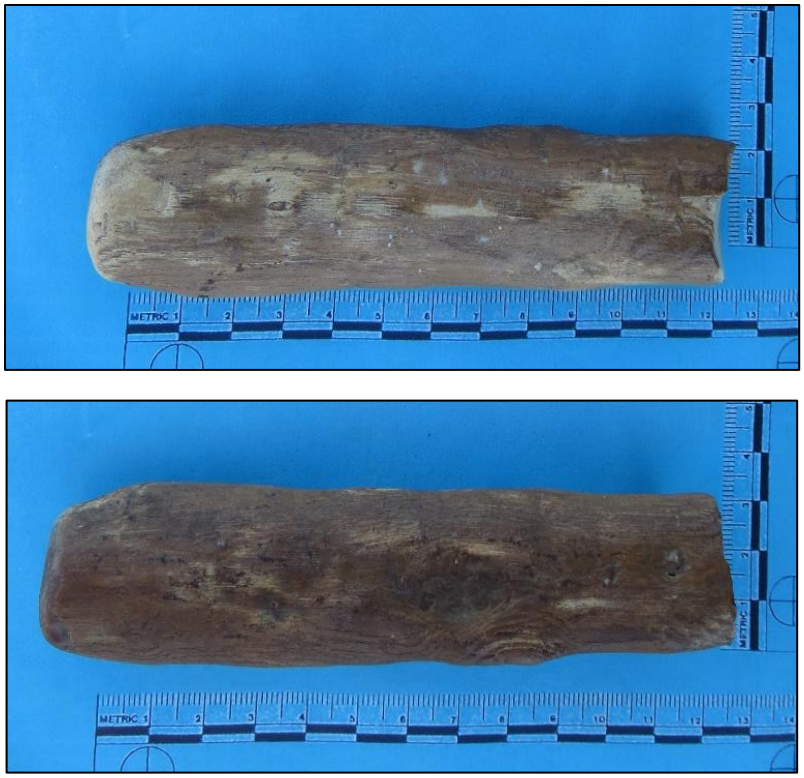

Figure 6-60. Petrified wood billet 32WIX904. Sides A and B.

6.3.3 32WIX905 (HW-DM-IF-03)

The IF is located in an undulating agricultural field approximately 800 meters north of 69th Street Northwest and approximately 850 meters west of 146th Avenue Northwest. The IF consists of a tertiary KRF flake. Eight STP were conducted at 5-meter intervals in the cardinal directions around the IF. No additional artifacts were observed. The soil consists of a dark grayish brown clay loam. The vegetation is limited to canola chaff. Since the If is located within the direct APE, Tetra Tech excavated two consecutive STPs in each of the cardinal directions around the IF. All eight STPs were negative for artifacts.

6.3.4 32WIX906 (HW-DM-IF-04)

The IF is located on a slight hill in an agricultural field approximately 446 meters south of 73rd Street Northwest and 872 meters west of 147th Avenue Northwest. The IF consists of a KRF projectile point body fragment measuring 3.46 cm long by 2.67 cm wide and is 0.63 cm thick. The projectile point displays edge retouch, a parallel flaking pattern, and a biconvex cross section. The soil consists of dark grayish brown clay loam. The vegetation is limited to canola chaff. Since the IF is located within the direct APE, Tetra Tech excavated two consecutive STPs in each of the cardinal directions around the IF. All eight STPs were negative for artifacts.

6.3.5 32WIX907 (HW-DM-IF-05)

The IF is located on a slight hill in an agricultural field approximately 190 meters south of 70th Street Northwest and 540 meters east of 147th Avenue Northwest. The IF consists of a KRF tertiary flake. Eight

STP were conducted at 5-meter intervals in the cardinal directions around the IF. No additional artifacts were observed. The soil consists of a dark grayish brown clay loam. The vegetation is limited to canola chaff and various grasses. Since the If is located within the direct APE, Tetra Tech excavated two consecutive STPs in each of the cardinal directions around the IF. All eight STPs were negative for artifacts.

6.3.6 32WIX908 (HW-DM-IF-06)

The IF is located in a relatively flat agricultural field with a drainage to the southwest. It is approximately 210 meters east of 147th Avenue Northwest and 350 meters north of 70th Street Northwest. The IF consists of a tertiary KRF flake. The soil consists of a dark grayish brown clay loam. The vegetation is limited to wheat chaff. The IF was not tested for subsurface artifacts since it is located outside the direct APE.

6.3.7 32WIX909 (HW-HB-IF-01)

The IF is located in a gently undulating agricultural field approximately 70 meters south of 76th Street Northwest and 450 meters west of 146th Avenue Northwest. The IF consists of a Tongue River chert projectile point tip measuring 3.53 cm long by 2.17 cm wide and is 0.54 cm thick. The projectile point displays edge retouch, a random flaking pattern, and a biconvex cross section. The soil consists of a dark grayish brown clay loam. The vegetation is limited to wheat chaff and remnants of canola. The IF was not tested for subsurface artifacts since it is located outside the direct APE.

6.3.8 32WIX910 (HW-HB-IF-02)

The IF is located in a gently undulating agricultural field located approximately 650 meters south of 76th Street Northwest and 22 meters east of 145th Avenue Northwest. The IF consists of a single metal horseshoe with ice cleats that measures 6 inches long by 5 3/8 inches wide and is 7/16 inches thick with a 1 5/16-inch-thick cleat. The soil consists of a grayish brown clay loam. The vegetation is limited to wheat chaff and remnants of canola. The IF was not tested for subsurface artifacts since it is located outside the direct APE.

6.3.9 32WIX911 (HW-HB-IF-03)

The IF is located in a gently undulating agricultural field approximately 170 meters west of 147th Avenue Northwest and 190 meters south of 73rd Street Northwest. The IF is also approximately 100 meters south of a branch of Blacktail Creek. The IF consists of a galvanized pail on a field clearing pile. The pail is flattened and measures approximately 11 inches high and 10 inches wide. The soil consists of a dark grayish brown clay loam. The vegetation is limited to what chaff. The IF was not tested for subsurface artifacts since it is located outside the direct APE.

6.3.10 32WIX912 (HW-HB-IF-04)

The IF is located on a slight hill in an agricultural field approximately 1300 meters north of 69th Street Northwest and approximately 850 meters west of 146th Avenue Northwest. The IF consists of a KRF tertiary flake. The soil consists of dark grayish brown clay loam. The vegetation is limited to canola chaff. The IF was not tested for subsurface artifacts since it is located outside the direct APE.

6.3.11 32WIX913 (HW-HB-IF-05)

The IF is located in a gently undulating agricultural field approximately 480 meters south of 73rd Avenue Northwest and 1180 meters west of 147th Street Northwest and located approximately 660 meters south of Willow Creek. The IF consists of a single primary chert flake. The soil consists of a grayish brown clay loam. The vegetation is limited to wheat chaff. The IF was not tested for subsurface artifacts since it is located outside the direct APE.

6.3.12 32WIX914 (HW-HB-IF-06)

The IF is located in a gently undulating agricultural field approximately 45 meters west of 150th Avenue Northwest and 1430 meters south of 72nd Street Northwest and approximately 205 meters west of Willow Creek. The IF consists of a tertiary KRF flake. The soil consists of a dark grayish brown find sandy loam. The vegetation is limited to wheat chaff. The IF was not tested for subsurface artifacts since it is located outside the direct APE.

6.3.13 32WIX915 (HW-HB-IF-07)

The IF is located in a gently undulating agricultural field approximately 205 meters from Willow creek, approximately 80 meters south of 72nd Street Northwest and approximately 100 meters east of 151st Avenue Northwest. The IF consists of a corner notched siltstone projectile point with a transverse fracture on its base and a bifacial flake reduction style (Figure 6-61). The projectile point measures 3.78 cm long by 2.1 cm wide and is 0.48 cm thick. The soil consists of a dark grayish brown fine sandy loam. The vegetation is limited to wheat chaff. The IF was not tested for subsurface artifacts since it is located outside the direct APE.

Figure 6-61. Siltstone projectile point 32WIX915. Sides A and B.

6.3.14 32WIX916 (HW-HB-IF-08)

The IF is located in a gently undulating agricultural field approximately 205 meters west of Willow Creek, approximately 150 meters west of 149th Avenue Northwest and approximately 100 meters north of 71st

Street Northwest. The IF consists of a side notched KRF projectile point with a straight base and a biconvex cross-section (Figure 6-62). The projectile point measures 3.98 cm long by 2.99 cm wide and is 0.58 cm thick with a 1.91 cm base width. Eight STP were excavated at 5-meter intervals in the cardinal directions around the IF. No additional artifacts were observed. The soil consists of dark grayish brown clay loam. The vegetation is limited to wheat chaff. Since the If is located within the direct APE, Tetra Tech excavated two consecutive STPs in each of the cardinal directions around the IF. All eight radial STPs were negative for artifacts.

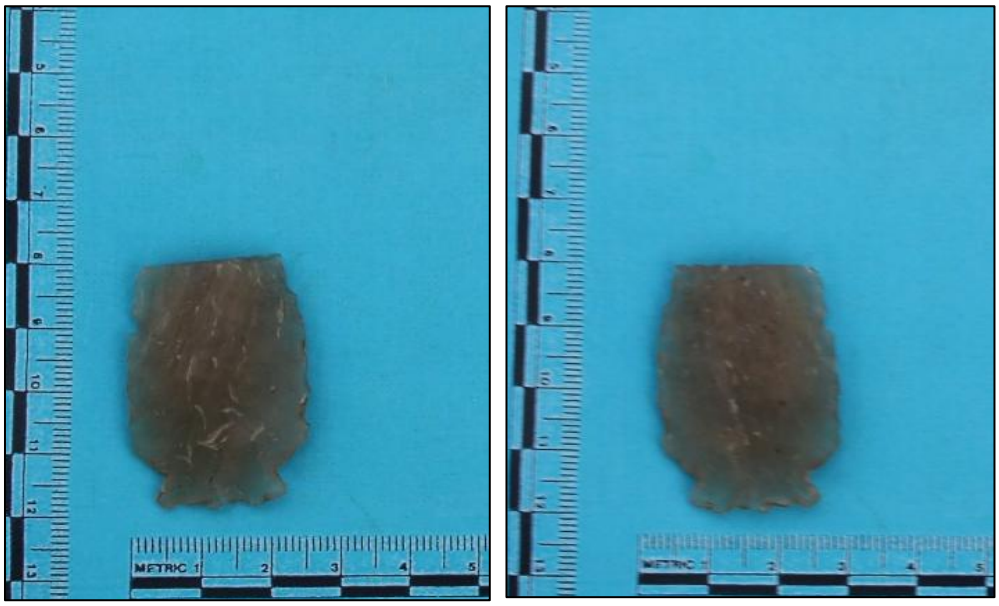

Figure 6-62. KRF projectile point fragment 32WIX916. Sides A and B.

6.3.15 32WIX917 (HW-HB-IF-09)

The IF is located in a gently undulating agricultural field approximately 205 meters west of Willow Creek, approximately 845 meters north of 71st Street Northwest and 195 meters west of 149th Avenue Northwest. The IF consists of a single primary quartzite flake. Eight STP were excavated at 5-meter intervals in the cardinal directions around the IF. No additional artifacts were observed. The soil consists of a dark grayish brown clay loam. The vegetation is limited to wheat chaff. Since the If is located within the direct APE, Tetra Tech excavated two consecutive STPs in each of the cardinal directions around the IF. All eight radial STPs were negative for artifacts.

6.3.16 32WIX918 (HW-HB-IF-10)

The IF is located in a gently undulating agricultural field approximately 205 meters west of Willow Creek, approximately 595 meters north of 71st Street Northwest and 200 meters west of 149th Avenue Northwest. The IF consists of a tertiary quartzite flake. The soil consists of a dark grayish brown clay loam. The vegetation is limited to wheat chaff. The IF was not tested for subsurface artifacts since it is located outside the direct APE.

6.3.17 32WIX919 (HW-HB-IF-11)

The IF is located in a gently undulating agricultural field approximately 205 meters west of Willow Creek and approximately 430 meters north of 69th Street Northwest and 20 meters west of 150th Avenue Northwest. The IF consists of a tertiary quartzite flake. The soil consists of a grayish brown clay loam. The vegetation is limited to wheat chaff. The IF was not tested for subsurface artifacts since it is located outside the direct APE.

6.3.18 32WIX920 (HW-HB-IF-12)

The IF is located in a gently undulating agricultural field located approximately 375 meters south of 69th Street Northwest and approximately 390 meters east of 150th Avenue Northwest. The IF consists of a single metal horseshoe with ice cleats which measures 5 ¾ inches long by 6⅜ inches wide and is ½ inch thick with a ¾ inch-thick cleat. The soil consists of a dark grayish brown clay loam. The vegetation is limited to wheat chaff and remnants of canola. The IF was not tested for subsurface artifacts since it is located outside the direct APE.

6.3.19 32WIX921 (HW-HB-IF-13)

The IF is located in a gently undulating agricultural field approximately 65 meters east of 147th Avenue Northwest and 775 meters south 68th Street Northwest. The IF consists of a single tertiary KRF flake. Eight STP were excavated at 5-meter intervals in the cardinal directions around the IF. No additional artifacts were observed. The soil consists of a dark grayish brown clay loam. The vegetation is limited to wheat chaff. Since the If is located within the direct APE, Tetra Tech excavated two consecutive STPs in each of the cardinal directions around the IF. All eight radial STPs were negative for artifacts.

6.3.20 32WIX922 (HW-HB-IF-14)

The IF is located in a gentle undulating agricultural field approximately 70 meters west of 149th Avenue Northwest and approximately 215 meters south of 67th Street Northwest. The IF consists of a domestic debris scatter including three pieces of clear glass from a broken bottle, two pieces of clear glass from a broken square bottle, one shard of an aqua glass bottle base, and one miscellaneous metal fragment. The soil consists of a dark grayish brown clay loam. The vegetation is limited to wheat chaff and remnants of canola. The IF was not tested for subsurface artifacts since it is located outside the direct APE.

6.3.21 32WIX923 (HW-HB-IF-15)

The IF is located in the crest of a small hill in an agricultural field approximately 480 meters west of 145th Avenue Northwest and approximately 300 meters northwest of two ephemeral ponds. The IF consists of one utilized KRF flake. The soil consists of a dark grayish brown clay loam. The vegetation is limited to wheat chaff. The IF was not tested for subsurface artifacts since it is located outside the direct APE.

6.3.22 32WIX924 (HW-HB-IF-16)

The IF is located in the base of a low slope within an agricultural field approximately 350 meters east of 149th Avenue Northwest and approximately 280 meters south of 63rd Street Northwest. The IF consists of a tertiary KRF flake. The soil consists of dark grayish brown clay loam. The vegetation consists of

various grasses, weeds and wheat chaff. The IF was not tested for subsurface artifacts since it is located outside the direct APE.

6.3.23 32WIX925 (HW-HB-IF-17)

The IF is located in a relatively level agricultural field with various ephemeral ponds to the Northwest and is approximately 300 meters south of 64th Street Northwest and 210 meters east of 152nd Avenue Northwest. The IF consists of a complete KRF projectile point (possible Pelican Lake style) with a biconvex cross section and a bifacial reduction style (Figure 6-63). The projectile point measures 4.59 cm long by 2.19 cm wide and is 0.61 cm thick. The soil consists of a dark grayish brown clay loam. The vegetation consists of various grasses, weeds and cut hay. The IF was not tested for subsurface artifacts since it is located outside the direct APE.

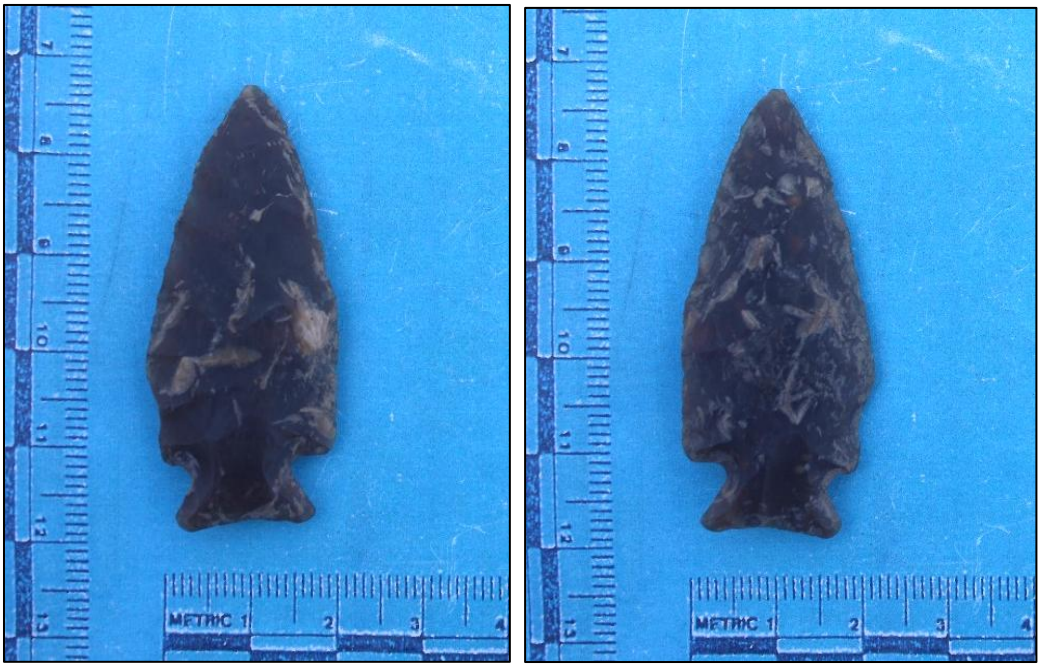

Figure 6-63. KRF projectile point 32WIX925. Sides A and B.

6.3.24 32WIX926 (HW-HB-IF-18)

The IF is located in a slightly undulating agricultural field near a grassy southwest trending drainage. It is approximately 410 meters west from 151st Avenue Northwest and approximately 75 meters north of 63rd Street Northwest. The IF consists of a late-stage KRF biface fragment measuring 4.5 cm long by 3.2 cm wide and is 0.5 cm thick. The soil consists of a dark grayish brown clay loam. The vegetation consists of various grasses, cut hay and canola. The IF was not tested for subsurface artifacts since it is located outside the direct APE.

6.3.25 32WIX927 (HW2-HB-IF-07)

The IF is located in a gently undulating grassland immediately north of an ephemeral stream and approximately 380 meters south of 67th Street Northwest. The IF was located on the surface where ground surface visibility was above 30 percent. The IF consists of a complete granite hammerstone

measuring 10.48 cm long by 4.51 cm wide and 4.30 cm thick. The hammerstone has two grinding surfaces on the dorsal and ventral sides and two battered ends on the distal and proximal. The IF has been shaped through pecking on all margins. One STP was excavated adjacent to the IF yielding a negative result. The soil consists of Williams silty loam. The Ap Horizon consists of 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown silt loam from 0 to 15 cmbs. The Bt1 Horizon is comprised of 10YR 4/3 brown silty loam which starts as high as 10 cmbs and extends to at least 40 cmbs where the STPs were terminated. The vegetation consists of various grasses, weeds and cut hay.

7.0 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATIONS

A total of 42 new archaeological resources (17 sites and 25 IFs) and 7 previously recorded resources were identified and recorded within the Survey Area as a result of archival research and survey efforts for the proposed Project. Of these 49 archaeological resources, 20 are historic sites, 4 are historic IFs, 2 are prehistoric sites, 21 are prehistoric IFs, 1 is a multicomponent site, and 1 is a culturally unknown site lead. The research design for this survey identified a variety of expected site types, and the resources identified within the Survey Area are representative of the expected resource types. No unexpected site types were encountered.

The Class III cultural resource survey was designed to provide formal NRHP-eligibility assessments as well as to assess potential impacts on cultural resources within the direct APE as part of Homestead's good faith effort to comply with the North Dakota PSC Certificate of Site Compatibility requirements. At the time of the survey, no federal permits were required for the Project as proposed. However, Tetra Tech assumes that the methods used for this survey will meet the requirements of Section 106 if the need for a federal permit arises at a later date.

Management recommendations for the newly recorded archaeological sites identified in the Survey Area and direct APE are summarized in Table 7-1. Management recommendations for the previously recorded archaeological sites are summarized in Table 7-2. Management recommendations for the newly recorded IFs are summarized in Table 7-3. Site evaluation criteria for NRHP eligibility are provided in Section 7.1. Detailed eligibility recommendation arguments and management recommendations for the newly recorded archaeological sites are provided in Section 7.2. Management recommendations for the previously recorded archaeological sites are provided in Section 7.3. Management recommendations for the newly recorded IFs are provided in Section 7.4.

7.1 Site Evaluation Criteria

Preliminary recommendations for eligibility are based on the following criteria codified in Title 36 CFR Part 60.4 and specified below:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in the past; or
C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possess high artistic value, or that represent a significant or distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
D. that have yielded, or are likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures; property owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes; structures that have been removed from their original location; reconstructed historic buildings; properties that are primarily commemorative in nature; and properties that have achieved significance within the last 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria, or if they fall within the following categories:

- a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for its architecture, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with an historic person or event; or
- a birthplace or grave of an historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life; or
- a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan and when no building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
- a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

Archaeological resources were evaluated based on the criteria listed above. Eligible sites are those that meet one or more of the criteria for eligibility. In addition, sites evaluated as eligible must retain physical integrity. Eroded or otherwise heavily disturbed sites are generally not considered eligible. Sites evaluated as unevaluated are those sites that may conform to the eligibility criteria but require further work to determine NRHP status. In most cases, these sites are pre-contact or historic sites with suspected buried materials or historic sites where additional research is necessary to determine historical importance. Sites that are evaluated as not eligible do not meet any of the eligibility criteria and/or have lost physical integrity.

7.2 Eligibility Recommendations for Newly Recorded Sites

Table 7-1. New Archaeological Sites Identified within the Survey Area and NRHP Eligibility Recommendations

Site Number	Temporary Site Number	Time Period	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility	Management Recommendation
32WI2592	HW-HB-01	Historic	Homestead	Not Eligible	No Additional Management
32WI2593	HW-HB-02	Historic	Homestead	Eligible	Not in Direct APE. Avoided
32WI2594*	HW-HB-03	Historic	Homestead	Not Eligible	No Additional Management

Site Number	Temporary Site Number	Time Period	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility	Management Recommendation
32WI2595	HW-HB-04	Historic	Domestic Debris Scatter	Not Eligible	No Additional Management
32WI2596	HW-HB-05	Historic	Homestead	Not Eligible	No Additional Management
32WI2597	HW-HB-06	Historic	Homestead	Not Eligible	No Additional Management
32WI2598	HW2-HB-01	Multicomponent	Homestead and Lithic Flake Scatter	Unevaluated	Not in Direct APE. Avoided
32WI2599*	HW2-HB-02	Prehistoric	One Lithic Flake	Not Eligible	No Additional Management
32WI2600*	HW2-HB-03	Prehistoric	One Lithic Flake	Not Eligible	No Additional Management
32WI2601*	HW-DM-01	Historic	Water Conveyance Feature	Not Eligible	No Additional Management
32WI2602	HW-DM-02	Historic	Collapsed Structure	Not Eligible	No Additional Management
32WI2603	HW-DM-03	Historic	Domestic Debris Scatter	Not Eligible	No Additional Management
32WI2604	HW-DM-05	Historic	Homestead	Not Eligible	No Additional Management
32WI2607	HW-DM-04	Historic	Homestead	Not Eligible	No Additional Management
32WI2608*	HW-HB-07	Historic	Domestic Debris Scatter	Not Eligible	No Additional Management
32WI2609*	N/A	Historic	Domestic Debris Scatter	Not Eligible	No Additional Management
32WI2610	32WIX583	Historic	Domestic Debris Scatter	Not Eligible	No Additional Management

***Located within direct APE.**

7.2.1 32WI2592 (HW-HB-01)

The site consists of a historic farmstead located in Township 158 North, Range 102 West, Section 33, NE¼ of the NE¼. A search of the BLM GLO patent indicates that this land was patented to Mike Pasternak in 1911 under the Homestead Act of 1862. The 1914 Williams County atlas plat depicts Mike Pasternak as the landowner. The 1937 atlas plat depicts the owner as First National Federal Ld. Bank. Two structures are depicted within proximity to the site in the 1914 Williams County atlas plat.

Mike Pasternak was born in Austria-Hungary in 1882. According to the US Department of Commerce and Labor Petition for Naturalization, Mike Pasternak immigrated from Austria-Hungary to New York in 1900 and moved to Williams, North Dakota between 1900 and 1910. The 1920 US Federal Census indicates Mike resided in Good Luck, Williams, North Dakota with his wife Mary Pasternak (née Pilot) and four children (Mary, Mike, Annie, and Margaret) and was employed as a farmer. According to the US World War I Draft Registration Records, Mike was drafted into the military in 1918. In 1930, Mike remained in Good Luck, North Dakota with his wife and nine children (Mike, Annie, Margaret, John, Verona, George, Raymond, Nick, and Andrew) and was employed as a farmer. The 1940 census states Mr. and Mrs. Pasternak remained in Good Luck with four of their children (George, Raymond, Nick, and Andrew), and Mr. Pasternak was employed as a road construction laborer. According to the US World War II Draft Registration Records, Mike was drafted into the military in 1942. The 1950 US Federal Census indicates Mike was a retired farmer who lived with his wife and three sons (Mike, Raymond, and Nick). Mike Pasternak died in March 1963, at the age of 80, preceded by Mary in 1960. Both are buried at Riverview Cemetery in Williams County, North Dakota.

The site consists of a farmstead containing collapsed structures, a well and windmill which lack physical integrity and provide little to no data on the overall history of the site, and the historic artifacts are sparse and highly fragmented. Based on the background research and site recording, the site is not

clearly associated with a significant event (Criterion A) or person (Criterion B) within local, state, regional, or national history; nor does the site embody high artistic value or characteristics from an architectural style, etc. (Criterion C). The field recording noted limited potential for subsurface deposits; therefore, the site is unlikely to further our understanding of the history of the region (Criterion D). Tetra Tech recommends the site as not eligible for listing on the NRHP and recommends no further work. This site is not located within the direct APE and will not be impacted by the Project.

7.2.2 32WI2593 (HW-HB-02)

The site consists of a historic farmstead located in [redacted] A search of the BLM GLO patent indicates that this land was patented to Emil Halvorson under the Homestead Act of 1862. The 1914 Williams County atlas plat depicts E. Halvorson as the landowner. Two structures are depicted within proximity to the site in the 1914 Williams County atlas plat.

Emil and E. Halvorson are inferred to be the same person. Emil was born in Austria-Hungary in 1882. Andrew Halverson (spelled “Halvardson”, “Halvorsen”, or “Halvorson” in some records) was issued the initial patent to the [redacted] in 1909. Andrew Halvardson was born in Sweden in 1884 and arrived in 1903 in New York at age of 19. Further details regarding Halvardson’s life and ownership of the property are not currently available in the digital public record. In 1912, Andrew Halverson sold his property to his brother, Emil Halverson, and returned to Sweden .

Emil Halverson was born in 1871 in Sweden and immigrated to the United States in 1892 (Schwede 2008a; Williams County Historical Society 1975, 355). By 1910, Emil Halverson was married to Ronnaug Halverson (née Leum) at an unknown date, with whom he had six children (U.S. Census Bureau 1910a). Ronnaug Halverson (spelled “Ragna” in some records) was a Norwegian immigrant born in 1881 and immigrated to the United States in 1900 (U.S. Census Bureau 1910b; Schwede 2008b). Emil Halverson is identified as being a farmer in the 1910 federal census (U.S. Census Bureau 1910a). He passed away in 1929, leaving the property to Ronnaug Halverson, who “continued to live on the farm despite depression, army worms and grasshoppers” (Schwede 2008a; Williams County Historical Society 1975). A 1937 atlas of Williams County indicates that Ronnaug continued to own the property at that time (Board of County Commissioners Williams County 1937). Ronnaug Halverson passed away 1969 and is buried with Emil Halverson at Scandia Valley Cemetery in Grenora.

The property is associated with the theme of rural settlement as a good example of a turn-of-the-century Swedish-built homestead. The property retains sufficient integrity of setting, feeling, and association to convey this theme (Criterion A). Research into the Halverson family did not indicate that they made significant contributions to local or national history (Criterion B). Feature 1 is a good example of 1.5-story vernacular I-house that retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The residence retains its characteristic gable-roofed wall dormers and horizontal wood exterior cladding. Additionally, the residence features minimally altered fenestration. Although an addition has been added to the south façade, it appears to have been built during the historic period and does not detract from the historic fabric of the home. Therefore, Tetra Tech recommends Feature 1 eligible for the NRHP

under Criterion C. There are no indications that the site nor its individual structures possess information potential (Criterion D). In summary, Tetra Tech recommends Features 1 and 2 eligible as contributing to the overall eligibility of the homestead under Criterion A. Feature 1 is additionally recommended as individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. This site is not located within the direct APE and will not be directly impacted by the Project.

7.2.3 32WI2594 (HW-HB-03)

The site consists of a historic farmstead located in Township 157 North, Range 102 West, Section 19, NE¼ of the SE¼. A search of the BLM GLO patent indicates that this land was patented to Anton N. Lium in 1911 under the Homestead Act of 1862. The 1914 Williams County atlas plat depicts A.N. Leum as the landowner. The 1937 atlas plat depicts the owner as Anton N. Leium. Two structures are depicted within proximity to the site in the 1914 Williams County atlas plat.

Anton N. Lium, A.N Leum, and Anton N. Leium are inferred to be the same person. Anton was born in Norway in 1878. According to the US Department of Commerce and Labor Petition for Naturalization, Anton Leum immigrated from Norway to New York in 1903 and moved to Bonetraill, Williams, North Dakota between 1903 and 1909. The 1910 US Federal Census indicates Anton resided in Bonetraill, Williams, North Dakota and was employed as a farmer. According to the US World War I Draft Registration Records, Anton was drafted into the military in 1918. In 1920, Anton remained in Bonetraill, North Dakota with his father, Nels and was employed as a farmer. The 1930 and 1940 census states Mr. Leum remained in Bonetraill by himself and was employed as a farmer. According to the US World War II Draft Registration Records, Anton was drafted into the military in 1942. The 1950 US Federal Census indicates Anton remained in Bonetraill as a farmer. Anton N. Leum died on May 5, 1964, at the age of 86. He is buried at Hillside Memory Gardens in Williams County, North Dakota.

The site consists of a historic farmstead containing dilapidated structures which lack physical integrity and provide little data on the overall history of the site, and the historic artifacts are sparse and highly fragmented. Based on the background research and site recording, the site is not clearly associated with a significant event (Criterion A) or person (Criterion B) within local, state, regional, or national history; nor does the site embody high artistic value or characteristics from an architectural style, etc. (Criterion C). The field recording noted limited potential for subsurface deposits; therefore, the site is unlikely to further our understanding of the history of the region (Criterion D). Tetra Tech recommends the site as not eligible for listing on the NRHP and recommends no further work.

7.2.4 32WI2595 (HW-HB-04)

The site consists of a historic domestic debris scatter and prehistoric isolate located in Township 157 North, Range 102 West, Section 35, NW¼ of the SE¼. A search of the BLM GLO patent indicates that this land was patented to Ole Mateson in 1910 under the Homestead Act of 1862. The 1914 Williams County atlas plat depicts Ole Mateson as the landowner. Two structures are depicted within proximity to the site in the 1914 Williams County atlas plat. The 1937 atlas plat depicts the owner as Olaf Mateson. No information was readily available on Olaf Mateson.

Ole Mateson was born in Norway in 1866. According to the US Department of Commerce and Labor Petition for Naturalization, Ole immigrated from Norway to New York in 1893 and moved to Minneapolis, Minnesota between 1893 and 1904 before moving to North Dakota between 1904 and 1909. The 1910, 1920, and 1930 US Federal Census indicates Ole resided in Bonetraill, Williams, North Dakota and was employed as a farmer. Ole Mateson died on March 17, 1935, at the age of 68. He is buried at Riverview Cemetery in Williams County, North Dakota.

The historic component contains a sparse and fragmented domestic debris scatter which provides little to no data on the overall history of the site. Based on the background research and site recording, the site is not clearly associated with a significant event (Criterion A) or person (Criterion B) within local, state, regional, or national history; nor does the site embody high artistic value or characteristics from an architectural style, etc. (Criterion C). The field recording noted limited potential for subsurface deposits; therefore, the site is unlikely to further our understanding of the history of the region (Criterion D). Tetra Tech recommends the site as not eligible for listing on the NRHP and recommends no further work. This site is not located within the direct APE and will not be impacted by the Project.

The prehistoric component consists of a single isolated KRF utilized flake location on the surface of the site. Based on the background research and site recording, the prehistoric component of the site is not clearly associated with a significant event (Criterion A) or person (Criterion B) within local, state, regional, or national history; nor does the site embody high artistic value or characteristics from an architectural style, etc. (Criterion C). The field recording noted limited potential for subsurface deposits; therefore, the prehistoric component of the site is unlikely to harbor additional artifacts or features that would further our understanding of the prehistory of the region (Criterion D). Tetra Tech recommends the prehistoric component of the site as not eligible for NRHP and recommends no further work. This site is not located within the direct APE and will not be impacted by the Project.

7.2.5 32WI2596 (HW-HB-05)

The site consists of a historic homestead and domestic debris scatter located in Township 156 North, Range 103 West, Section 23, NE¼ of the NW¼. A search of the BLM GLO patent indicates that this land was patented to Sam Eady in 1910 under the Homestead Act of 1862. The 1914 and 1937 Williams County atlas plat depicts Sam Eady as the landowner. One structure is depicted within proximity to the site in the 1914 Williams County atlas plat.

Sam Eady was born in Syria in 1880. According to the US Department of Commerce and Labor Petition for Naturalization, Sam immigrated from Syria to New York in 1901 and moved to Williams, North Dakota between 1901 and 1908. According to the US World War I Draft records, Sam was drafted into the military in 1918 in St. Paul, Ramsey, Minnesota. The US Passport Application records indicate Sam Eady married Evelyn Eady (née Sorenson), and the couple lived in St. Paul, Minnesota in 1921. The 1937 and 1946 St. Paul, Minnesota city directory indicates Sam Eady owned a cigar and tobacco shop. According to the US World War II Draft records, Mr. Eady was drafted into the military in 1942. The 1950 US Federal Census states Sam is widowed and resided in St. Paul, Ramsey, Minnesota. Sam Eady died in April 1969, at the age of 88, preceded by Evelyn in March 1928. Both are buried at Oakland Cemetery in Ramsey County, Minnesota.

The historic site contains a sparse and fragmented artifact scatter and a collapsed wooden structure which lacks physical integrity and provides little to no data on the overall history of the site. Based on the background research and site recording, the site is not clearly associated with a significant event (Criterion A) or person (Criterion B) within local, state, regional, or national history; nor does the site embody high artistic value or characteristics from an architectural style, etc. (Criterion C). The field recording noted limited potential for subsurface deposits; therefore, the site is unlikely to further our understanding of the history of the region (Criterion D). Tetra Tech recommends the site as not eligible for listing on the NRHP and recommends no further work. This site is not located within the direct APE and will not be impacted by the Project.

7.2.6 32WI2597 (HW-HB-06)

The site consists of a historic domestic debris scatter and piles of milled lumber located in Township 156 North, Range 103 West, Section 23, NE¼ of the NW¼. A search of the BLM GLO patent indicates that this land was patented to Sam Eady in 1910 under the Homestead Act of 1862. The 1914 and 1937 Williams County Atlas Plat depicts Sam Eady as the landowner. One structure is depicted within proximity to the site in the 1914 Williams County atlas plat.

Sam Eady was born in Syria in 1880. According to the US Department of Commerce and Labor Petition for Naturalization, Sam immigrated from Syria to New York in 1901 and moved Williams, North Dakota between 1901 and 1908. According to the US World War I Draft records, Sam was drafted into the military in 1918 in St. Paul, Ramsey, Minnesota. The US Passport Application records indicate Sam Eady married Evelyn Eady (née Sorenson), and the couple lived in St. Paul, Minnesota in 1921. The 1937 and 1946 St. Paul, Minnesota city directory indicates Sam Eady owned a cigar and tobacco shop. According to the US World War II Draft records, Mr. Eady was drafted into the military in 1942. The 1950 US Federal Census states Sam is widowed and resided in St. Paul, Ramsey, Minnesota. Sam Eady died in April 1969, at the age of 88, preceded by Evelyn in March 1928. Both are buried at Oakland Cemetery in Ramsey County, Minnesota.

The site contains a sparse and highly fragmented historic artifact scatter and piles of milled lumber which provides little to no data on the overall history of the site. Based on the background research and site recording, the site is not clearly associated with a significant event (Criterion A) or person (Criterion B) within local, state, regional, or national history; nor does the site embody high artistic value or characteristics from an architectural style, etc. (Criterion C). The field recording noted limited potential for subsurface deposits; therefore, the site is unlikely to further our understanding of the history of the region (Criterion D). Tetra Tech recommends the site as not eligible for listing on the NRHP and recommends no further work. This site is not located within the direct APE and will not be impacted by the Project.

7.2.7 32WI2598 (HW2-HB-01)

The site is located at the toe of a south facing slope in a pasture approximately [redacted]. The site consists of a homestead and small subsurface lithic scatter. The historic component of the site consists of a possible foundation (Feature

1) surrounded in a collapsed barbed wire fence enclosure and a small depression (Feature 2). LiDAR imagery depicts the foundation as elevated on a circular rise. Neither feature was observed in the field during the survey due to the waist-high grass. One whiteware sherd that was located in a survey STP approximately 300 meters east of the foundation. The prehistoric component of the site includes three lithic flakes located in STPs within a 150-meter area northeast and north of the foundation.

The historic component of the site consists of a foundation, depression, and one ceramic sherd located in [redacted]. A search of the BLM GLO patent indicates that this land was patented to Mary Van Drehle and Mary Feldeverd in 1917 under the Homestead Act of 1862. The 1914 Williams County Atlas Plat depicts Mary Feldeverd as the landowner of the [redacted]. The 1937 Williams County Atlas Plat depicts Mary Van Drehle as the landowner of the [redacted]. Two structures are depicted within proximity to the features in the 1914 Williams County atlas plat. No structures are depicted on the 1937 atlas plat.

Mary Feldeverd (aka Feldewerd) was born in Minnesota in 1881. She married Herman Henry Van Drehle in 1912. Mr. Van Drehle was born in Germany in 1875 and came to the US in 1890. The couple moved to Williams County, North Dakota some time before 1914 and had four children (Rose 1914, John 1915, Christina 1917, and Mary 1920). According to the US World War I Draft records, Herman was drafted into the military in 1918 in Williston, North Dakota. The 1920 US Federal Census lists Herman's occupation as a farmer and Mary as a housewife and the family was residing in Good Luck, Williams, North Dakota. The 1930 and 1940 US Federal Census lists Herman's occupation as a farmer and Mary as a housewife and the family was residing in Grove, Stearns, Minnesota. Herman died in 1962 and Mary in 1970 and both are buried at the Immaculate Conception Cemetery in Stearns County, Minnesota. It is unclear who owned the land after 1937.

Based on the background research and site recording, the site is not clearly associated with a significant event (Criterion A) or person (Criterion B) within local, state, regional, or national history; nor does the site embody high artistic value or characteristics from an architectural style, etc. (Criterion C). The field recording noted limited potential for subsurface deposits; therefore, the historic component of the site is unlikely to further our understanding of the history of the region (Criterion D). However, because the two features identified on the LiDAR maps were not observed in the field and properly recorded, Tetra Tech leaves the site as unevaluated under Criterion A. This site is not located within the direct APE and will not be impacted by the Project.

The prehistoric component consists of a small lithic scatter containing two separate KRF tertiary chert flakes and a Tongue River chert secondary flake. Four radial STPs were excavated at 5-meter intervals in the cardinal directions around each flake. No additional artifacts were found in the radial STPs. An additional 71 STPs were excavated at 15-meter intervals within the site boundary. All 71 additional STPs were negative for cultural resources. The prehistoric component of the site contains three prehistoric lithic flakes found in STPs spaced 50 and 140 meters apart. Based on the background research and site recording, the prehistoric component of the site is not clearly associated with a significant event (Criterion A) or person (Criterion B) within local, state, regional, or national history; nor does the site embody high artistic value or characteristics from an architectural style, etc. (Criterion C). The results of the subsurface excavations spaced at 5 and 15-meter intervals provided limited evidence for

subsurface deposits; therefore, the prehistoric component of the site is unlikely to harbor additional artifacts or features that would further our understanding of the prehistory of the region (Criterion D). Tetra Tech recommends the prehistoric component of the site as not eligible for NRHP and recommends no further work. This site is not located within the direct APE and will not be impacted by the Project.

7.2.8 32WI2599 (HW2-HB-02)

The site is located on a southern facing slope in a grassland overlooking Blacktail Creek approximately 510 meters west of 144th Street Northwest. The site consists of one Tongue River chert secondary flake with reduction flaking on the distal end that was located in a survey STP. Because the site is located within the direct APE, four additional STPs were excavated at 5-meter intervals in the cardinal directions around the artifact with none of the four radial STPs yielding positive results. The artifact was observed in STP 1100 at approximately 35 cmbs. The soil consists of Williams silty loam. The Ap Horizon consists of 10YR 4/2 dark greyish silt loam from 0 to 15 cmbs. The Bt1 Horizon is comprised of 10YR 4/3 brown silty loam which starts as high as 10 cmbs and extends to at least 40 cmbs. The Bt2 Horizon is composed of 10YR5/2 grayish brown silty clay loam which starts as high as 15 cmbs and extends to at least 40 cmbs where the STPs were terminated.

Based on the background research, site recording, and subsurface probing, the site is not clearly associated with a significant event (Criterion A) or person (Criterion B) within local, state, regional, or national history; nor does the site embody high artistic value or characteristics from an architectural style, etc. (Criterion C). The results of the subsurface excavations spaced at 5-meter intervals provided limited evidence for subsurface deposits; therefore, the site is unlikely to harbor additional artifacts or features that would further our understanding of the prehistory of the region (Criterion D). Tetra Tech recommends the site as not eligible for NRHP and recommends no further work.

7.2.9 32WI2600 (HW2-HB-03)

The site is located in a gently undulating grassland immediately west of a t-post fence line approximately 550 meters north of 67th Street Northwest. The site consists of a Tongue River chert tertiary flake that was located in a survey STP. Because the site is located on the edge of the direct APE, three additional STPs were excavated in the north, south and west aspects of the artifact with none of the radial STPs yielding positive results. An eastern STP was not conducted due to high ground surface visibility. The soil consists of Williams silty loam. The Ap Horizon consists of 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown silt loam from 0 to 15 cmbs. The Bt1 Horizon is comprised of 10YR 4/3 brown silty loam which starts as high as 14 cmbs and extends to at least 40 cmbs. The Bt2 Horizon is composed of 10YR 5/2 grayish brown silty clay loam which starts as high as 18 cmbs and extends to at least 40 cmbs where the STPs were terminated.

Based on the background research, site recording, and subsurface probing, the site is not clearly associated with a significant event (Criterion A) or person (Criterion B) within local, state, regional, or national history; nor does the site embody high artistic value or characteristics from an architectural style, etc. (Criterion C). The results of the subsurface excavations spaced at 5-meter intervals provided

limited evidence for subsurface deposits; therefore, the site is unlikely to harbor additional artifacts or features that would further our understanding of the prehistory of the region (Criterion D). Tetra Tech recommends the site as not eligible for NRHP and recommends no further work.

7.2.10 32WI2601 (HW-DM-01)

The site consists of a historic water conveyance system including a turnout and gate (Feature 1) and earthen berm (Feature 2) located in Township 158 North, Range 102 West, Section 14, SW¼ of the SE¼. A search of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) GLO patent indicates that this land was patented to George A. Ortwine in 1907 under the Land Act of 1820. The 1914 Williams County atlas plat depicts S. J. Creaser as the landowner. The 1937 atlas plat depicts the owner as Pierre Mueller. No structures are depicted within proximity to the site.

George A. Ortwein (Ortwine) was born in Illinois in 1875. According to the 1880 US Federal Census, George resided in Frankfort, Will, Illinois with his parents and siblings. The 1900 census states George was residing in Ortonville, Big Stone, Minnesota and was employed as a clerk in a hotel. In 1910, George resided in Hidalgo, Texas with his wife, Maude Ortwein (née Rust) and their four children (Norma, Harvey, Blanche, and Arthur). Mr. Ortwein was employed as a farmer. According to the US World War I Registration Records, George Ortwein was drafted into the military in 1918. The 1930 census indicates George was employed as a teamster and resided in Auburn, King, Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Ortwein divorced, and Maude remarried in 1934. George A. Ortwein died on May 23, 1950, at the age of 74. He is buried at Turlock Memorial Park in Stanislaus County, California.

Sidney Jefferson (S.J.) Creaser was born in Michigan in 1873. According to the 1880 US Federal Census, Sidney resided in Fulton, Gratiot, Michigan with his parents and siblings and was a student. The 1900 census states Sidney was residing in Britton, Marshall, South Dakota with his parents and siblings and was employed as a pharmacist. In 1910 and 1920, Sidney resided in Williston, Williams, North Dakota with his wife Bertha Creaser (née Deriger) and their daughter, Jacqueline. Mr. Creaser was employed as a druggist. According to the US World War I Registration Records, Sidney Creaser was drafted into the military in 1918. The 1930 and 1940 census indicates Sidney was employed as a drugstore proprietor and remained in Williston, Williams, North Dakota with his wife and two children (Jacqueline and Sidney Jr). According to the 1950 census, Mr. and Mrs. Creaser resided in Kalispell, Flathead, Montana. Sidney Creaser died on May 3, 1951, at the age of 78, followed by Bertha in 1969. Both are buried at Conrad Memorial Cemetery in Flathead County, Montana.

Aloys Pierre Muller (Mueller) was born in Germany in 1898. According to the US World War I Registration Records, Aloys was drafted into the military in 1918. The 1920 US Federal Census indicates that he was residing in Sheridan, Montana with his parents and siblings and was employed as a farm laborer. The 1930 and 1940 census states Mr. Muller married Magdalene Muller (née Bodewin), and the couple had six children (Mary, William, Arlene, Bernadine, Theresa, and LaNette). They resided in Climax, Williams, North Dakota, and Aloys was employed as a farmer. According to the US World War II Draft Registration Records, Aloys was drafted into the military in 1942. The 1950 census indicates Aloys resided in Williston, Williams, North Dakota with his two daughters (Theresa and LaNette) and was employed as a

farmer. Aloys Pierre Muller died August 26, 1981, at the age of 82, preceded by Magdalene on November 16, 1940. Both are buried at Saint Boniface Cemetery, Williams County, North Dakota.

The historic site contains an earthen berm and a water control gate which provides little to no data on the overall history of the site. Based on the background research and site recording, the site is not clearly associated with a significant event (Criterion A) or person (Criterion B) within local, state, regional, or national history; nor does the site embody high artistic value or characteristics from an architectural style, etc. (Criterion C). The field recording noted limited potential for subsurface deposits; therefore, the site is unlikely to further our understanding of the history of the region (Criterion D). Tetra Tech recommends the site as not eligible for listing on the NRHP and recommends no further work.

7.2.11 32WI2602 (HW-DM-02)

The site consists of a historic collapsed structure located in Township 157 North, Range 102 West, Section 10, SE¼ of the SE¼. A search of the BLM GLO patent indicates that this land was patented to Frank A. Crisman in 1911 under the Homestead Act of 1862. The 1914 Williams County atlas plat depicts F. A. Crisman as the landowner. The 1937 atlas plat depicts the owner as P.H. Patterson. No structures are depicted within proximity to the site.

Frank A. and F. A. Crisman are inferred to be the same person. Frank was born in Iowa in 1880. The 1900 US Federal Census indicates Frank was residing in Union, Dallas, Iowa with his parents and siblings and was employed as a farm laborer. The 1910 census states Mr. Crisman was residing in Bonetraill, Williams, North Dakota and married Sarah (née Davis) and the couple had three children (Neiman, Millard, and Agnes). Frank was employed as a farmer. According to the US World War I Draft Registration Records, Frank was drafted into the military in 1918. The 1920 census indicates Frank and Sarah resided in Elms, Bottineau, North Dakota with four children (Neiman, Agnes, Mary, and Beatrice), and Frank was employed as a general farmer. In 1930 and 1940, the couple resided in Ensign, Renville, North Dakota with five children (Neiman, Agnes, Mary, Beatrice, and Imogene), and Mr. Crisman was employed as a farmer. The 1950 US Federal Census states Frank resided in Minot, Ward, North Dakota with his wife and was retired. Frank Crisman died on March 13, 1953, at the age of 72, followed by Sarah in 1956. Both are buried at Rosehill Memorial Park in Ward County, North Dakota.

No information can be found on P. H. Patterson.

The historic site contains a collapsed wooden structure that lacks physical integrity and provides little to no data on the overall history of the site. Based on the background research and site recording, the site is not clearly associated with a significant event (Criterion A) or person (Criterion B) within local, state, regional, or national history; nor does the site embody high artistic value or characteristics from an architectural style, etc. (Criterion C). The field recording noted limited potential for subsurface deposits; therefore, the site is unlikely to further our understanding of the history of the region (Criterion D). Tetra Tech recommends the site as not eligible for listing on the NRHP and recommends no further work. This site is not located within the direct APE and will not be impacted by the Project.

7.2.12 32WI2603 (HW-DM-03)

The site consists of a historic domestic debris scatter located in Township 157 North, Range 102 West, Section 28, SW¼ of the NE¼. A search of the BLM GLO patent indicates that this land was patented to Hubert A. Palmer in 1909 under the Land Act of 1820. The 1914 Williams County atlas plat depicts H. A. Palmer as the landowner. The 1937 atlas plat depicts the owner as First Loan Investment Company. No structures are depicted within proximity to the site in the 1914 Williams County atlas plat.

Hebert (Hubert) A. and H. A. Palmer are inferred to be the same person. Herbert was born in Wisconsin in 1859. The 1870 US Federal Census indicates Herbert was residing in Harmony, Rock, Wisconsin with his parents and siblings. The 1880 census states Mr. Palmer married Ann Palmer (née Hicks) and was employed as a farmer in Harmony, Rock, Wisconsin. The couple resided in Sanner, Potter, South Dakota in 1900 and had two children (Elmer and Willie). Herbert was employed as a farmer. The 1910 census indicates Mr. Palmer retired and resided in Gettysburg, Potter, South Dakota with his wife and their son, Elmer. The 1920 US Federal Census states Mr. and Mrs. Palmer resided with their son Elmer in McLean, North Dakota. Herbert Palmer died on March 27, 1927, at the age of 71, preceded by Ann in 1924. Both are buried at Darling Cemetery in McLean County, North Dakota.

The site consists of a domestic debris scatter which provides little to no data on the overall history of the site, and the historic artifacts are sparse and highly fragmented. Based on the background research and site recording, the site is not clearly associated with a significant event (Criterion A) or person (Criterion B) within local, state, regional, or national history; nor does the site embody high artistic value or characteristics from an architectural style, etc. (Criterion C). The field recording noted limited potential for subsurface deposits; therefore, the site is unlikely to further our understanding of the history of the region (Criterion D). Tetra Tech recommends the site as not eligible for listing on the NRHP and recommends no further work. This site is not located within the direct APE and will not be impacted by the Project.

7.2.13 32WI2604 (HW-DM-05)

The site consists of a historic homestead located in Township 156 North, Range 103 West, Section 3, SE¼ of the SE¼. A search of the BLM GLO patent indicates that this land was patented to Edvart Hanson Hillstad in 1912 under the Homestead Act of 1862. The 1914 Williams County atlas plat depicts E.H. Hillstad as the landowner. Three structures are depicted within proximity to the site in the 1914 Williams County atlas plat.

Edward (Edvart) Hanson Hillstad and E.H. Hillstad are inferred to be the same person. Edward was born in Norway in 1858. The 1880 US Federal Census indicates Edward resided in Traill, Territory of Dakota with his parents and siblings and was employed as a farmer. The 1900 census states Edward resided in Hillsboro, Trail, North Dakota with his wife Louise Hillstad (née Carlson), and the couple had six children (Hans, Clara, Genart, Julius, Edna, and Silas). Edward was employed as a farmer. The couple resided in Hebron, Williams, North Dakota in 1910 with seven children (Genard, Julius, Edna, Silas, Polly, Ella, and Elsie). Mr. Hillstad was employed as a farmer. Edward Hanson Hillstad died on December 25, 1915, at the age of 57, followed by Louise on August 23, 1948. Both are buried at Hillsboro Cemetery #1 in Traill County, North Dakota.

The site contains a few dilapidated and collapsed structures that lack physical integrity and provide little to no data on the overall history of the site. The historic artifacts are sparse and highly fragmented. Based on the background research and site recording, the site is not clearly associated with a significant event (Criterion A) or person (Criterion B) within local, state, regional, or national history; nor does the site embody high artistic value or characteristics from an architectural style, etc. (Criterion C). The field recording noted limited potential for subsurface deposits; therefore, the site is unlikely to further our understanding of the history of the region (Criterion D). Tetra Tech recommends the site as not eligible for listing on the NRHP and recommends no further work. This site is not located within the direct APE and will not be impacted by the Project.

7.2.14 32WI2607(HW-DM-04)

The site consists of a historic farmstead located in Township 156 North, Range 103 West, Section 3, SE¼ of the NE¼. A search of the BLM GLO patent indicates that this land was patented to Hans J. Hillstad in 1910 under the Land Act of 1820. The 1914 Williams County atlas plat depicts Hans J. Hillstad as the landowner. The 1937 atlas plat depicts the owner as John A & Florence Jepson. Three structures are depicted within proximity to the site on the 1914 Williams County atlas plat.

Hans J. Hillstad was born in North Dakota in 1885. The 1900 US Federal Census indicates Hans was residing in Hillsboro, Trail, North Dakota with his parents and siblings. The 1910 census states Hans married Bertha Hillstad (née Mikelson) and was employed as a farmer in Hebron, Williams, North Dakota. The 1921 and 1931 Census of Canada indicates the couple resided in Mackenzie, Saskatchewan, Canada and had four children (Effie, Esther, Pearl, and Harrison). Mr. Hillstad was employed as a farmer. Hans J. Hillstad died on September 12, 1970, at the age of 84, followed by Bertha on January 17, 1980. Both are buried at Osoyoos Lakeview Cemetery in Okanagan-Similkameen Regional District, British Columbia, Canada.

No information could be found on John A & Florence Jepson.

The historic homestead contains dilapidated structures that lack physical integrity and provide little to no data on the overall history of the site, and the historic artifacts are sparse and highly fragmented. Based on the background research and site recording, the site is not clearly associated with a significant event (Criterion A) or person (Criterion B) within local, state, regional, or national history; nor does the site embody high artistic value or characteristics from an architectural style, etc. (Criterion C). The field recording noted limited potential for subsurface deposits; therefore, the site is unlikely to further our understanding of the history of the region (Criterion D). Tetra Tech recommends the site as not eligible for listing on the NRHP and recommends no further work. This site is not located within the direct APE and will not be impacted by the Project.

7.2.15 32WI2608 (HW-HB-07)

The site consists of a historic artifact scatter located in Township 157 North, Range 102 West, Section 22, NE¼ of the NE¼.

A search of the BLM GLO patent indicates that this land was patented to Ole C. Vestre in 1906 under the Land Act of 1820. The 1914 Williams County atlas plat depicts Margare Brunsdale as the landowner. The 1937 atlas plat depicts the owner as Bridget Wallers. No structures are depicted within site lead area. An active farmstead is located directly east across the street from the site lead.

Ole C. Vestre was born in Norway in 1880. According to the US Department of Commerce and Labor Petition for Naturalization, Ole immigrated from Norway to Detroit, Michigan in 1892 and moved to Williams, North Dakota between 1892 and 1910. The 1910 US Federal Census indicates Ole resided in Bonetraill, Williams, North Dakota with his wife Ingeborg Vestre (née Olsdatter Sane) and was employed as a farmer. According to the US World War I Draft Registration Records, Ole was drafted into the military in 1918. In 1920, Ole remained in Bonetraill, North Dakota with his wife and five children (Clarence, Martha, Leonard, Agnes, and Melvin) and was employed as a farmer. The 1930 census states Mr. and Mrs. Vestre resided in Kalispell, Flathead, Montana with five children (Leonard, Agnes, Marvin, Olaf, and Earnest), and Mr. Vestre was employed as a farmer. The 1940 US Federal Census indicates Ole resided in Jocko, Flathead, Montana with Ingaborg and three of their sons (Melvin, Ingval, and Olaf) and was employed as a farmer. Ole C. Vestre died on December 12, 1967, at the age of 87, preceded by Ingeborg January 16, 1961. Both are buried at Conrad Memorial Cemetery in Flathead County, Montana.

No information could be found on Bridget Wallers.

The dispersed and highly fragmented artifacts indicate the site lacks physical integrity. No structures or foundations were observed during the survey. Based on the background research and site recording, the site is not clearly associated with a significant event (Criterion A) or person (Criterion B) within local, state, regional, or national history; nor does the site embody high artistic value or characteristics from an architectural style, etc. (Criterion C). The field recording noted limited potential for subsurface deposits; suggesting, the site is unlikely to further our understanding of the history of the region (Criterion D). Tetra Tech recommends the site as not eligible for listing on the NRHP and recommends no further work.

7.2.16 32WI2609

The site consists of a historic artifact scatter with an artifact concentration located in Township 157 North, Range 102 West, Section 30, SW¼ of the SE¼.

This location was initially documented by E. Benson in 1980 as the Manger Post Office (32WIX214) and has not been evaluated for its NRHP significance. The location of the Manger Post Office has been updated by SHSND to its actual location in T158N, R100W, Section 12.

A search of the BLM GLO patent indicates that this land was patented to Ole J. Manger in 1912 under the Homestead Act of 1862. The 1914 Williams County atlas plat depicts O.J. Manger as the landowner. The 1937 atlas plat depicts the owner as Ole J. Manger. Three structures are depicted within proximity to the site in the 1914 Williams County atlas plat.

Ole J. and O.J. Manger are inferred to be the same person. Ole was born in North Dakota in 1882. The 1900 US Federal Census indicates Ole resided in Bloomfield, Trail, North Dakota with his parents and siblings and was employed as a farm laborer. The 1910 census states Ole resided in Bonetraill, Williams,

North Dakota, and was employed as a farmer. According to the US World War I Draft Registration Records, Ole was drafted into the military in 1918. In 1930 and 1940, Ole remained in Bonetraill, North Dakota as a farmer. According to the US World War II Draft Registration Records, Ole was drafted into the military in 1942. The 1950 census states Mr. Manger remained in Bonetraill, Williams, North Dakota as a farmer. Ole J. Manger died on July 14, 1983, at the age of 100. He is buried at Saint Petri Cemetery in Williams County, North Dakota.

The dispersed and highly fragmented artifacts suggest the site lacks physical integrity. No structures or foundations were observed during the survey. Based on the background research and site recording, the site is not clearly associated with a significant event (Criterion A) or person (Criterion B) within local, state, regional, or national history; nor does the site embody high artistic value or characteristics from an architectural style, etc. (Criterion C). The field recording noted limited potential for subsurface deposits; suggesting, the site is unlikely to further our understanding of the history of the region (Criterion D). Tetra Tech recommends the site as not eligible for listing on the NRHP and recommends no further work.

7.2.17 32WI2610 (32WIX583)

The site consists of a historic artifact scatter located in Township 157 North, Range 102 West, Section 22, SW¼ of the SE¼. The site was initially recorded by Christy Mog of Beaver Creek Archaeology as an isolated find in 2011. Tetra Tech re-recorded the site as a historic domestic debris scatter containing three artifact concentrations.

A search of the BLM GLO patent indicates that this land was patented to Martin Rossing in 1909 under the Land Act of 1820. The 1914 Williams County atlas plat depicts M. Rossing as the landowner. The 1937 atlas plat depicts the owner as Martin Rossing. No structures are depicted within proximity to the site in the 1914 Williams County atlas plat.

Martin and M. Rossing are inferred to be the same person. No information could be found on Martin Rossing.

The site consists of three artifact concentrations of sparse and highly fragmented artifacts. Based on the background research and site recording, the site is not clearly associated with a significant event (Criterion A) or person (Criterion B) within local, state, regional, or national history; nor does the site embody high artistic value or characteristics from an architectural style, etc. (Criterion C). The field recording noted limited potential for subsurface deposits; suggesting, the site is unlikely to further our understanding of the history of the region (Criterion D). Tetra Tech recommends the site as not eligible for listing on the NRHP and recommends no further work. This site is not located within the direct APE and will not be impacted by the Project.

7.3 Eligibility Recommendations for Previously Recorded Sites

Table 7-2. Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources Identified within the Survey Area and NRHP Eligibility Recommendations

Site Number	Time Period	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility	Management Recommendation
32WI243	Historic	Domestic Debris Scatter	Previously Recommended as Not Eligible	No Additional Management
32WI1148	Historic	Farmstead	Previously Recommended as Not Eligible	No Additional Management
32WI1152	Historic	Domestic Debris Scatter	Previously Recommended as Not Eligible	No Additional Management
32WI1669	Historic	Domestic Debris Scatter	Previously Recommended as Not Eligible	No Additional Management
32WI1670	Historic	Depression	Previously Recommended as Not Eligible	No Additional Management
32WI1704	Historic	Homestead	Previously Recommended as Not Eligible	No Additional Management
31WIX268*	Unspecified	Nothing Observed	Not Eligible	No Additional Management

***Located within direct APE.**

7.3.1 32WI243

The site consists of historic artifact concentrations, a concrete cellar, and a windmill located in Township 156 North, Range 103 West, Section 17, NW ¼ of the NE ¼ and NE¼ of the NW¼. The site was initially recorded by Kurt Schweigert and Pat Persinger for Metcalf Archaeology in 1987 and recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

> *"This site does not exhibit architectural, archeological, or other physical distinction and does not appear likely to yield important cultural information. A Receiver's Receipt for the property was issued to Nels Adolph Trogstad in 1915, and he patented the land in 1916. Subsequent owners were Nels Trogstad et ux. (L9781, Darrell Trogstad et al. (1980), Gerald N. Rooks et ux. (1984)). None of the persons associated with the property was particularly prominent in history, and archival sources do not indicate other possible historical significance for the site. This site does not appear to be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic places."*

A search of the BLM GLO patent indicates that the land of the NW¼ of the NE¼ in 1913 to John A. Elton by the Land Act of 1820, and the land of the NW¼ was patented in 1916 to Nils Adolph Trogstad (aka N. A. Trogstad) under the Homestead Act of 1862. The 1914 Williams County atlas plat depicts N. A. Trogstad as the landowner. The 1937 atlas plat depicts the owner as Nils Trogstad. A structure is depicted within proximity to the site in the 1914 Williams County atlas plat.

John A. Elton was born in Norway in 1876. The US Department of Commerce and Labor Petition for Naturalization indicates that John emigrated to New York in 1904 and resided in Minnesota in 1905. According to the 1910 US Federal Census, John resided in Hebron, Williams, North Dakota with his wife Emma Elton (née Erickson) and two children (Norman and Marie) and was employed as a farmer. In 1920, Mr. and Mrs. Elton moved to Eglon, Clay, Minnesota with three children (Norman, Marie, and Lawrence). Mr. Elton was employed as a farmer. The 1930 and 1940 US Federal Census indicates John and Emma remained in Eglon, Clay, Minnesota. In 1950, Mr. and Mrs. Elton were residing with their son Lawrence, and Mr. Elton was employed as a farm helper. John Albert Elton died on March 12, 1959, at

the age of 82 followed by Emma on April 8, 1968. Both are buried at Solem Cemetery in Clay County, Minnesota.

Nils Adolph Trogstad was born in Norway in 1887. The US Department of Commerce and Labor Petition for Naturalization indicates Nils emigrated to New York and moved to Williams, North Dakota in 1908. The 1920 and 1930 US Federal Census states Nils was residing in Bull Butte, Williams, North Dakota and married to Pearl Trogstad (née Charles) and the couple had four children (Earl, Vern, Clara, and Norman). In 1940, Nils and Pearl remained in Bull Butte, Williams, North Dakota and had seven children (Earl, Vern, Clara, Norman, Luella, Lylas, and Roy). Mr. Trogstad was employed as a farmer. According to the US World War II Registration Records, Nils Trogstad was drafted into the military in 1942. The 1950 census indicates Nils was employed as a farmer and remained in Bull Butte, Williams, North Dakota with his wife and five children (Luella, Lylas, Roy, Darrel, and Carrol). Nils (Nels) Adolph Trogstad died on September 21, 1980, at the age of 93, followed by Pearl in 1989. Both are buried at Riverview Cemetery in Williams County, North Dakota.

The site contains highly fragmented artifacts, a windmill and well, and a concrete cellar which provides little to no data on the overall history of the site. Based on the background research and site recording, the site is not clearly associated with a significant event (Criterion A) or person (Criterion B) within local, state, regional, or national history; nor does the site embody high artistic value or characteristics from an architectural style, etc. (Criterion C). The field recording noted limited potential for subsurface deposits; therefore, the site is unlikely to further our understanding of the history of the region (Criterion D). Tetra Tech agrees with the 1987 NRHP recommendation and also recommends the site as not eligible for listing on the NRHP and recommends no further work. This site is not located within the direct APE and will not be impacted by the Project.

7.3.2 32WI1148

The site consists of a structure, a stacked rock foundation, several farming implements, and a sparse and fragmented artifact scatter. The site is located in Township 157 North, Range 103 West, Section 24, S½ of the NE¼.

The site was initially recorded by A. Leroy and W. Schroeder for SWCA in 2011 and was recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

> *"CRC-S-1 is an historic cultural material site consisting of one feature and a sparse cultural material scatter. SWCA recommends the site not eligible for nomination to the NRHP under Criteria A or B, because the site was not found to be linked to historically significant events or people. CRC-S-1 is recommended not eligible for nomination to the NRHP under Criterion C since no standing structures remain at the site which reflect the work of a master or embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. While no subsurface testing was performed at the site, the feature and cultural material associated with the site appear to be limited to the surface and are unlikely to yield important information necessary to refine temporal and cultural association. Accordingly, SWCA recommends the site not eligible regarding its NRHP eligibility under Criterion D."*

A search of the BLM GLO patent indicates that this land was patented to Simen M. Faugner in 1911 under the Homestead Act of 1862. The 1914 Williams County atlas plat depicts S. N. Fougner as the landowner. The 1937 atlas plat depicts the owner as B. Fougner. Three structures are depicted within proximity to the site in the 1914 Williams County atlas plat.

Simen N. Faugner and Simon (S.) N. Fougner are inferred to be the same person. Simon was born in Norway in 1869. The US Department of Commerce and Labor Petition for Naturalization indicates that Simon emigrated to New York in 1896 and moved to Williams, North Dakota. According to the 1910 US Federal Census, Simon resided in Strandahl, Williams, North Dakota with his wife Bendikka Fougner (née Halvorsen) and six children (Ole, Bertha, Ingval, Helen, Selma, and Cora) and was employed as a farmer. Simon Fougner died in 1929, at the age of 59 or 60, followed by Bendikka in 1947. Both are buried at Riverview Cemetery in Williams County, North Dakota.

Bendikka (B.) Fougner (née Halvorsen) was born in Norway in 1870. The US Department of Commerce and Labor Petition for Naturalization indicates that Bendikka emigrated to New York in 1896 with her husband Simon and moved to Williams, North Dakota. According to the 1910 US Federal Census, Bendikka resided in Strandahl, Williams, North Dakota with Simon and their six children (Ole, Bertha, Ingval, Helen, Selma, and Cora). The 1930 census indicates Bendikka remained in Strandahl, North Dakota with two children (Martin [Ole] and Cora) and was employed as a farmer. In 1940, Bendikka resided in Williston, North Dakota with her daughter, Cora. Bendikka Fougner died on May 30, 1947, at the age of 76, preceded by Simon in 1929. Both are buried at Riverview Cemetery in Williams County, North Dakota.

The site contains a deteriorating structure, a stone foundation, and a highly fragmented artifact scatter which provides little detail on the history of the site. Based on the background research and site recording, the site is not clearly associated with a significant event (Criterion A) or person (Criterion B) within local, state, regional, or national history; nor does the site embody high artistic value or characteristics from an architectural style, etc. (Criterion C). The field recording noted limited potential for subsurface deposits; therefore, the site is unlikely to further our understanding of the history of the region (Criterion D). Tetra Tech agrees with the 2011 NRHP recommendation and also recommends the site as not eligible for listing on the NRHP and recommends no further work. This site is not located within the direct APE and will not be impacted by the Project.

7.3.3 32WI1152

The site consists of a historic artifact scatter located in Township 157 North, Range 102 West, Section 33, SE¼ of the N ¼.

The site was initially recorded by A. Leroy and W. Schroeder for SWCA in 2011 and was recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

> *"CRC-S-5 is an historic cultural material site consisting of a sparse cultural material scatter. SWCA recommends the site not eligible for nomination to the NRHP under Criteria A or B, because the site was not found to be linked to historically significant events or people. CRC-S-5 is recommended not eligible for nomination to the NRHP under Criterion C since no standing*

structures are present at the site and none of the cultural material reflects the work of a master or embodies distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. While no subsurface testing was performed at the site, the cultural material appears to be limited to the surface and the site lacks diagnostic artifacts or features likely to yield important information necessary to refine temporal and cultural association. Accordingly, SWCA recommends the site not eligible regarding its NRHP eligibility under Criterion D."

A search of the BLM GLO patent indicates that this land was patented to Herbert L. Shuttleworth (aka H.L. Shuttleworth) in 1908 under the Land Act of 1820. The 1914 Williams County atlas plat depicts H. L. Shuttleworth as the landowner. The 1937 atlas plat depicts the owner as F.A. Wood. Two structures are depicted within proximity to the site in the 1914 Williams County atlas plat.

Herbert Lorenzo (L.) Shuttleworth was born in Missouri in 1877. According to the 1900 US Federal Census, Herbert resided in Lamar, Barton, Missouri with his wife Belle Shuttleworth (née Manning) and their daughter (Maggie) and was employed as a farmer. The 1910 census indicates Herbert resided in Deering, McHenry, North Dakota with Belle, three daughters (Margaret, Evelyn, and Fay), and his brother-in-law and father-in-law and was employed as a lumberman. According to the US World War I registration records, Herbert Shuttleworth was drafted into the military in 1918. The 1920 census indicates Mr. and Mrs. Shuttleworth resided in Surrey, Ward, North Dakota with their three daughters (Marie, Fay and Evelyn) and Mr. Shuttleworth's mother (Maggie). Herbert was employed as a manager of the Bond Lumber Co. In 1930 and 1940, Herbert and Belle resided in Minot, Ward, North Dakota with their son, Lyle, and Herbert remained the manager of the Bond Lumber Co. The couple remained in Minot, North Dakota in 1950 while Herbert was employed as a peat collector at the lumber company. Herbert Lorenzo Shuttleworth died on February 6, 1966, at the age of 89, preceded by Belle on June 11, 1964. Both are buried at Prairie Peace Fellowship Cemetery in Ward County, North Dakota.

No information could be found on F. A. Wood.

The historic artifacts are sparse and highly fragmented. Based on the background research and site recording, the site is not clearly associated with a significant event (Criterion A) or person (Criterion B) within local, state, regional, or national history; nor does the site embody high artistic value or characteristics from an architectural style, etc. (Criterion C). The field recording noted limited potential for subsurface deposits; therefore, the site is unlikely to further our understanding of the history of the region (Criterion D). Tetra Tech agrees with the 2011 NRHP recommendation and also recommends the site as not eligible for listing on the NRHP and recommends no further work. This site is not located within the direct APE and will not be impacted by the Project.

7.3.4 32WI1669

The site consists of a single historic artifact located in Township 158 North, Range 102 West, Section 33, NE¼ of the SE¼. The site was initially recorded by Jennifer Thomas of Ethnoscience, Inc. in 2014 and was recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

"The site is recommended NRHP ineligible. The diagnostic artifacts provide a broad temporal affiliation that ranges from the late 1800s to the 1920s. However, there is no known association

with events or persons significant to the past and thus is recommended not eligible under Criteria A or B. There are no standing structures and is not eligible under Criterion C. The site is unlikely to yield significant information regarding historic activities in the region and is therefore recommended not eligible under Criterion D."

A search of the BLM) GLO patent indicates that this land was patented to John Pasternak in 1908 under the Land Act of 1820. The 1914 Williams County atlas plat depicts John Pasternak as the landowner. The 1937 atlas plat depicts the owner as the First National Federal Ld. Bank. No structures are depicted within proximity to the site in the 1914 Williams County atlas plat.

John Pasternak was born in Czechoslovakia in 1875. According to the Williams County Historical Society, John migrated to Minneapolis in 1900 before residing in Williams County, North Dakota in 1908. John then sold the land to his neighbor and cousin, Mike Pasternak in 1919. No other information could be found on John Pasternak.

Mike Pasternak was born in Czechoslovakia around 1882. According to the US Department of Commerce and Labor Petition for Naturalization, Mike Pasternak immigrated from Austria-Hungary to New York in 1900 and moved to Williams, North Dakota between 1900 and 1910. The 1920 US Federal Census indicates Mike resided in Good Luck, Williams, North Dakota with his wife Mary Pasternak (née Pilot) and four children (Mary, Mike, Annie, and Margaret) and was employed as a farmer. According to the US World War I Draft Registration Records, Mike was drafted into the military in 1918. In 1930, Mike remained in Good Luck, North Dakota with his wife and nine children (Mike, Annie, Margaret, John, Verona, George, Raymond, Nick, and Andrew) and was employed as a farmer. The 1940 census states Mr. and Mrs. Pasternak remained in Good Luck with four of their children (George, Raymond, Nick, and Andrew), and Mr. Pasternak was employed as a road construction laborer. According to the US World War II Draft Registration Records, Mike was drafted into the military in 1942. The 1950 US Federal Census indicates Mike was a retired farmer who lived with his wife and three sons (Mike, Raymond, and Nick). Mike Pasternak died in March 1963, at the age of 80, preceded by Mary in 1960. Both are buried at Riverview Cemetery in Williams County, North Dakota.

One shard of sun-colored amethyst glass was observed at the site. Based on the background research and site recording, the site is not clearly associated with a significant event (Criterion A) or person (Criterion B) within local, state, regional, or national history; nor does the site embody high artistic value or characteristics from an architectural style, etc. (Criterion C). The field recording noted limited potential for subsurface deposits; therefore, the site is unlikely to further our understanding of the history of the region (Criterion D). Tetra Tech agrees with the 2014 NRHP recommendation and also recommends the site as not eligible for listing on the NRHP and recommends no further work. This site is not located within the direct APE and will not be impacted by the Project.

7.3.5 32WI1670

The site consists of a historic artifact scatter located in Township 158 North, Range 102 West, Section 33, NE¼ of the SE¼.

The site was initially recorded by Jennifer Thomas of Ethnoscience, Inc. in 2014 and was recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

> *"The site is recommended NRHP ineligible. The site lacks integrity and is not able to convey its historic function. There is no known association with events or persons significant to the past and thus is recommended not eligible under Criteria A or B. There is no standing structure to recommend, and it does not exhibit unique architectural elements and is recommended not eligible under Criterion C. The site is unlikely to yield significant information regarding historic activities in the region and is therefore recommended not eligible under Criterion D."*

A search of the BLM GLO patent indicates that this land was patented to John Pasternak in 1908 under the Land Act of 1820. The 1914 Williams County atlas plat depicts John Pasternak as the landowner. The 1937 atlas plat depicts the owner as the First National Ld. Bank. No structures are depicted within proximity to the site in the 1914 Williams County atlas plat.

John Pasternak was born in Czechoslovakia in 1875. According to the Williams County Historical Society, John migrated to Minneapolis in 1900 before residing in Williams County, North Dakota in 1908. John then sold the land to his neighbor and cousin, Mike Pasternak in 1919. No other information could be found on John Pasternak. Mike Pasternak was born in Czechoslovakia around 1882. According to the US Department of Commerce and Labor Petition for Naturalization, Mike Pasternak immigrated from Austria-Hungary to New York in 1900 and moved to Williams, North Dakota between 1900 and 1910. The 1920 US Federal Census indicates Mike resided in Good Luck, Williams, North Dakota with his wife Mary Pasternak (née Pilot) and four children (Mary, Mike, Annie, and Margaret) and was employed as a farmer. According to the US World War I Draft Registration Records, Mike was drafted into the military in 1918. In 1930, Mike remained in Good Luck, North Dakota with his wife and nine children (Mike, Annie, Margaret, John, Verona, George, Raymond, Nick, and Andrew) and was employed as a farmer. The 1940 census states Mr. and Mrs. Pasternak remained in Good Luck with four of their children (George, Raymond, Nick, and Andrew), and Mr. Pasternak was employed as a road construction laborer. According to the US World War II Draft Registration Records, Mike was drafted into the military in 1942. The 1950 US Federal Census indicates Mike was a retired farmer who lived with his wife and three sons (Mike, Raymond, and Nick). Mike Pasternak died in March 1963, at the age of 80, preceded by Mary in 1960. Both are buried at Riverview Cemetery in Williams County, North Dakota.

The site contains an earthen depression filled with stones from a field clearing pile. No cultural material was observed. Based on the background research and site recording, the site is not clearly associated with a significant event (Criterion A) or person (Criterion B) within local, state, regional, or national history; nor does the site embody high artistic value or characteristics from an architectural style, etc. (Criterion C). The field recording noted limited potential for subsurface deposits; therefore, the site is unlikely to further our understanding of the history of the region (Criterion D). Tetra Tech agrees with the 2014 NRHP recommendation and also recommends the site as not eligible for listing on the NRHP and recommends no further work. This site is not located within the direct APE and will not be impacted by the Project.

7.3.6 32WI1704

The site consists of a historic collapsed wooden granary and an artifact concentration on top of a farm clearing pile located in Township 158 North, Range 102 West, Section 34, SW¼ of the SE¼.

The site was initially recorded by Douglas Davidson of Ethnoscience, Inc. in 2015 and was recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

> *"The site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D. The site is not associated with a significant event (Criterion A) or person (Criterion B). It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not reflect the work of a master (Criterion C). Lastly, the site does not have the potential to provide significant information pertaining to history or prehistory (Criterion D)."*

A search of the BLM GLO patent indicates that this land was patented to Walter Paul in 1912 under the Homestead Act of 1862. The 1914 Williams County atlas plat depicts Walter Paul as the landowner. The 1937 atlas plat depicts the owner as Clarence Nelson. No structures are depicted within proximity to the site.

Walter Paul was born in Wisconsin in 1885. The 1910 US Federal Census indicates Walter resided in Bonetraill, Williams, North Dakota and was employed as a farmer. According to the 1916 and 1918 Williams County Directories, Walter resided in Gladys, Williams, North Dakota. No other information could be found on Walter Paul.

Clarence Nelson was born in Minnesota in 1899. The 1910 US Federal Census indicates Clarence resided in Golden Valley, Williams, North Dakota with his parents and siblings. According to the US World War I Registration Records, Clarence Nelson was drafted into the military in 1918. The 1920 and 1930 US census states Clarence resided in Williston, Williams, North Dakota with his parents and siblings and was employed as a car inspector at the railroad yard. In 1930 and 1940, Mr. Nelson resided in Everett, Snohomish, Washington with his parents and was employed as a mill worker. According to the US World War II Registration Records, Clarence was drafted into the military in 1942. The 1950 census indicates Clarence married Josie Nelson (née Skulberstad), and they resided in Everett, Washington. Mr. Nelson worked as an edger man in the lumber mill. Clarence Nelson died on March 22, 1990, at the age of 90, followed by Josie on October 22, 1992. Both are buried at Evergreen Cemetery in Snohomish County, Washington.

The collapsed wooden granary and sparse and highly fragmented artifacts lack physical integrity. Based on the background research and site recording, the site is not clearly associated with a significant event (Criterion A) or person (Criterion B) within local, state, regional, or national history; nor does the site embody high artistic value or characteristics from an architectural style, etc. (Criterion C). The field recording noted limited potential for subsurface deposits; therefore, the site is unlikely to further our understanding of the history of the region (Criterion D). Tetra Tech agrees with the 2015 NRHP recommendation and also recommends the site as not eligible for listing on the NRHP and recommends no further work. This site is not located within the direct APE and will not be impacted by the Project.

7.3.7 32WIX268

The site lead was initially documented in 1980 but does not specify a cultural affiliation. The site form lists the site lead as a cultural material scatter or campsite. No artifacts or features were observed during the 2025 survey of the site lead boundary. The majority of the site lead is located outside of the direct APE and west of a north to south trending two-track road and fence line. A review of the online Williams County GLO plats for Township 158 North, Range 103 West, Section 36 and the Williams County Geo. A. Ogle 1914 atlas plats do not depict anything within section 36. The land is listed as "school land."

Based on the lack of artifacts and features, the site is not clearly associated with a significant event (Criterion A) or person (Criterion B) within local, state, regional, or national history; nor does the site embody high artistic value or characteristics from an architectural style, etc. (Criterion C). The field survey did not observe any cultural material; suggesting, the site is misplotted or any remnants or a cultural material scatter or campsite has been destroyed (Criterion D). Tetra Tech recommends the site as not eligible for listing on the NRHP and recommends no further work.

7.4 Eligibility Recommendations for Newly Recorded Archaeological IFs

Table 7-3. New Archaeological IF Identified within the Survey Area and NRHP Eligibility Recommendations

IF Number	Temporary Number	Time Period	IF Type	NRHP Eligibility	Management Recommendation
32WIX903	HW-DM-IF-01	Prehistoric	Projectile Point	Not Eligible	No Additional Management
32WIX904	HW-DM-IF-02	Prehistoric	Billett	Not Eligible	No Additional Management
32WIX905*	**HW-DM-IF-03***	Prehistoric	KRF Tertiary Flake	Not Eligible	No Additional Management
32WIX906*	**HW-DM-IF-04***	Prehistoric	KRF Tertiary Flake	Not Eligible	No Additional Management
32WIX907*	**HW-DM-IF-05***	Prehistoric	KRF Tertiary Flake	Not Eligible	No Additional Management
32WIX908	HW-DM-IF-06	Prehistoric	KRF Tertiary Flake	Not Eligible	No Additional Management
32WIX909	HW-HB-IF-01	Prehistoric	Projectile Point Fragment	Not Eligible	No Additional Management
32WIX910	HW-HB-IF-02	Historic	Horseshoe	Not Eligible	No Additional Management
32WIX911	HW-HB-IF-03	Historic	Galvanized Pale	Not Eligible	No Additional Management
32WIX912	HW-HB-IF-04	Prehistoric	Projectile Point Fragment	Not Eligible	No Additional Management
32WIX913	HW-HB-IF-05	Prehistoric	Chert Primary Flake	Not Eligible	No Additional Management
32WIX914	HW-HB-IF-06	Prehistoric	KRF Tertiary Flake	Not Eligible	No Additional Management
32WIX915	HW-HB-IF-07	Prehistoric	Projectile Point	Not Eligible	No Additional Management
32WIX916*	**HW-HB-IF-08***	Prehistoric	Projectile Point Fragment	Not Eligible	No Additional Management
32WIX917*	**HW-HB-IF-09***	Prehistoric	Quartzite Primary Flake	Not Eligible	No Additional Management
32WIX918	HW-HB-IF-10	Prehistoric	Quartzite Tertiary Flake	Not Eligible	No Additional Management
32WIX919	HW-HB-IF-11	Prehistoric	Quartzite Tertiary Flake	Not Eligible	No Additional Management
32WIX920	HW-HB-IF-12	Historic	Horseshoe	Not Eligible	No Additional Management
32WIX921*	**HW-HB-IF-13***	Prehistoric	KRF Tertiary Flake	Not Eligible	No Additional Management
32WIX922	HW-HB-IF-14	Historic	Bottle Glass	Not Eligible	No Additional Management
32WIX923	HW-HB-IF-15	Prehistoric	KRF Tertiary Flake	Not Eligible	No Additional Management
32WIX924	HW-HB-IF-16	Prehistoric	KRF Tertiary Flake	Not Eligible	No Additional Management
32WIX925	HW-HB-IF-17	Prehistoric	Projectile Point	Not Eligible	No Additional Management
32WIX926	HW-HB-IF-18	Prehistoric	KRF Flake Tool	Not Eligible	No Additional Management

IF Number	Temporary Number	Time Period	IF Type	NRHP Eligibility	Management Recommendation
32WIX927*	**HW2-HB-IF-07***	Prehistoric	Granite Hammerstone	Not Eligible	No Additional Management

***Located within direct APE.**

IFs are typically considered ineligible for listing on the NRHP. Exceptions are made where the archaeological record is lacking in available data, or the IF is considered rare or unusual and may be associated with rare or unusual events. Based on surficial and subsurface investigations at the IF location, the newly recorded IFs identified during the Homestead survey do not meet these requirements. Tetra Tech excavated eight STPs (2 in each cardinal direction) at 5-meter intervals around the IFs located within the direct APE. Only one STP was excavated at 32WIX927 since the ground surface visibility exceeded 40 percent. Further, the IFs are unlikely to produce new or additional data that would substantially contribute to an understanding of the prehistory of Williams County or North Dakota. Tetra Tech recommends the IFs as not eligible for the NRHP, and no further management is required.

8.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Several factors have been considered in evaluating the impact of the proposed Project on cultural resources within the surveyed area, as well as the appropriate mitigation measures to lessen or prevent those impacts. These factors are summarized in this section.

This report was prepared at Homestead's request to assess potential impacts on cultural resources. The proposed Project is located on private and State land and will be privately funded. The survey was conducted based on the requirements to obtain a Certificate of Site Compatibility from the North Dakota Public Service Commission (PSC). In addition, Homestead will adhere to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers CWA Section 404 NWP General, Regional, and CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification conditions for all permanent jurisdictional wetland and other waters of the United States impacts that occur on the Project, if applicable.

8.1 Impact Significance Criteria

The Project is currently proposed on private and State land and does not require federal funding or federal permitting that would trigger consultation with SHPO under Section 106 of the NHPA. However, the Project will require SHPO review pursuant to the issuance of a Certificate of Site Compatibility from the North Dakota PSC (see Sections 1.3). In addition to the SHSND regulations and guidelines, this impact analysis utilizes Section 106 of the NHPA as a proxy to assess the potential impacts of the Project. Section 800.5(2) of 36 CFR 800, Protection of Historic Resources, includes a discussion of potential adverse effects on historic properties. Examples that would be applicable to the potential impacts of the Project include physical destruction of, or damage to, all or part of the property; change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance; and introduction of visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features. Impacts on cultural resources are normally considered permanent, as these resources are finite and the disturbance of them, particularly archeological sites, cannot be reversed. However, impacts on historic landscapes or the viewsheds of historic or other significant areas can be temporary if projects do not permanently impact associated resources and are removed at a future date.

Direct effects from a project could result from vegetation clearing; grading of access roads; trenching for collection lines, electrical transmission lines and drainage diversions; augering for electrical structure foundations; turbine foundation construction, or any other earth-moving activity that disturbs historic resources or historic properties, previously undisturbed cultural resources, or cultural resources unevaluated for NRHP eligibility.

8.2 Identified Project Impacts on Cultural Resources

Based on the analyses presented below, the Project is unlikely to have an effect on archaeological resources. The presence or absence of human remains as well as Native American traditional cultural properties is unknown. However, by implementing recommended avoidance and mitigation measures, the impacts may be reduced or avoided.

8.2.1 Archaeological Resources

The Class III cultural resource survey resulted in the identification of 42 newly identified archaeological resources (17 sites and 25 IFs) and the re-investigation of 7 previously recorded archaeological resources during the survey. Of the 49 archaeological resources, 14 (6 sites, 7 IFs, and 1 Site Lead) are located within the direct APE. Typically, archaeological sites are assessed for NRHP eligibility based on their untapped data potential. Of the 14 resources located within the direct APE, none are recommended as eligible for the NRHP, and no further management is necessary for these resources. One newly recorded site (32WI2593) that is located outside of the direct APE is recommended as eligible for the NRHP and 32WI2598 is left as unevaluated pending a more thorough investigation and research into the significance of the historic component of the site. Site 32WI2598 is no longer within the direct APE and will not be impacted by the Project. The remaining archaeological resources (15 sites and 18 IFs) located outside of the direct APE are recommended as not eligible.

Based on the design of the direct APE and information provided above, Tetra Tech recommends that the Project is unlikely to have a direct effect on archaeological resources.

8.3 Recommended Management and Mitigation Measures

It is recommended that the protective measures outlined below be considered prior to and during Project implementation to reduce potential impacts on cultural resources.

Unanticipated and Inadvertent Discoveries:

Tetra Tech completed an Unanticipated Discoveries Plan for the Project that outlines the response that would be implemented to ensure regulatory compliance if previously unidentified significant archaeological resources or human remains are discovered during construction. The Unanticipated Discoveries Plan is included in this report as Appendix D. If an unknown cultural resource is encountered during Project construction, work should cease in the vicinity of the find and the Project manager should be notified to determine the appropriate course of action.

As per the NDCC 23-06-27 and NDAC 40-02-03, if human remains are inadvertently discovered during construction activities, all work in the vicinity of the discovery will cease and the appropriate law enforcement office will be contacted immediately.

9.0 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: PROJECT MAPS

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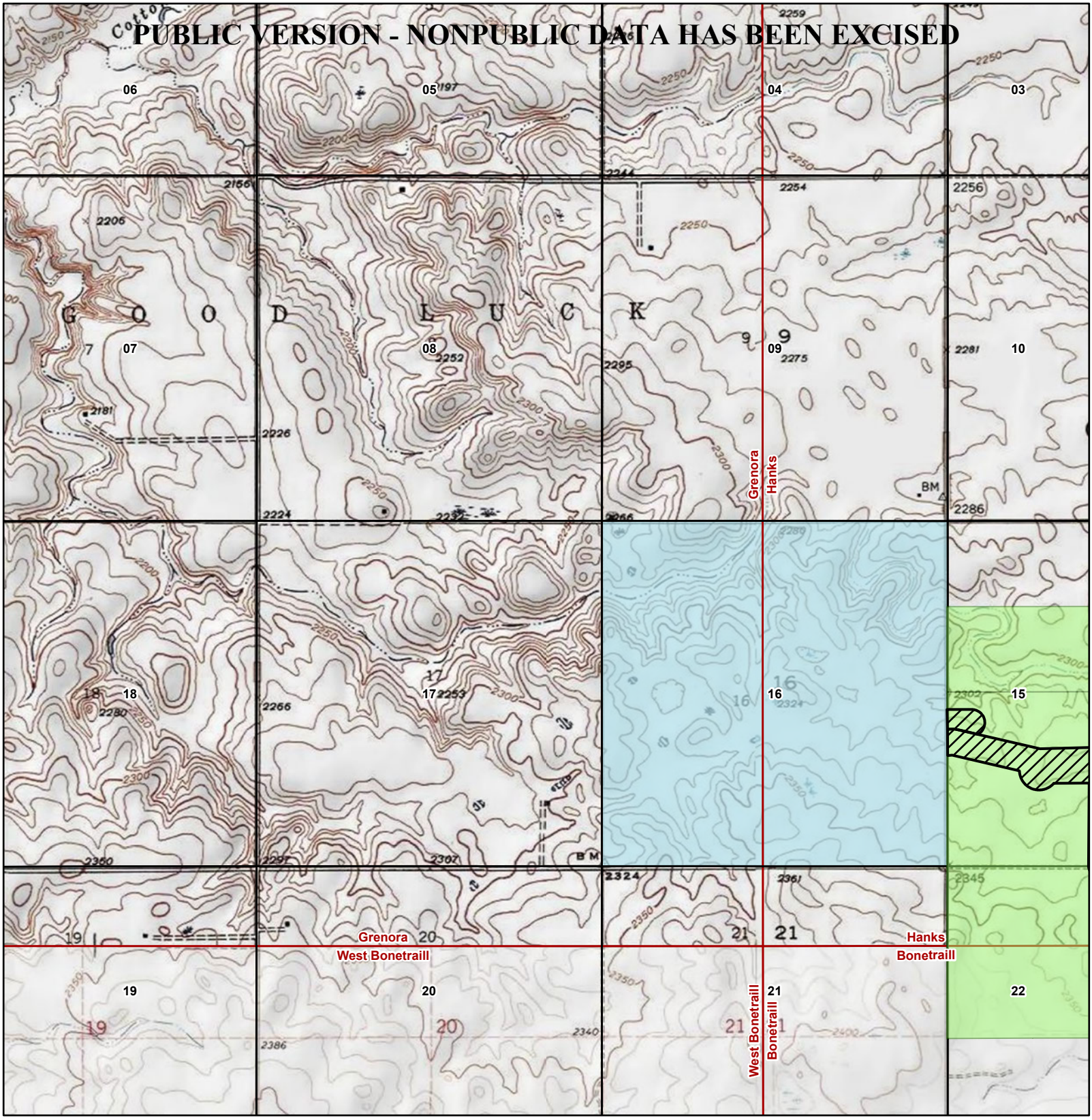

HOMESTEAD WIND PROJECT

USGS Topographic Map
Project Overview

Williams County, North Dakota

TETRA TECH

Project Components

- Direct APE
- Survey Area

Land Management

- State
- Private

Boundaries

- County
- PLSS Section
- PLSS Township
- USGS 7.5m Quadrangle

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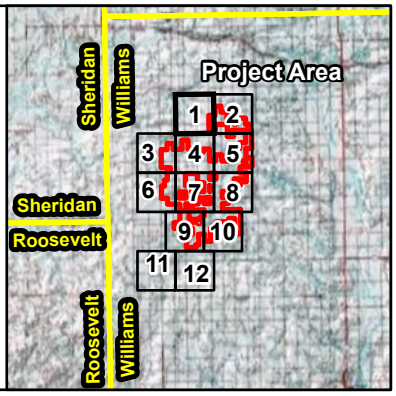

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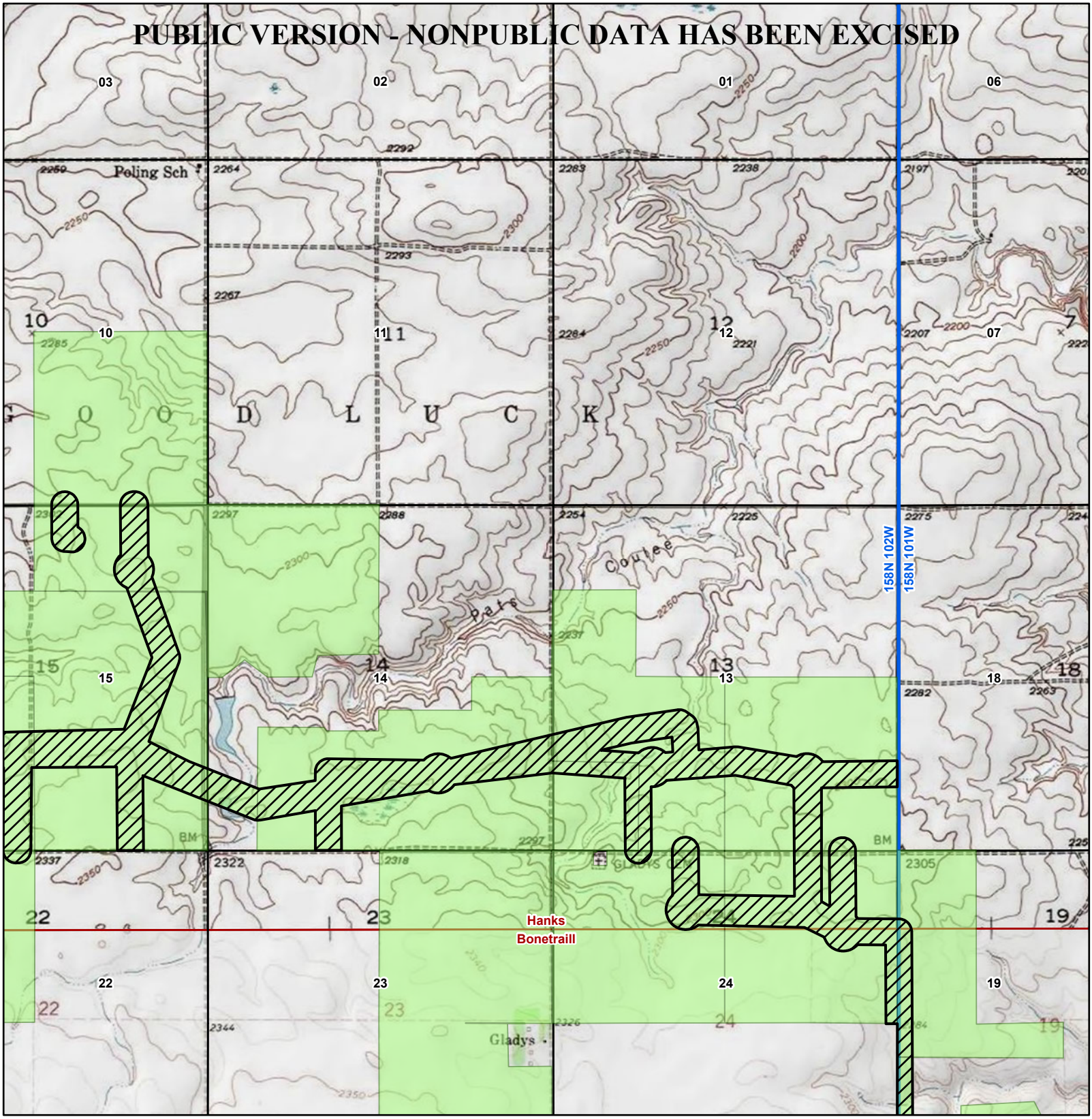

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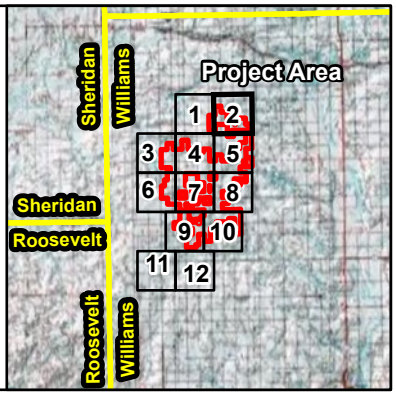

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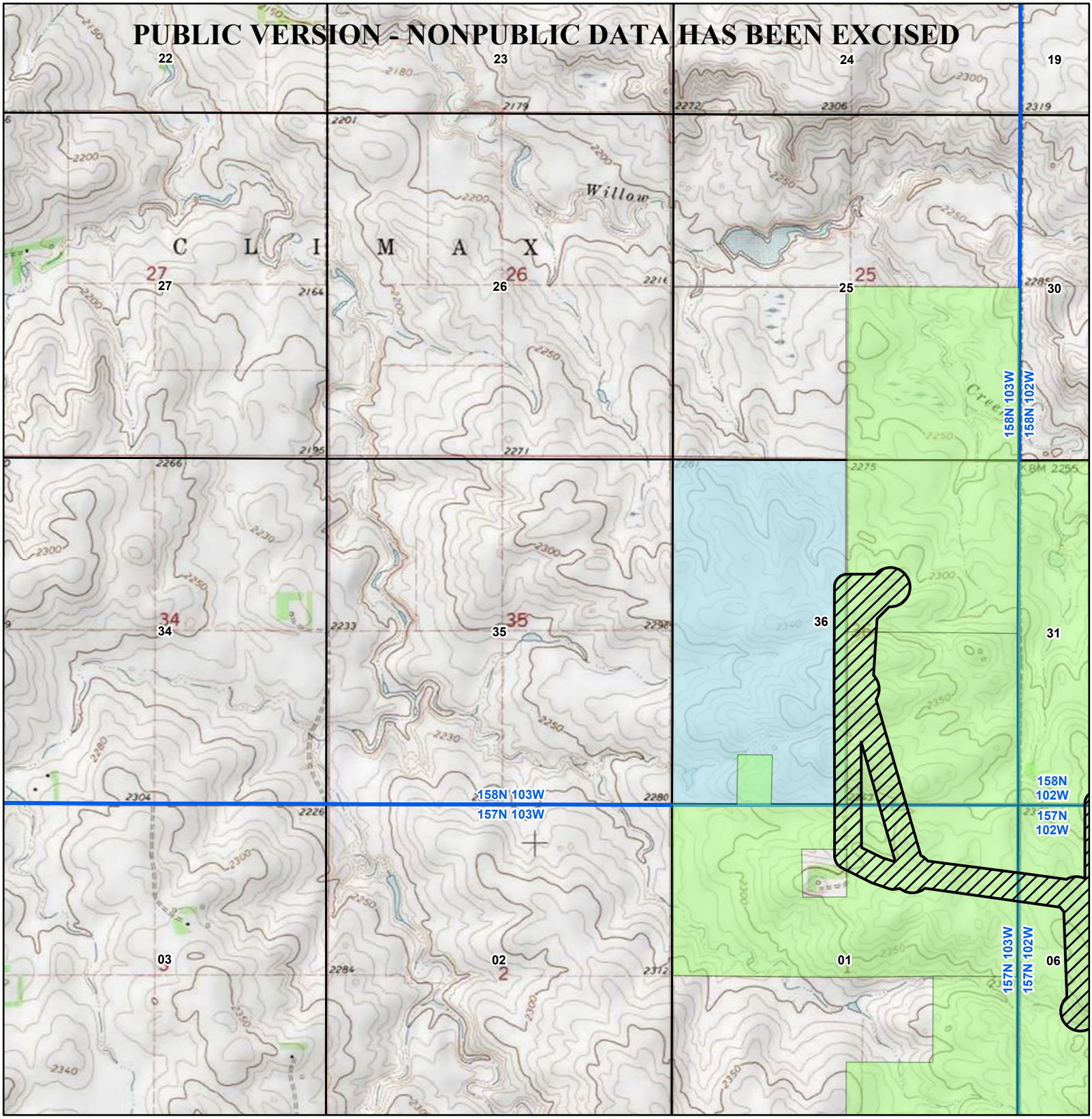

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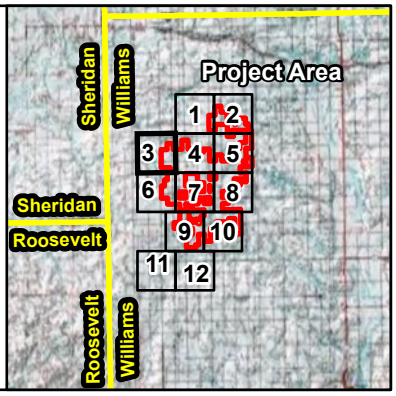

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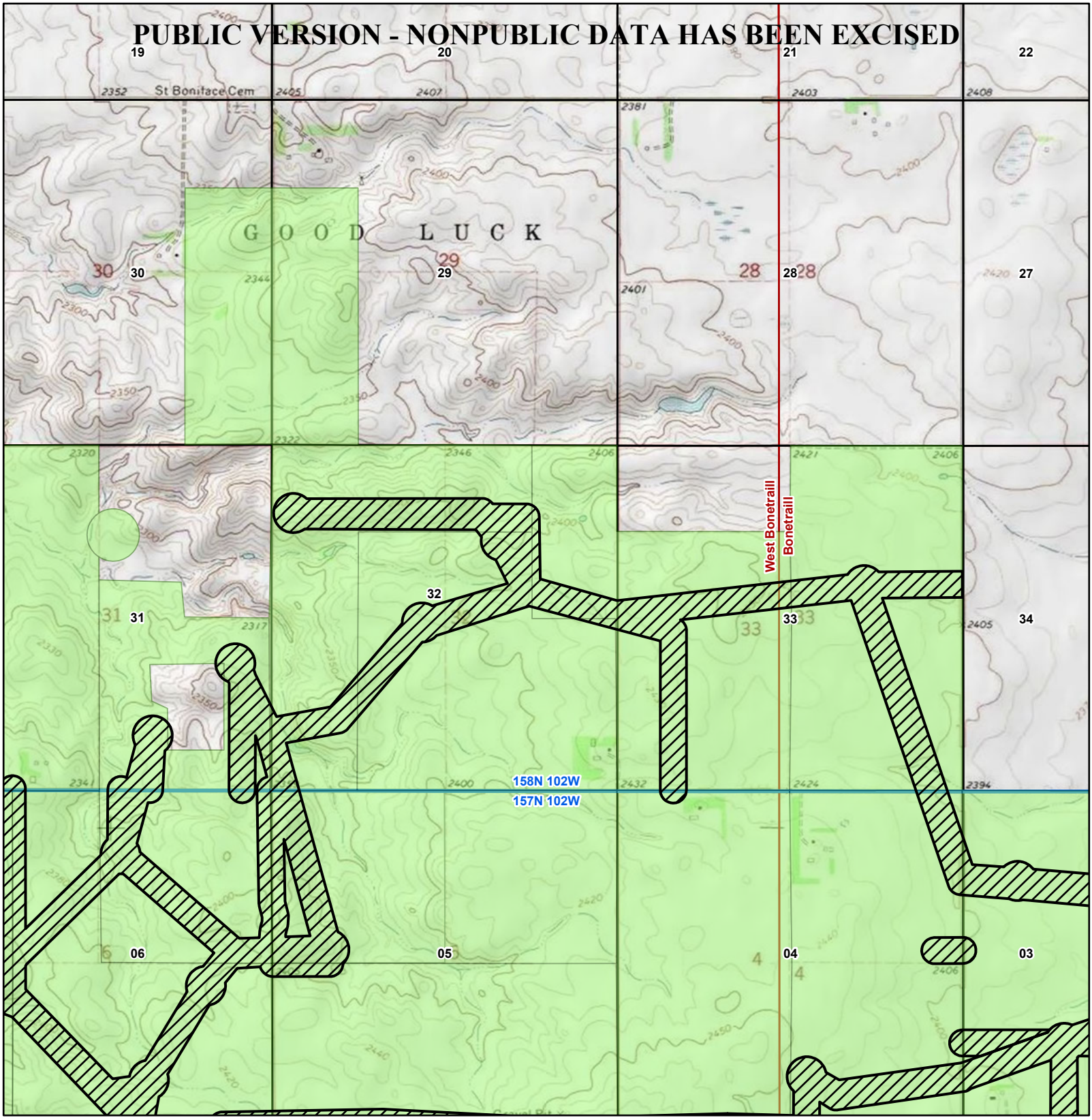

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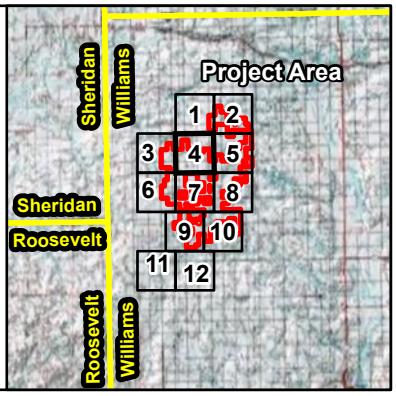

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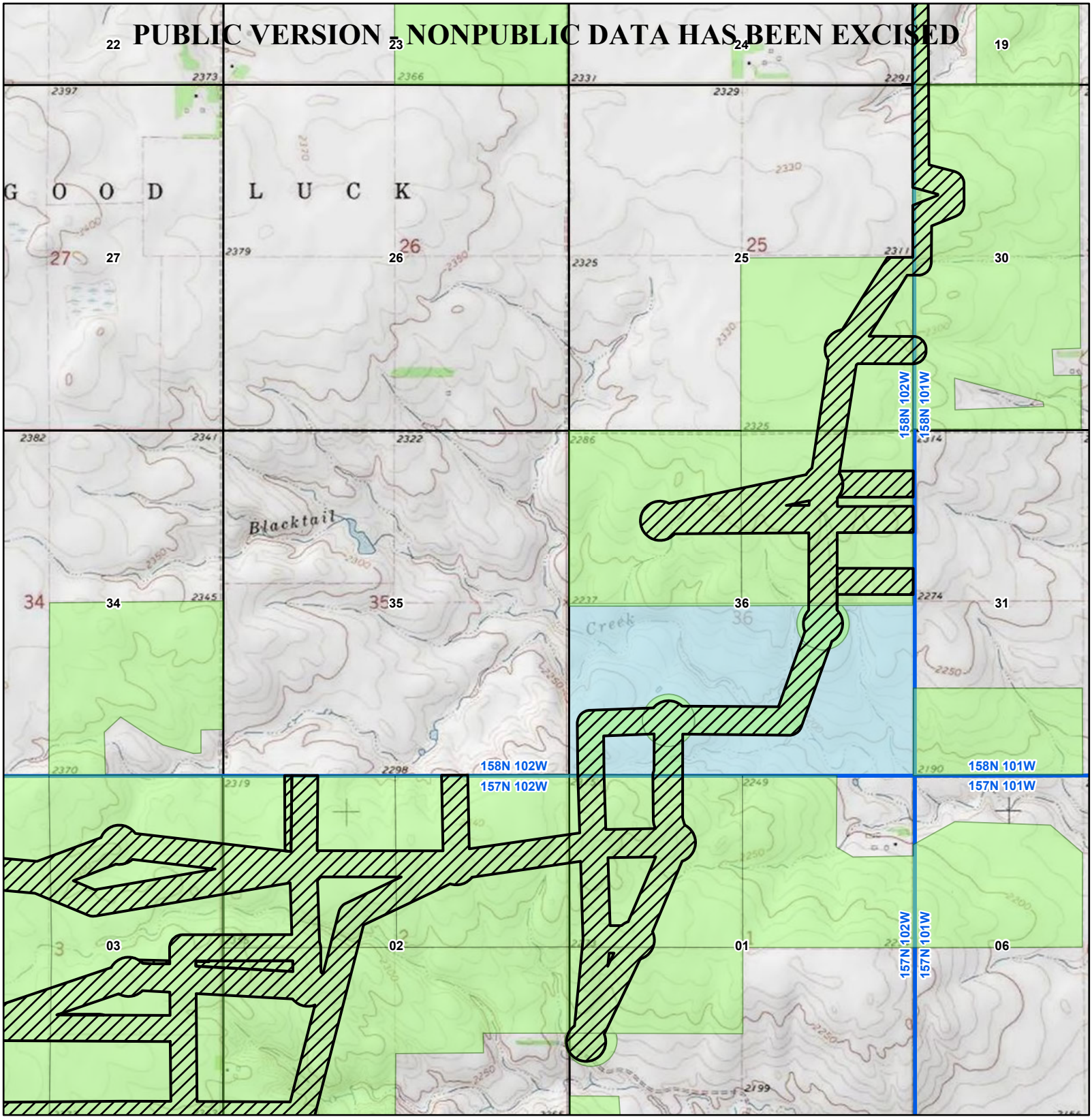

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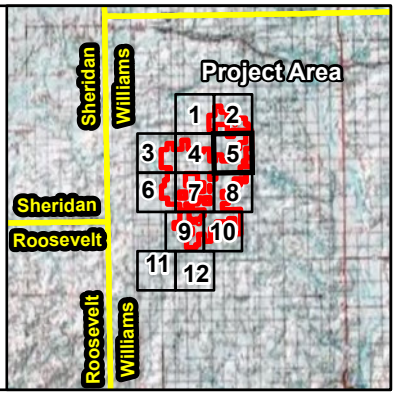

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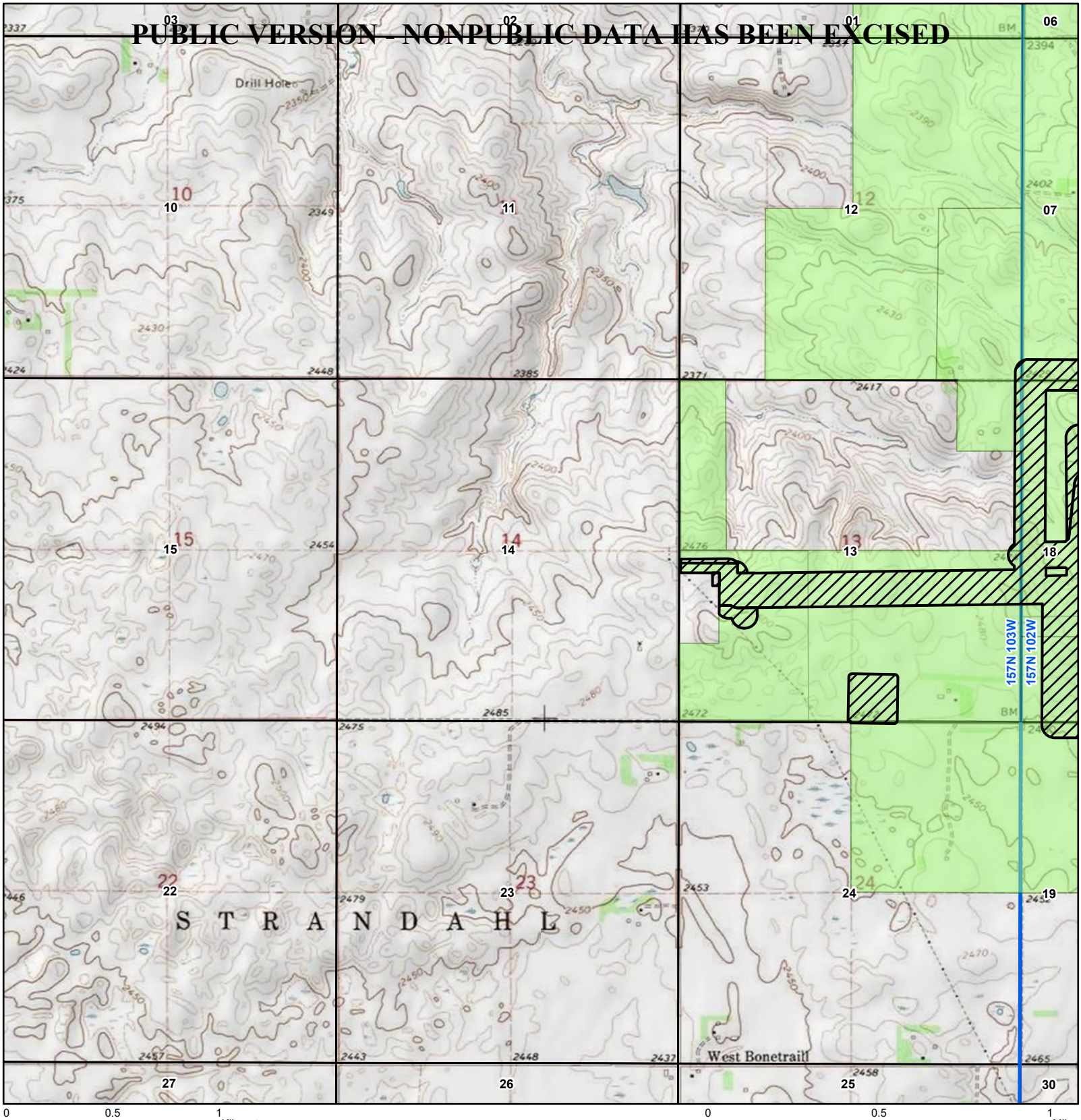

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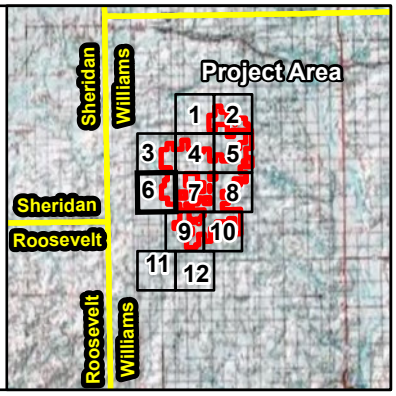

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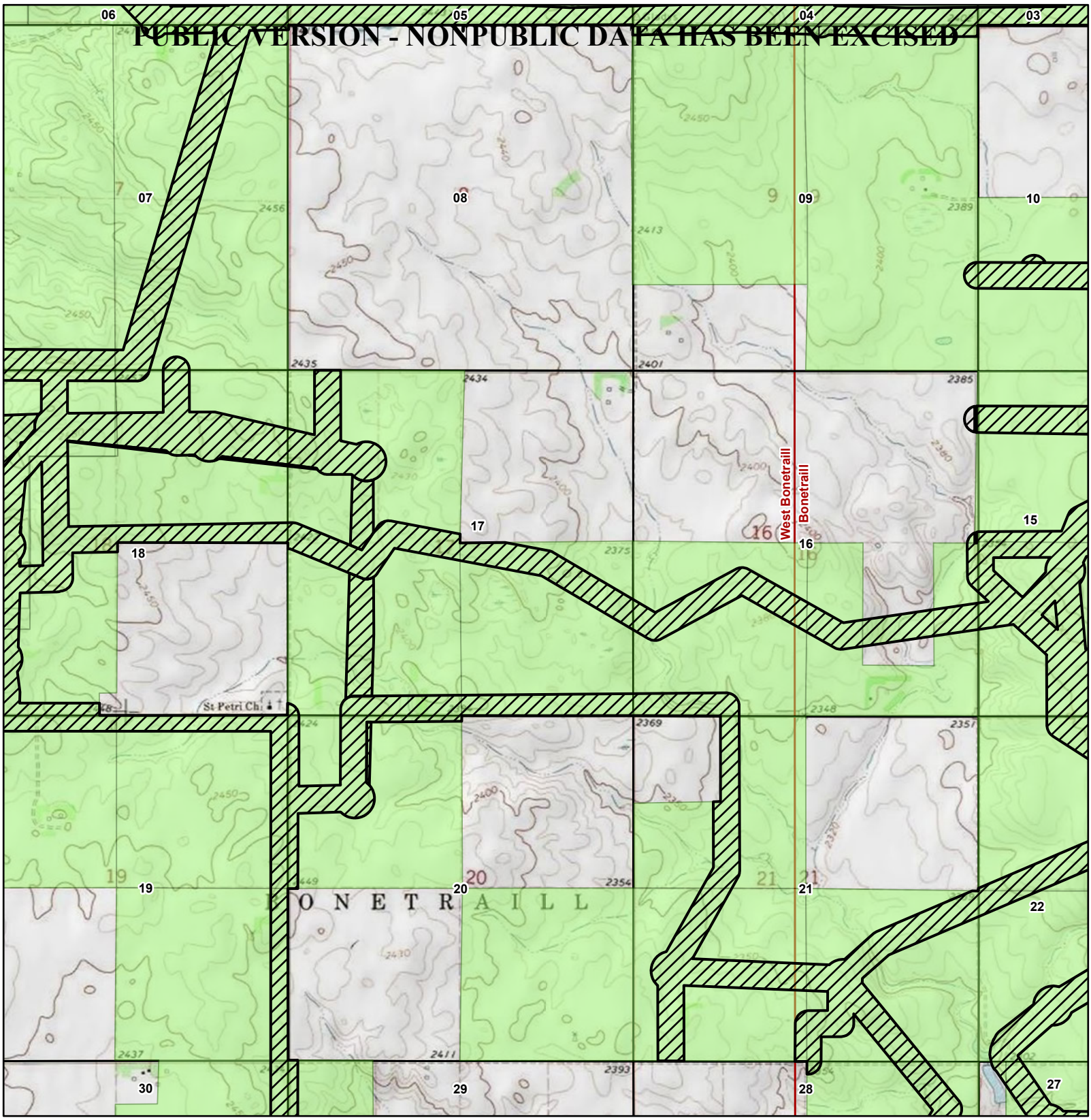

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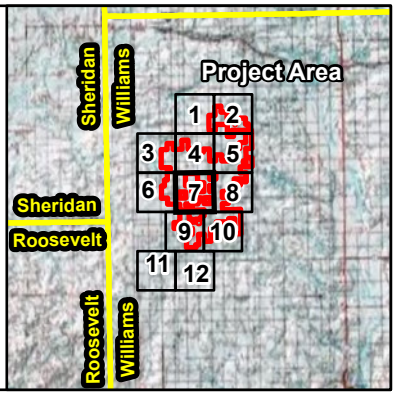

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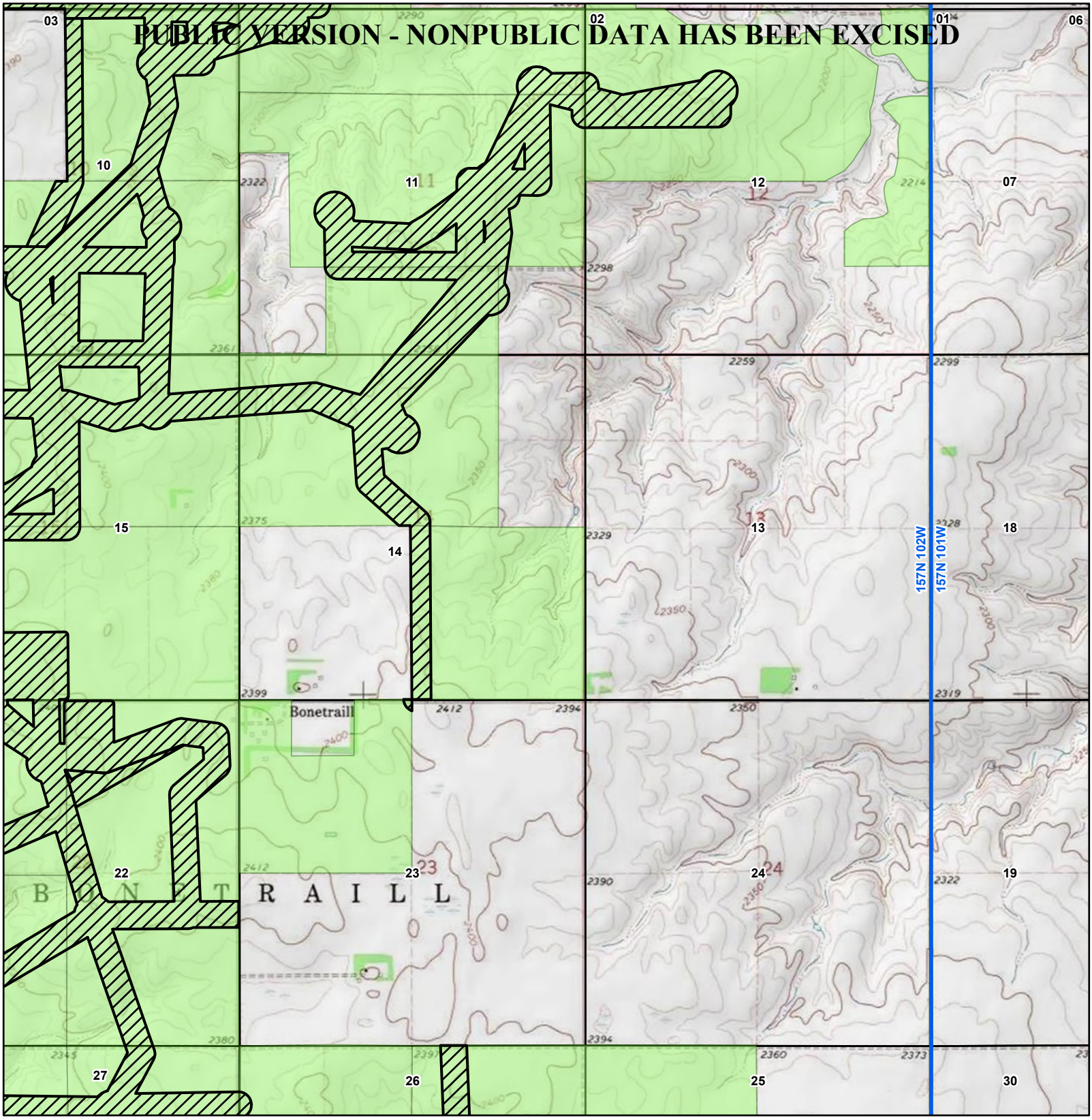

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HOMESTEAD WIND PROJECT

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Williams County, North Dakota

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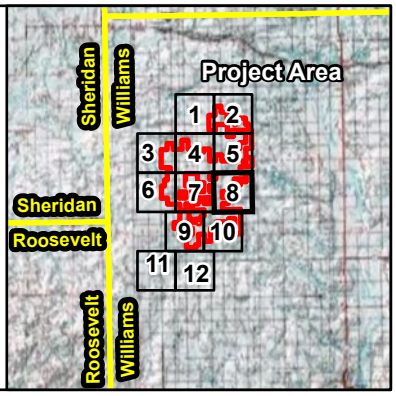

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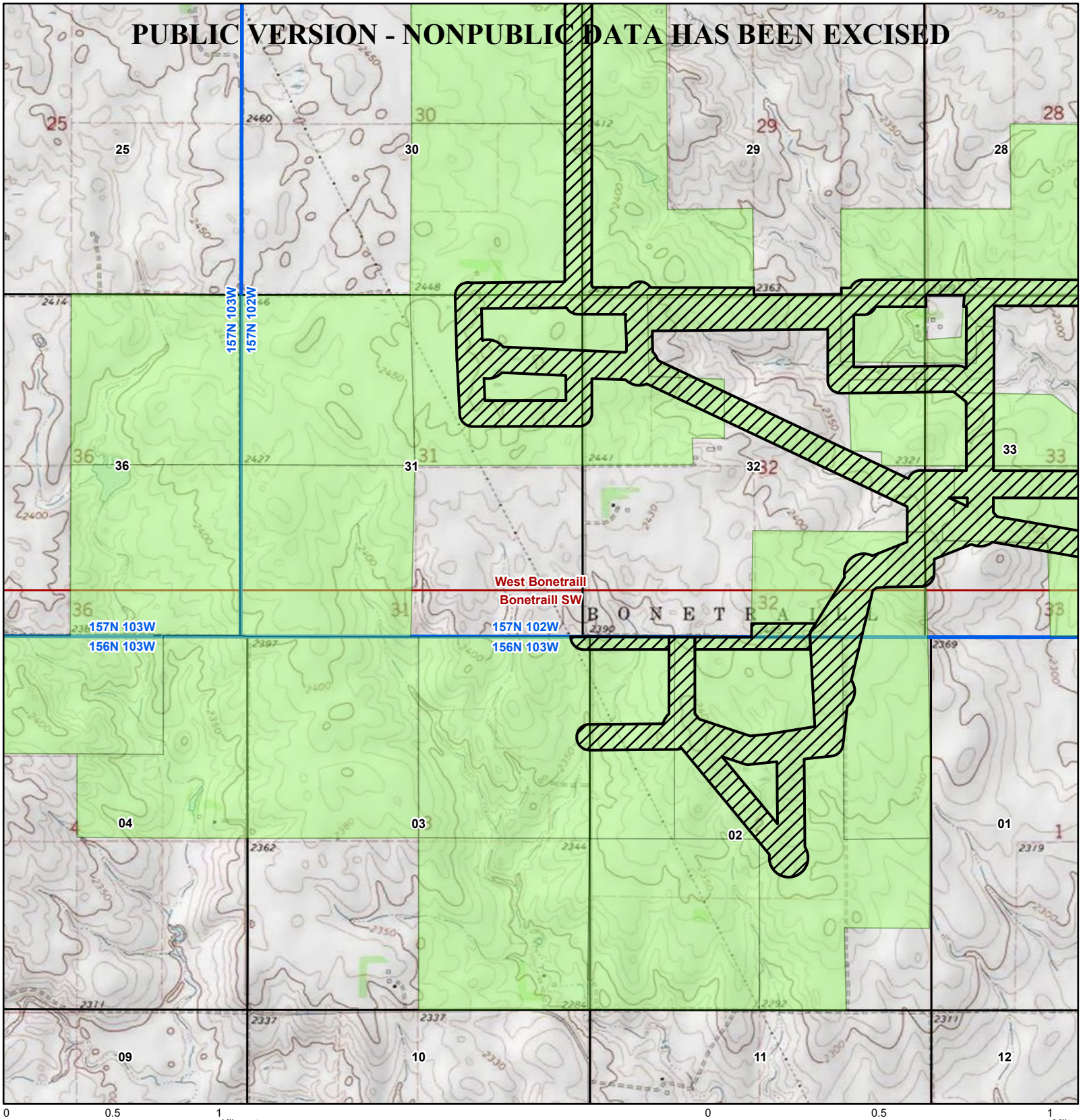

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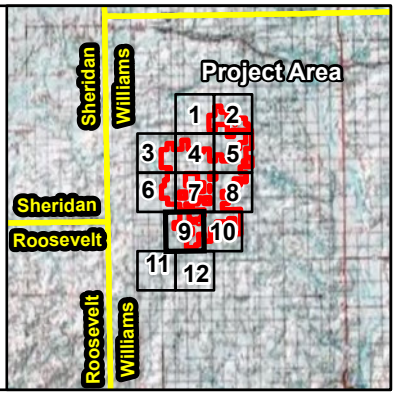

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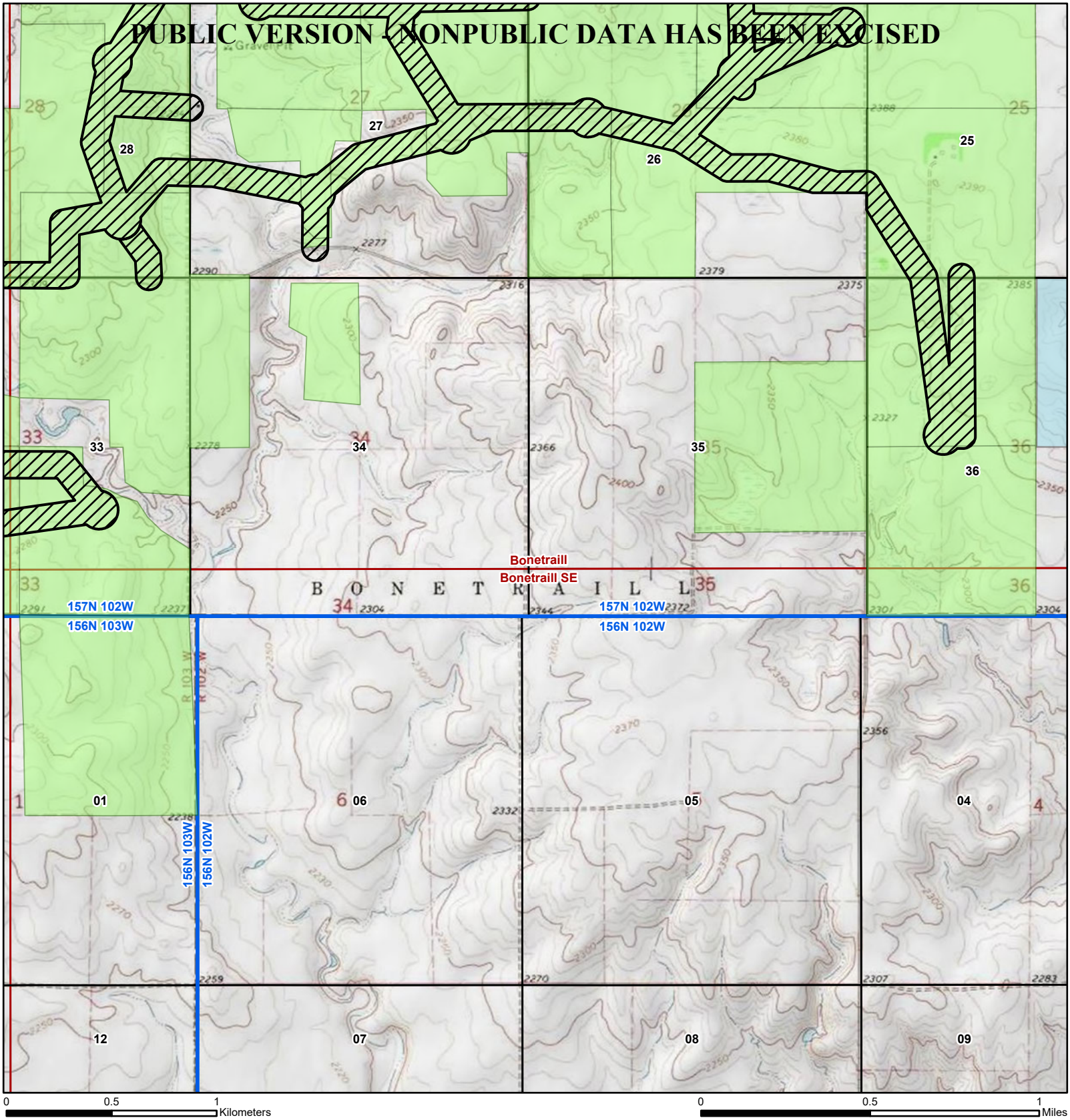

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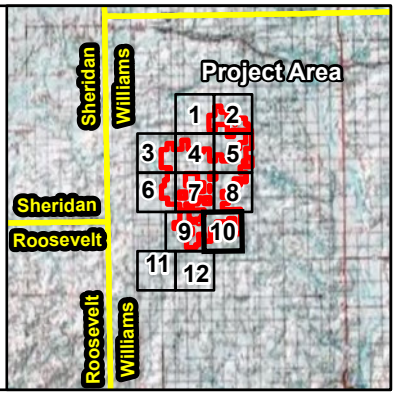

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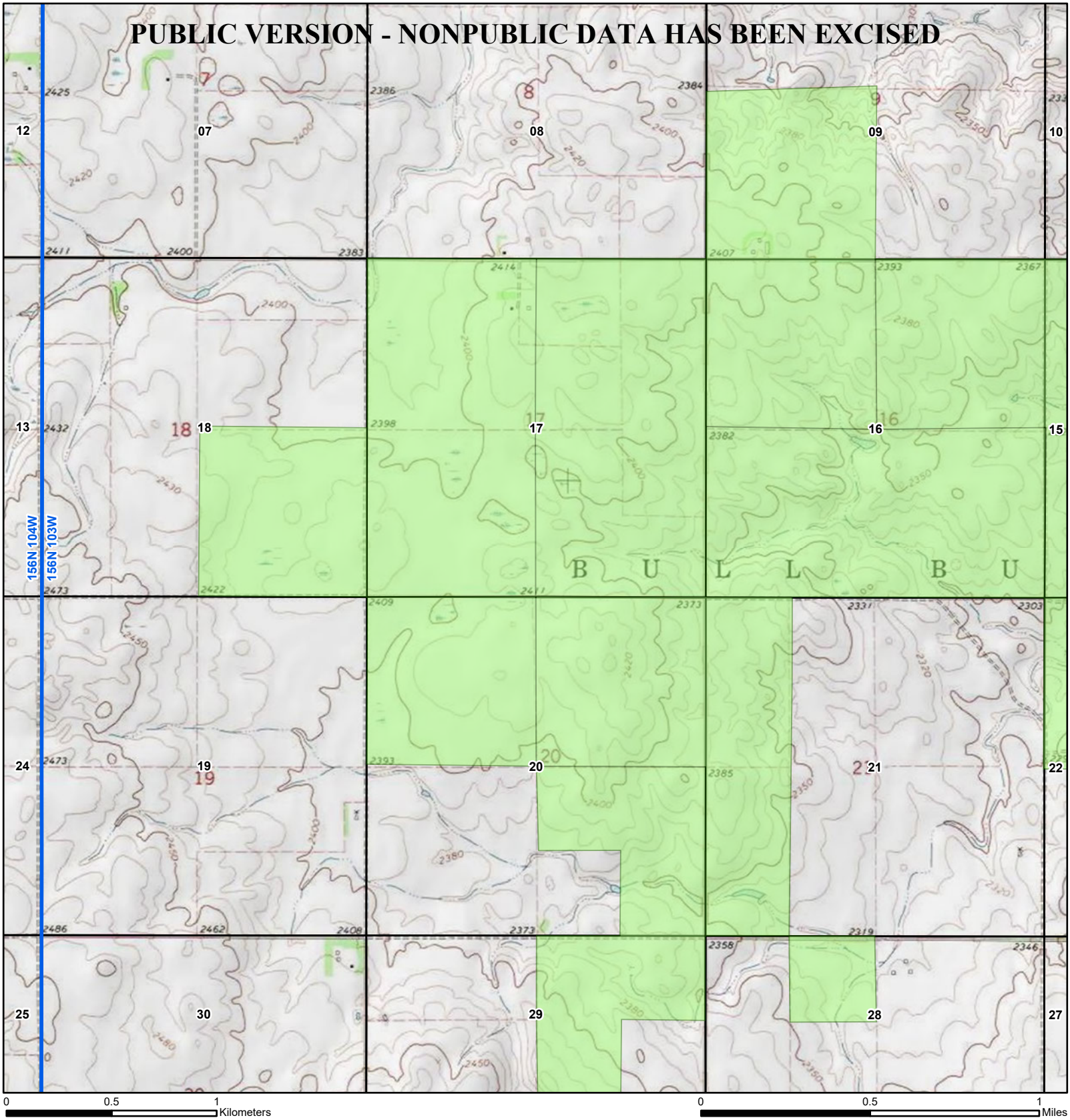

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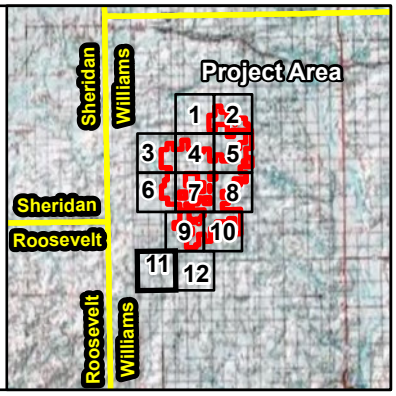

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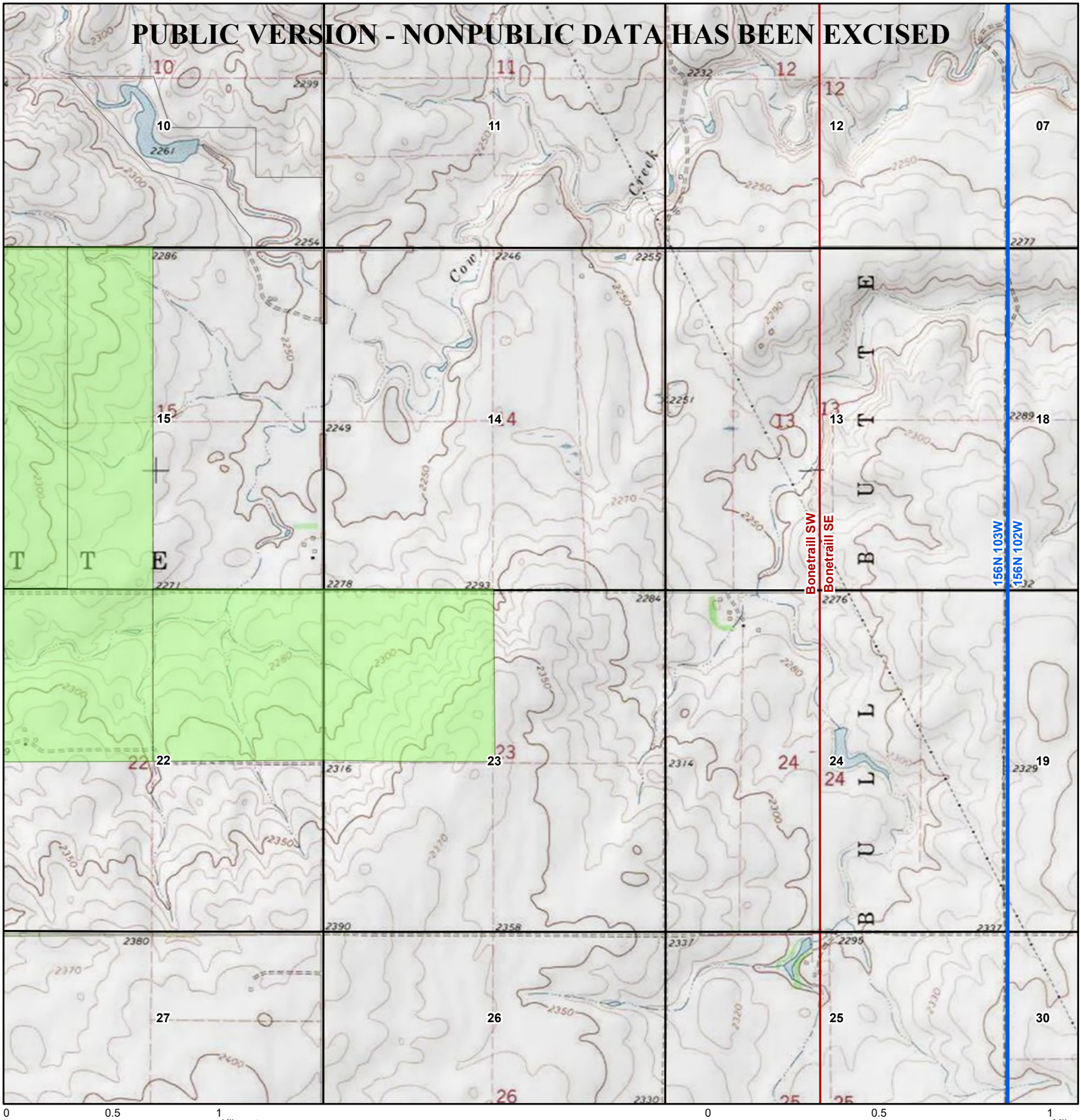

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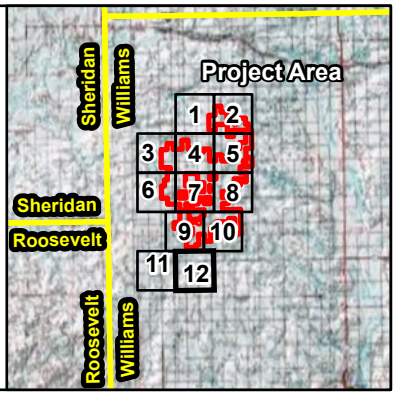

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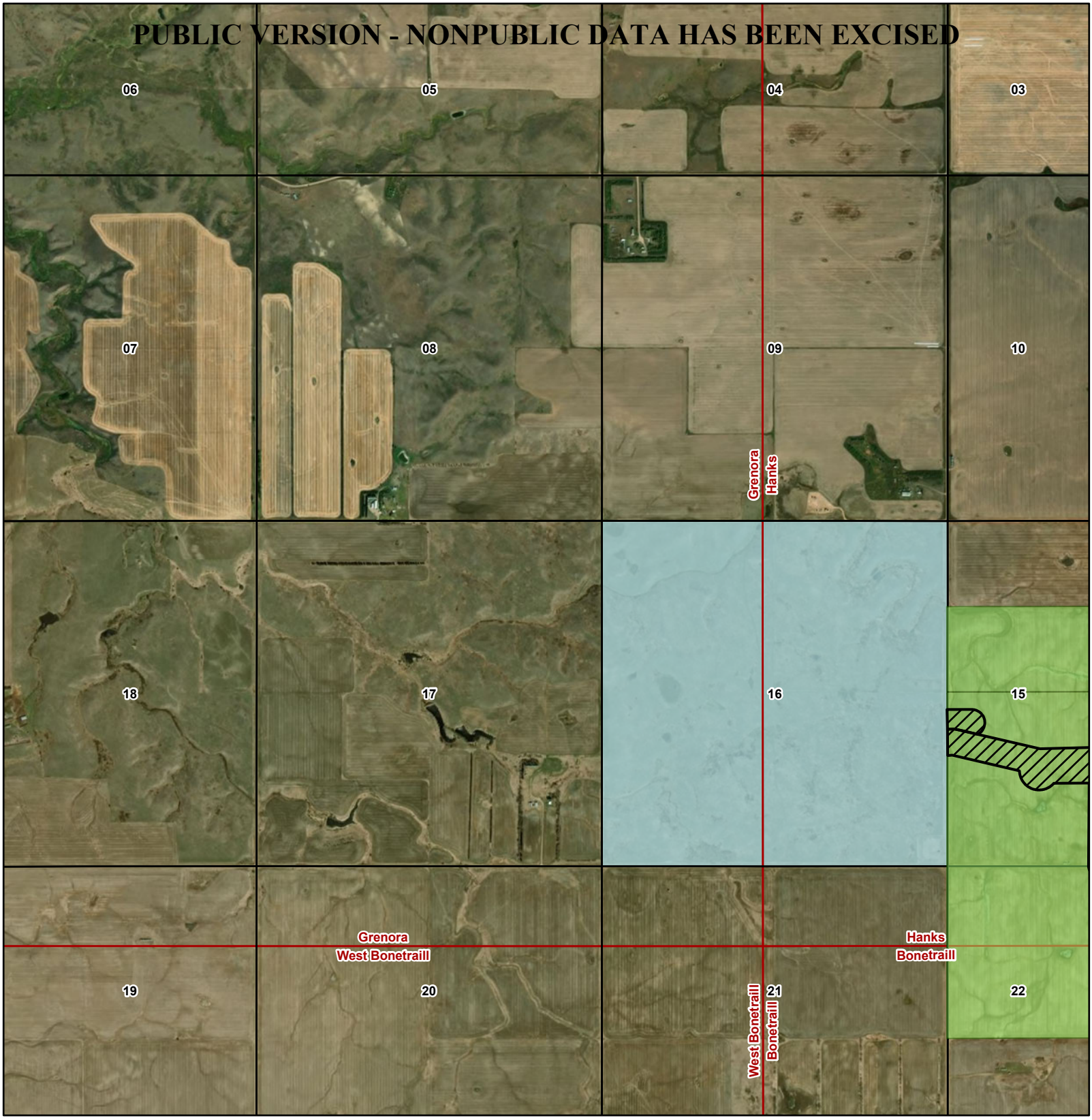

HOMESTEAD WIND PROJECT

Imagery
Project Overview

Williams County, North Dakota

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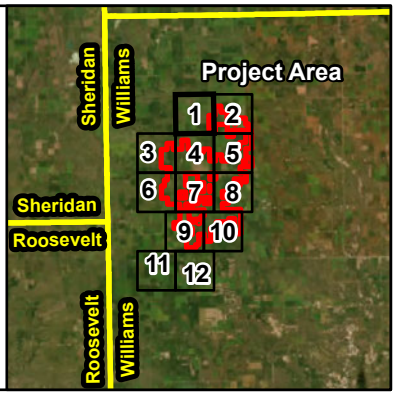

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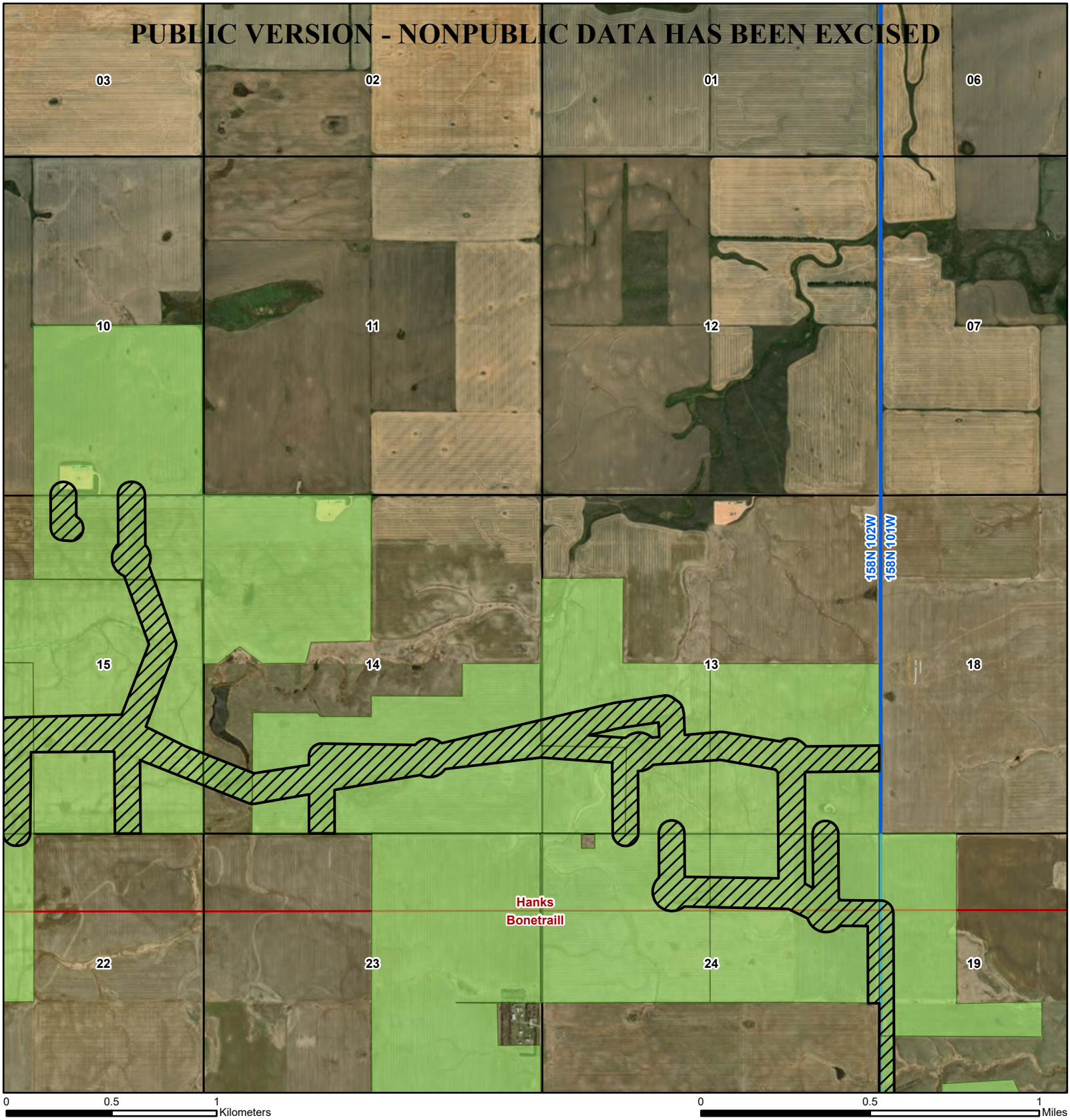

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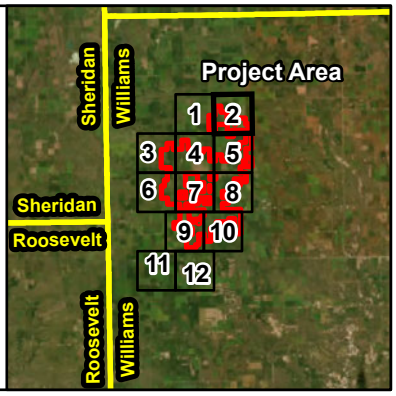

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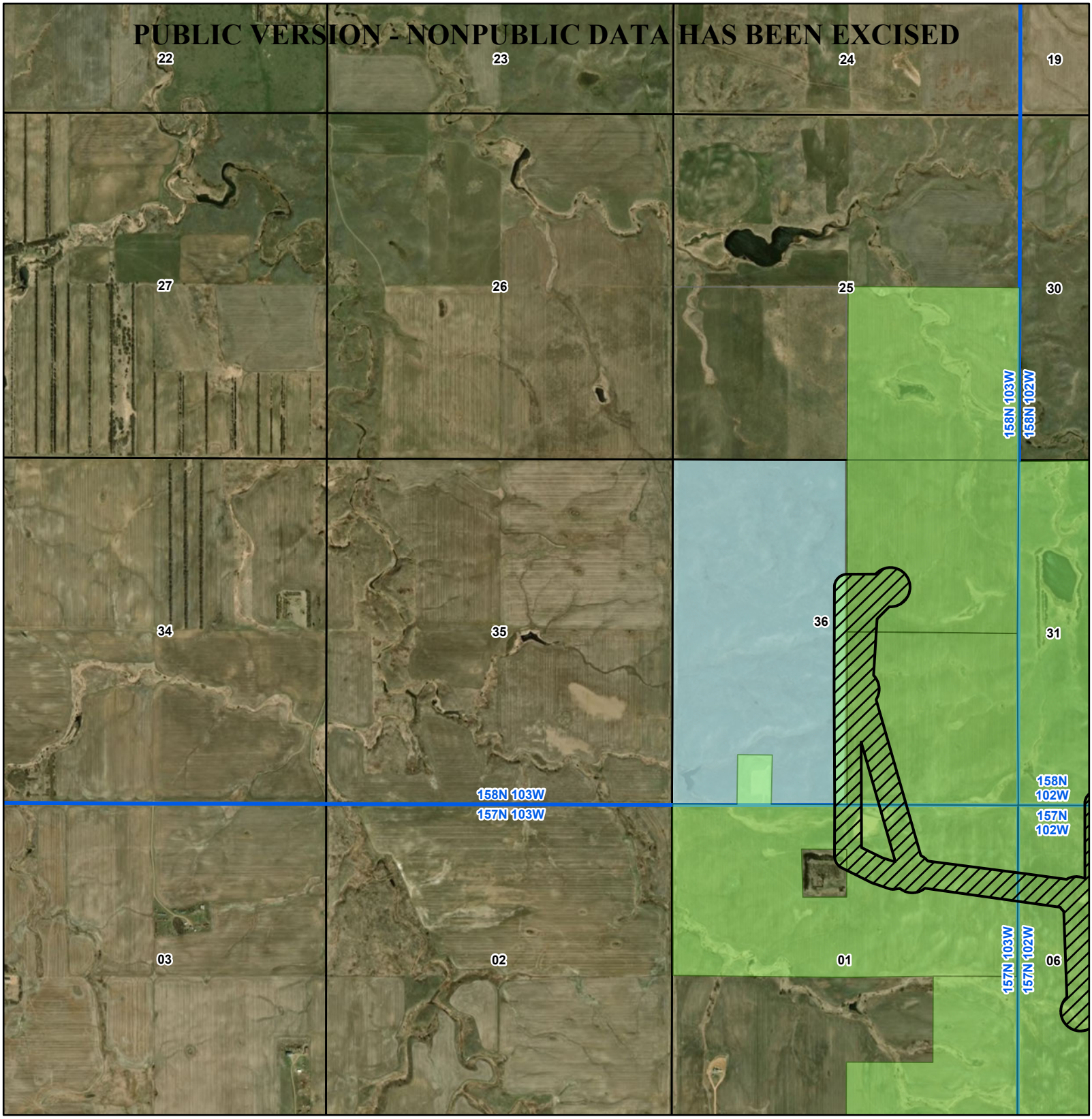

HOMESTEAD WIND PROJECT

Imagery
Project Overview

Williams County, North Dakota

TETRA TECH

Project Components

- Direct APE
- Survey Area

Land Management

- State
- Private

Boundaries

- County
- PLSS Section
- PLSS Township
- USGS 7.5m Quadrangle

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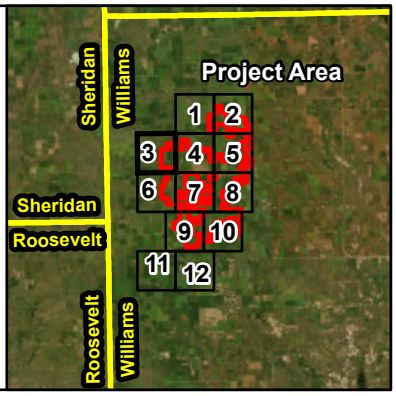

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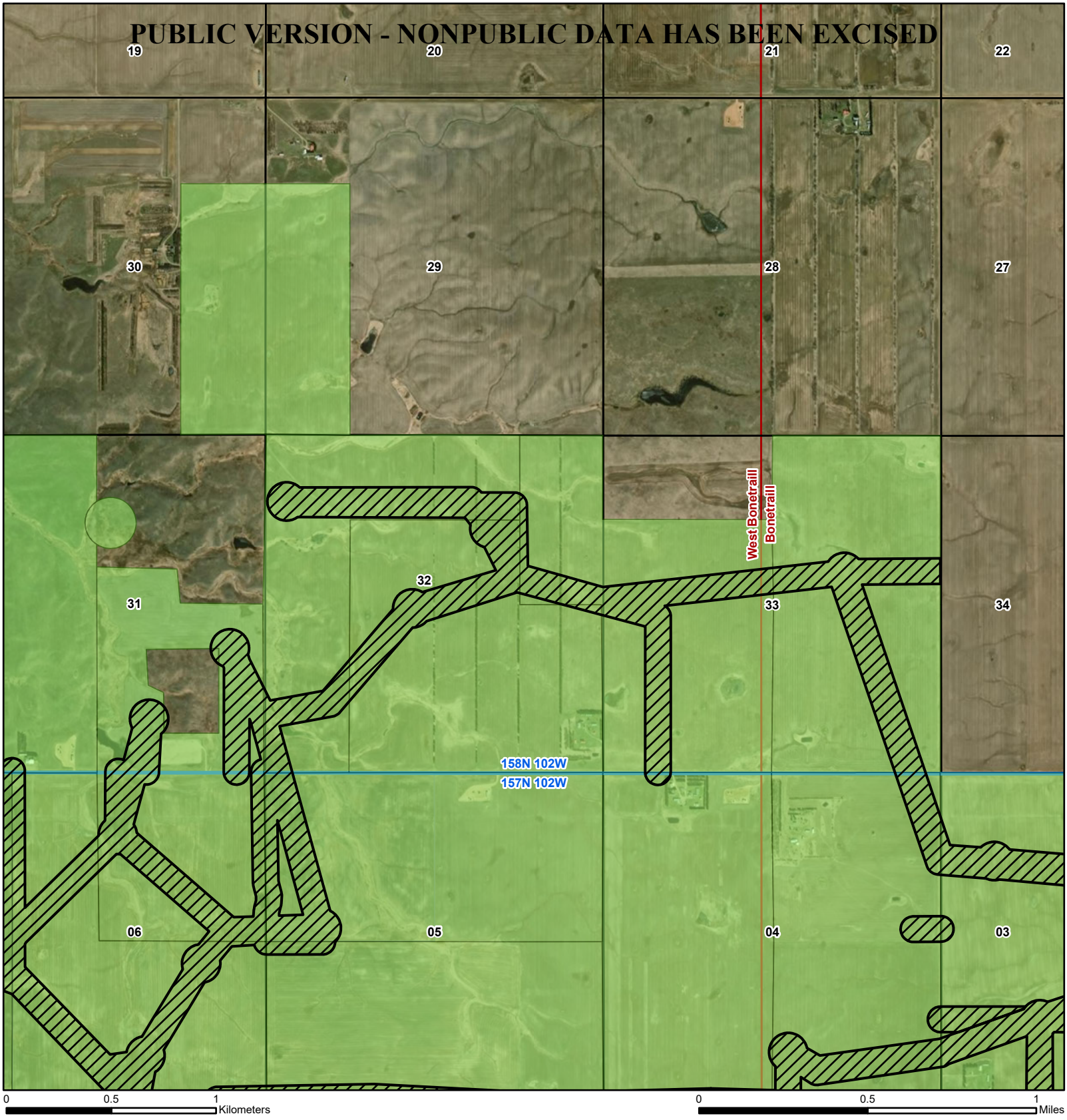

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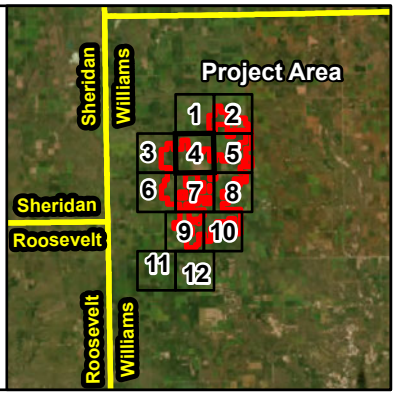

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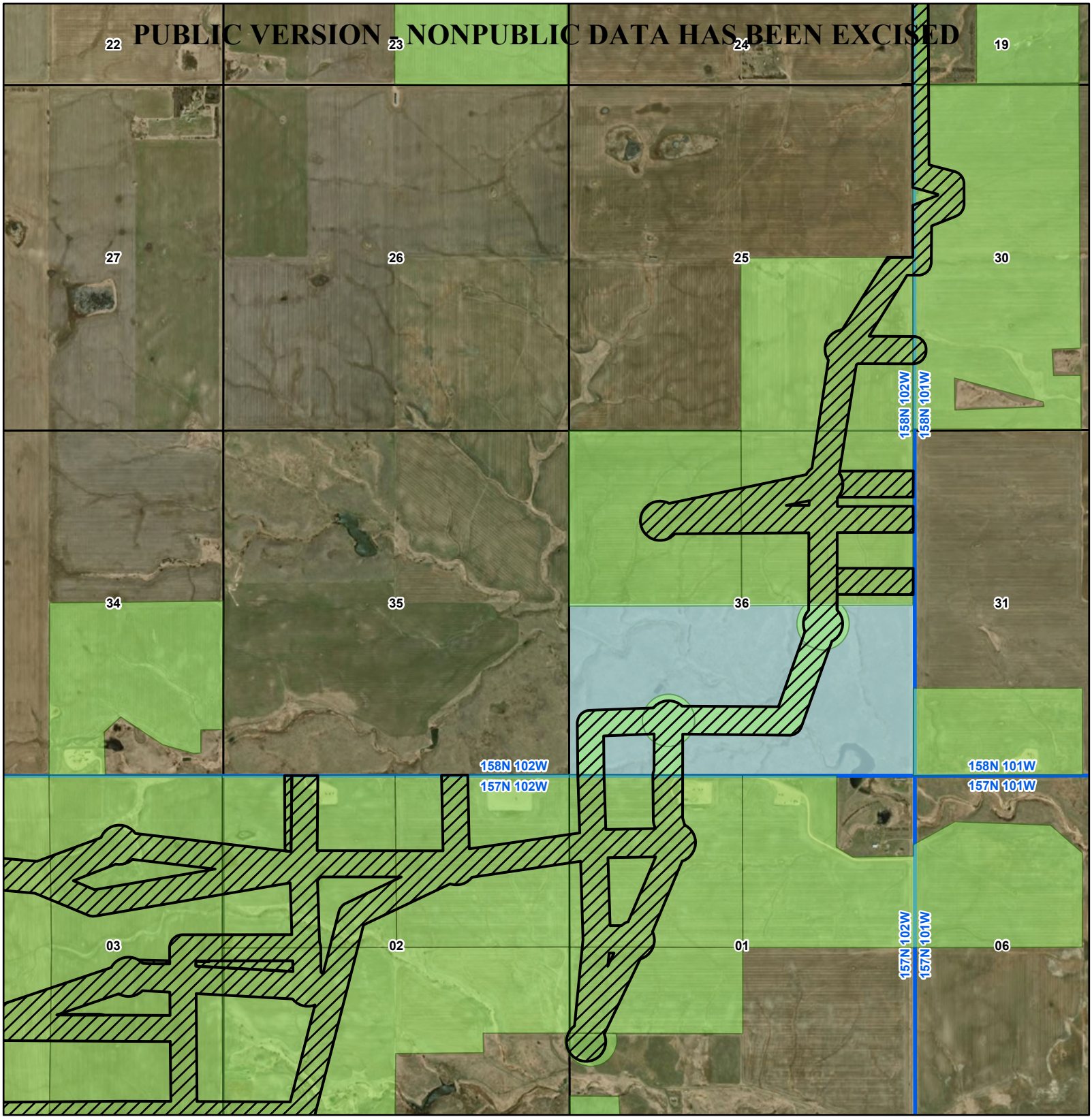

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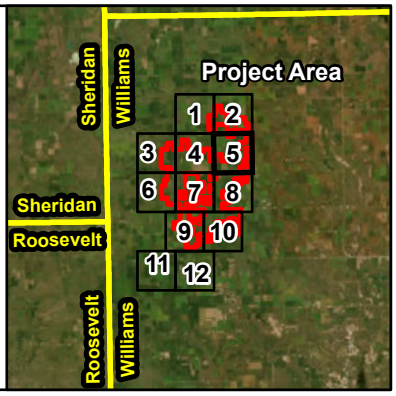

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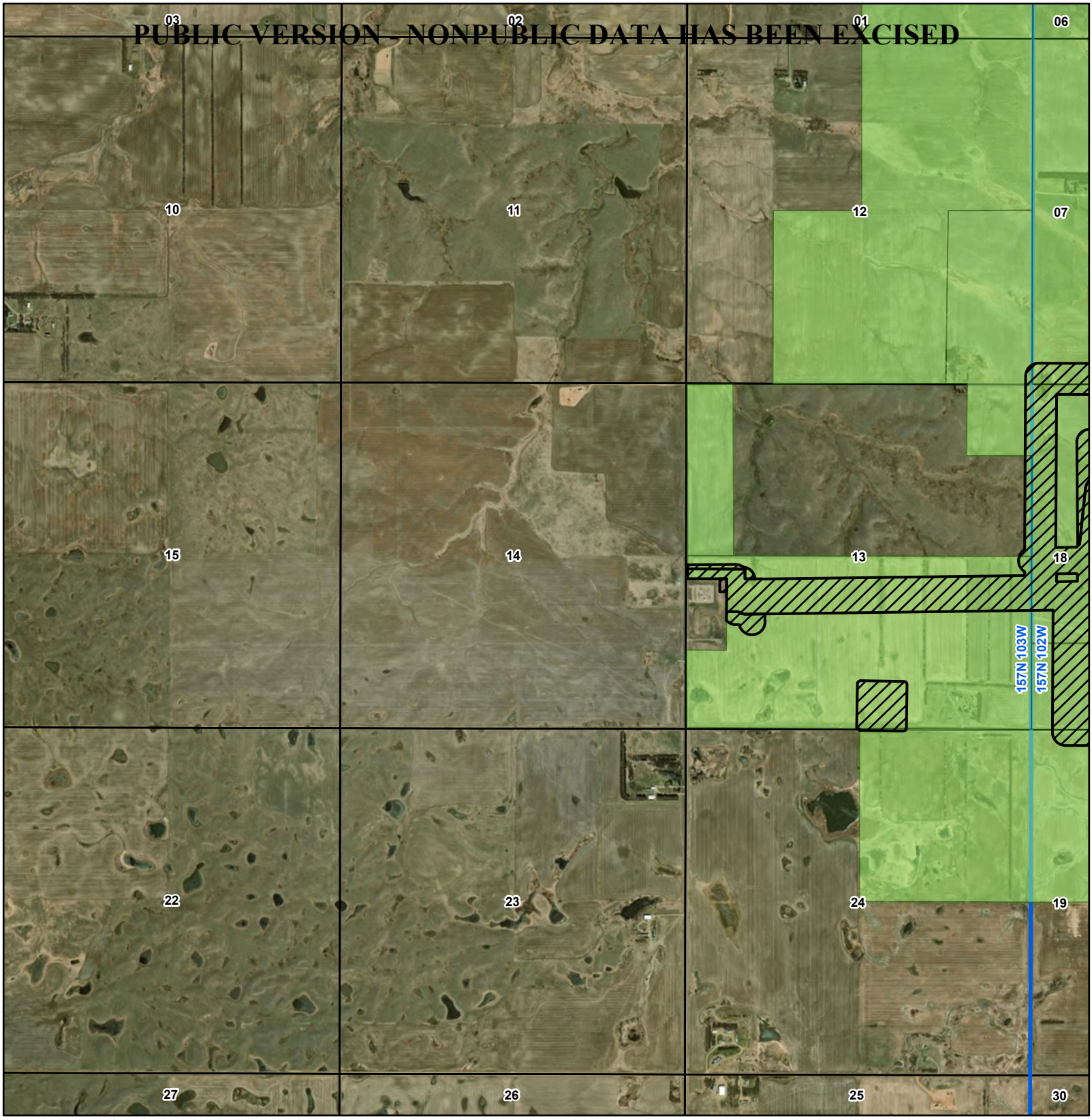

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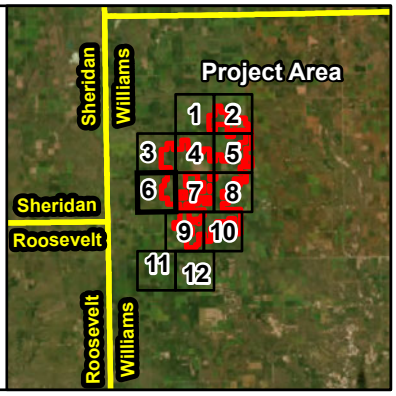

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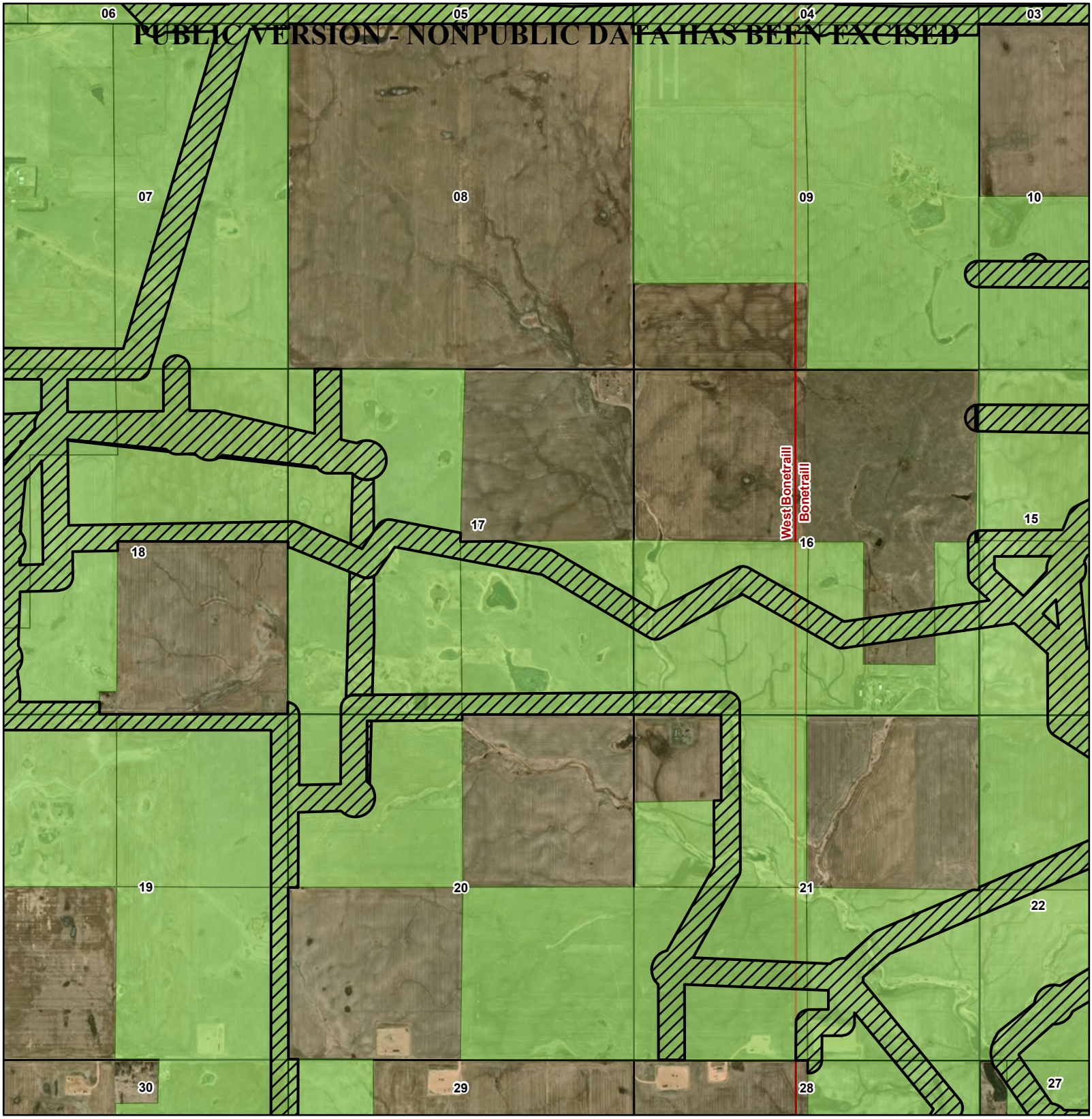

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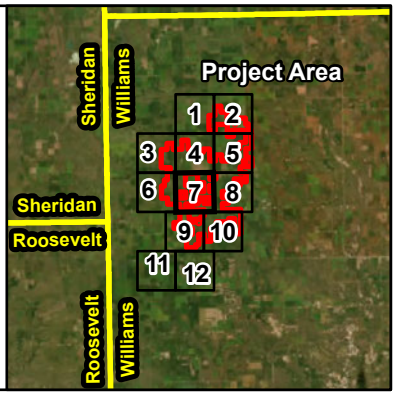

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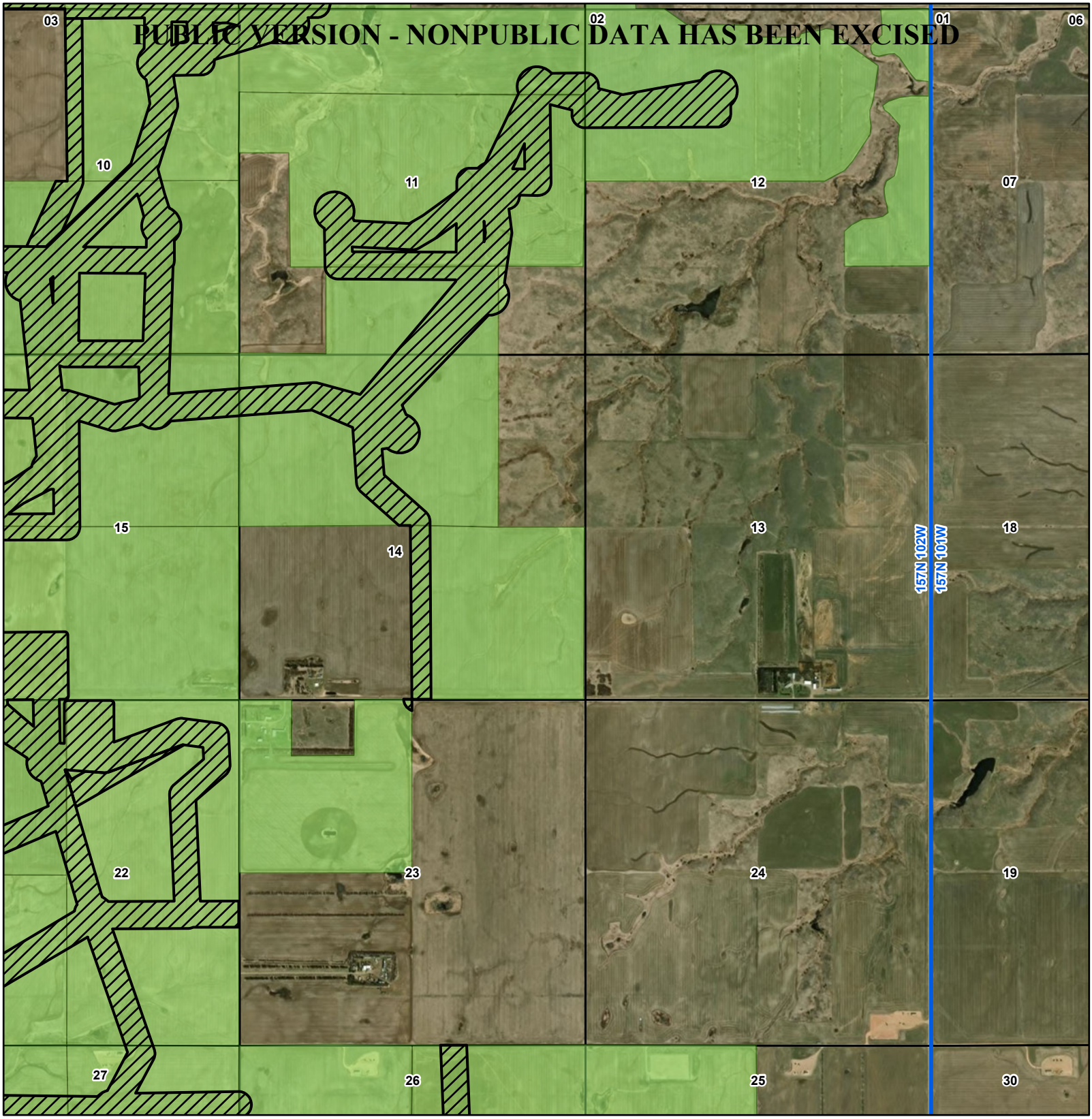

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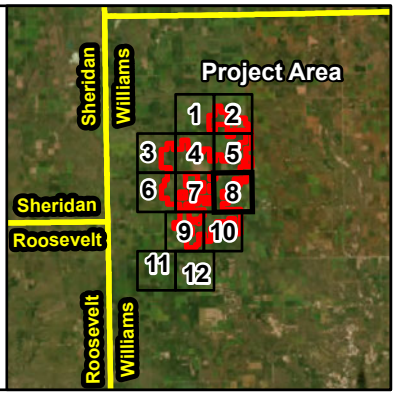

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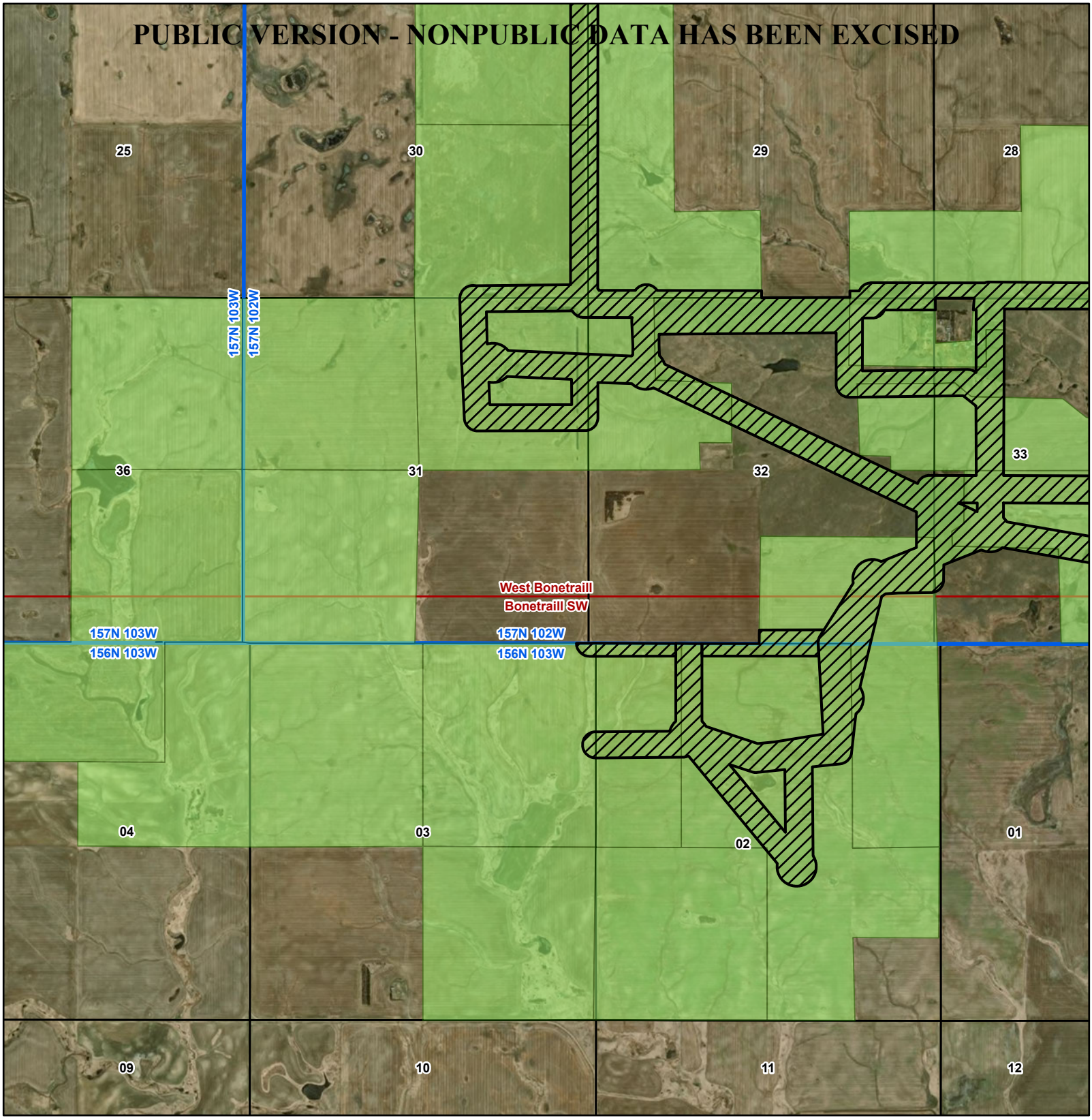

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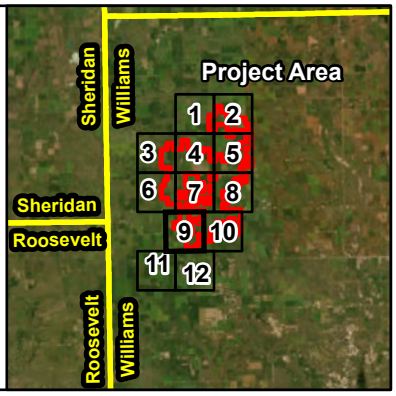

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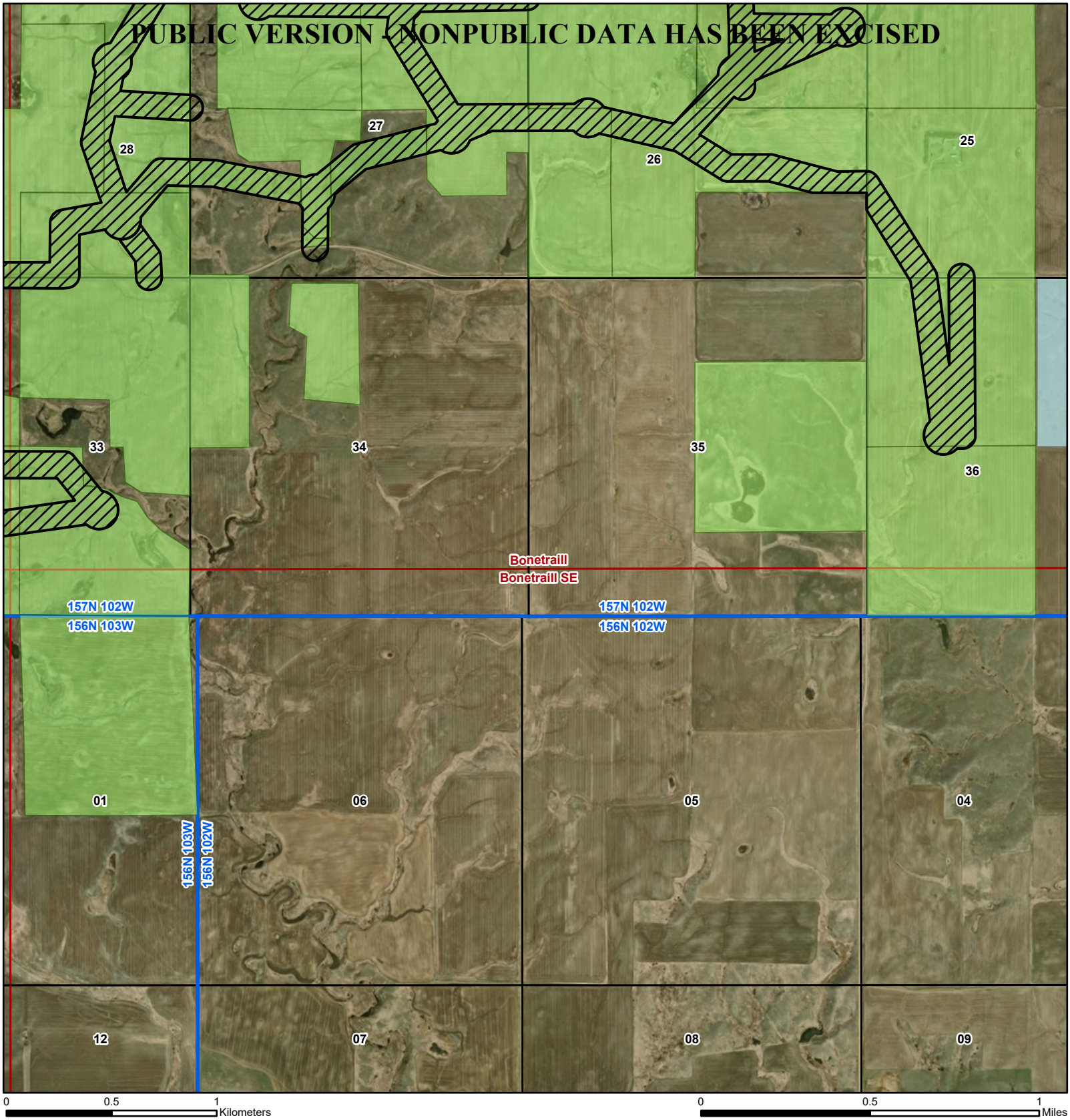

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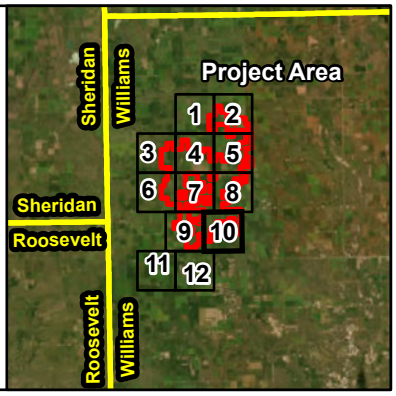

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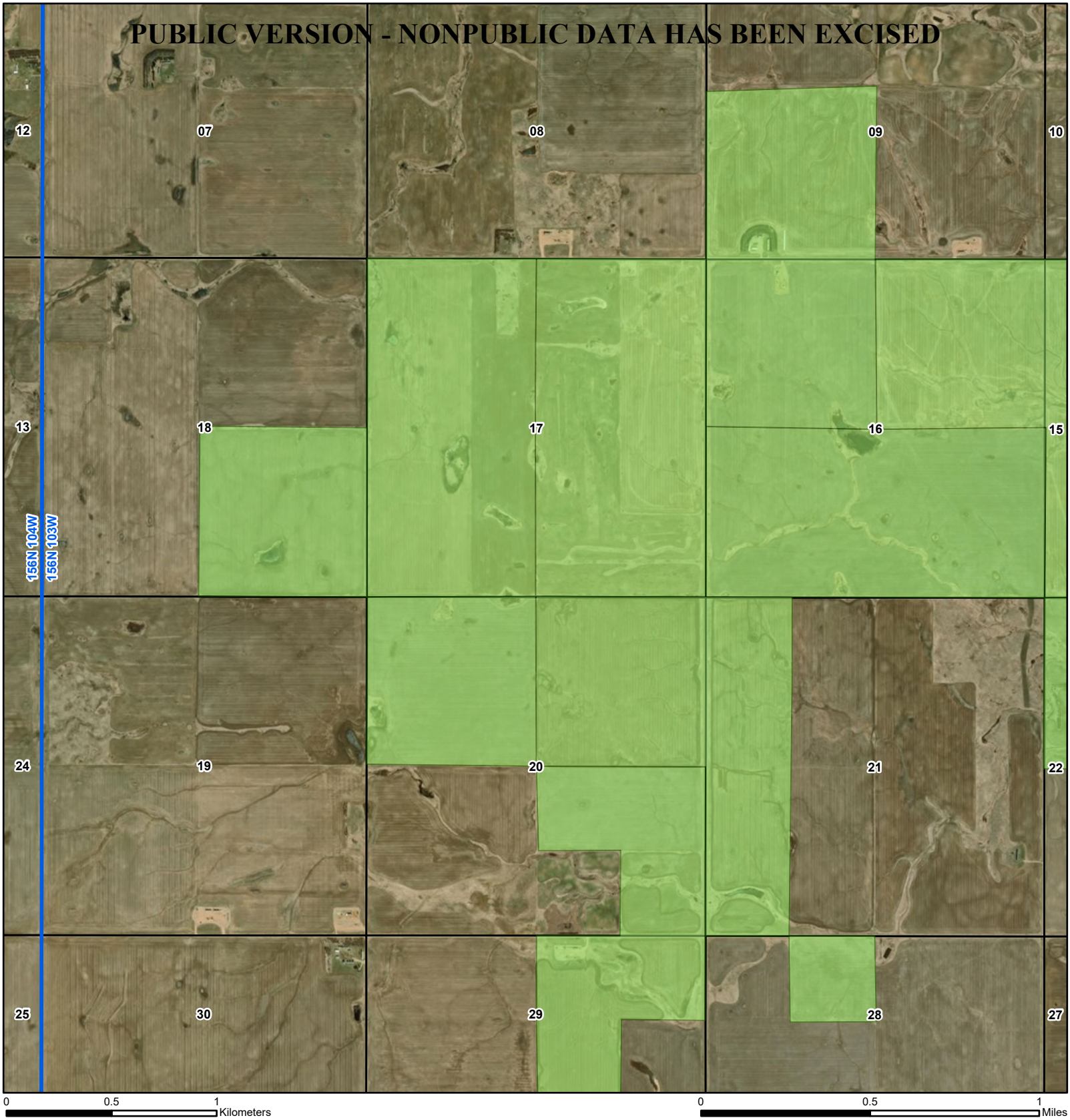

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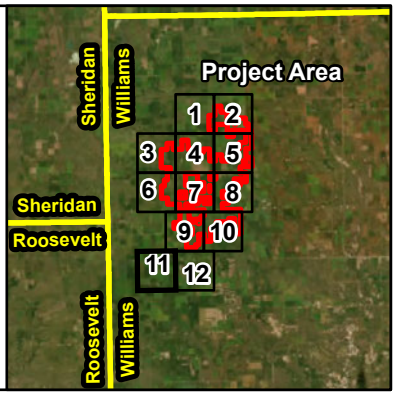

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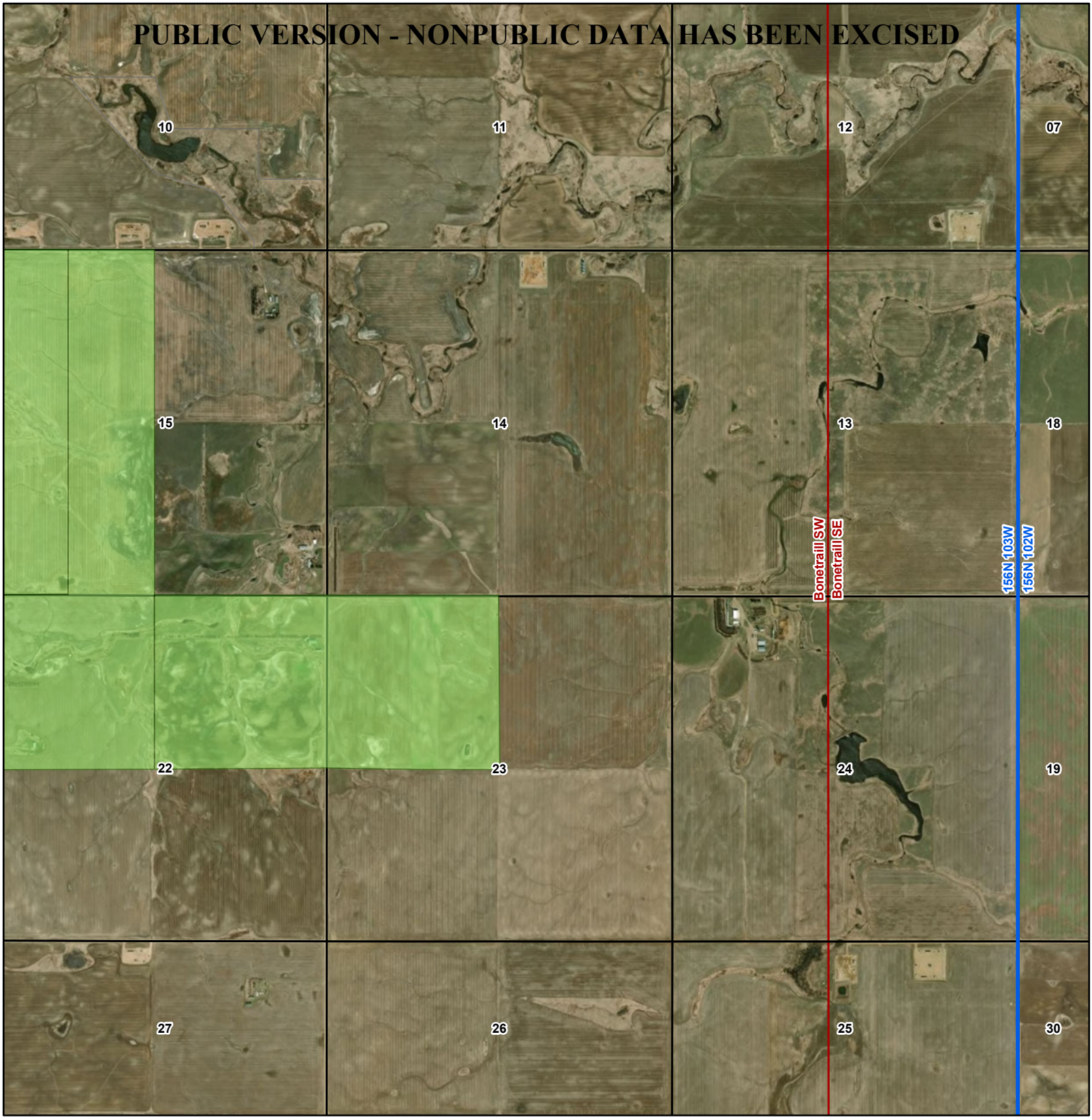

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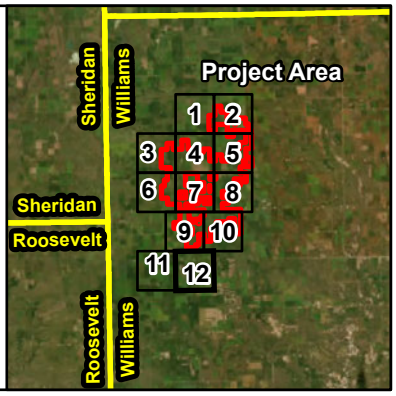

APPENDIX B: HISTORICAL MAPS

Appendix B is omitted intentionally

APPENDIX C: STP MAPS AND TABLE

Appendix C is omitted intentionally

APPENDIX D: UNANTICIPATED DISCOVEY PLAN

PUBLIC VERSION - NONPUBLIC DATA HAS BEEN EXCISED

Unanticipated Discoveries Plan for Cultural Resources and Human Remains

Homestead Wind Project

Williams County, North Dakota

January 2026

Prepared for

Homestead Wind, LLC
120 Garrett Street, Suite 700
Charlottesville, VA 22902

Prepared by

TETRA TECH

390 Union Blvd, Suite 400
Lakewood, CO 80228

Table of Contents

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document outlines the procedure Homestead Wind, LLC (Homestead Wind) will follow to prepare for and address any unanticipated discoveries of cultural resources, including archaeological sites and possible human remains during the construction of the Homestead Wind Project (the Project). This plan complies with *NDAC 40-02-03 and NDCC 23-06-27* - which provide for protection of any unmarked human burial sites, human remains, and burial goods on both state and privately-owned land inadvertently discovered during the course of construction.

2.0 TRAINING AND ORIENTATION

Homestead Wind will provide training as part of the pre-construction on-site training program for supervisors, company inspectors and construction supervisors. The Construction Manager will be responsible for advising construction-contractor personnel on the procedures to follow in the event that an unanticipated discovery is made. The Construction Manager will advise all operators of equipment involved in grading, stripping, or trenching activities to:

- Stop work immediately if they observe any indications of the presence of potential man-made features, animal bone, or possibly human bone.
- Contact Homestead Wind's Construction Manager immediately.
- Comply with unanticipated discovery procedures.
- Treat human remains with dignity and respect.

3.0 PROCEDURE WHEN CULTURAL MATERIALS ARE OBSERVED

Cultural materials include man-made objects (prehistoric pottery or chipped stone tools and waste flakes) and historic period items (items that are approximately 50 years old or greater such as bottle glass, can dumps, old farm equipment, etc.) and features (e.g., walls constructed of natural materials such as cobbles, surfaces paved by cobbles, brick, or other material), or other remnants of cultural activity.

A. Stop work in the immediate vicinity of the observed cultural materials

1. Notify the Construction Manager of the discovery.
2. If the Construction Manager and the Environmental Manager believe that an unanticipated discovery has been made:
   a) Construction Manager directs all ground-disturbing activities to stop within a minimum of 100 feet of the discovery.
   b) Construction Manager will protect and secure the evidence in place by delineating the find with flagging or fencing.
   c) Project activities can continue outside of the delineated unanticipated find area.

B. Minimize movement of vehicles and equipment in the area immediately surrounding the discovery.

C. Construction Manager will immediately notify the Environmental Manager.

Homestead Wind Construction Manager
Name
Homestead Wind, LLC
120 Garrett Street, Suite 700
Charlottesville, VA 22902
Cell:
Email: @apexcleanenergy.com

Homestead *Wind Environmental Manager*
Name
Homestead Wind, LLC
120 Garrett Street, Suite 700
Charlottesville, VA 22902
Cell:
Email: @apexcleanenergy.com

D. The Environmental Manager will immediately notify the Tetra Tech Project Manager and the Project Archaeologist indicated below.

Tetra Tech Project Manager
Stephen Anderson
Tetra Tech, Inc.
390 Union Blvd, Suite 400
Lakewood, Colorado 80228
Phone: (303) 980-3601
Cell: (720) 256-6843
Email:
stephen.anderson@tetratech.com

Tetra Tech Project Archaeologist
Stephen Anderson
Tetra Tech, Inc.
390 Union Blvd, Suite 400
Lakewood, Colorado 80228
Phone: (303) 980-3601
Cell: (720) 256-6843
Email:
stephen.anderson@tetratech.com

E. Within 1 to 2 days after notification, Tetra Tech's Project Archaeologist will examine the location of the discovery, accompanied by the Construction Manager (and Environmental Manager, if necessary).

1. If the Project Archaeologist determines that the discovery is not a cultural resource, the archaeologist will immediately advise the Construction Manager, and/or the Environmental Manager, any of whom will have the authority to remove the stop-work order. The Project Archaeologist will submit a letter report (evaluation summary) including photographs of the discovery site to Homestead Wind within ten (10) business days.
2. If the Project Archaeologist determines that the discovery is a cultural resource, the Project Archaeologist will immediately advise the Construction Manager and Environmental Manager. The Project Archaeologist will also notify the North Dakota State Archaeologist by telephone and written confirmation by email within 48 hours.

   North Dakota State Archaeologist
   Andrew Robinson, State Archaeologist
   State Historical Society of North Dakota
   612 East Boulevard Ave.
   Bismarck, North Dakota 58505
   Phone: (701) 328-3575
   Email: andrewrobinson@nd.gov

Notifications to the North Dakota State Archaeologist about observations of cultural material will:

1. Inform the State Archaeologist by telephone why the resource is not significant and request concurrence by the State Archaeologist for construction to recommence.
2. Inform the State Archaeologist about a recommended scope-of-work for evaluating the significance of the resource and evaluating potential Project effects on the resource. The scope-of-work will be written and submitted to the Environmental Manager and the Regional Archaeologist within two (2) business days. If approved by the State Archaeologist during telephone consultations, cultural resource investigations may begin.
3. Invite the State Archaeologist to observe the implementation of any proposed work.
4. Perform the evaluation per the agreed upon scope-of-work.

F. When the evaluation of the cultural resources is complete:

1. The Environmental Manager and the Project Archaeologist will notify the State Archaeologist by telephone and discuss the potential significance of the resource.
2. As soon as possible following the field investigation, the Project Archaeologist will provide the Environmental Manager with a written report describing the results of the fieldwork.
3. If the resource is believed to be significant and cannot be avoided by construction activities, the Project Archaeologist will prepare a proposal for data recovery for submission to Environmental Manager and the Regional Archaeologist.
4. If proposed mitigation measures may be carried out without being impeded or affected by construction, the submittal to State Archaeologist will be accompanied by a request for concurrence that construction in the area of the discovery may be permitted to resume.

4.0 PROCEDURE WHEN HUMAN REMAINS AND/OR POTENTIALLY HUMAN SKELETAL MATERIALS ARE OBSERVED

Human remains are physical remains of a human body or bodies including, but not limited to, bones, teeth, hair, and preserved soft tissues (mummified or otherwise preserved) of an individual. Remains may be articulated or disarticulated bones or teeth.

A. Workers will treat all human remains with dignity and respect.

B. Immediately stop work in the vicinity of an unanticipated discovery involving potentially human remains.

C. Immediately notify the Construction Manager about the find.

D. The Construction Manager will stop all ground-disturbing activities within a minimum of 200 feet of the discovery.

1. Protect and secure the evidence of the discovery.

2. Delineate the area with flagging or safety fencing.
3. Minimize movement by vehicles and equipment in the immediate vicinity of the discovery.
4. Construction Manager will immediately notify the County Sherriff if the remains are believed to be human.
5. The Sheriff will call the Williams County Coroner to determine if the remains are associated with a crime scene. If the remains are historic or prehistoric, the North Dakota State Archaeologist will be contacted.

Williams County Sheriff
Verlan Kvande, Sheriff
3rd Floor 223 E Broadway, Suite 301
Williston, ND 58801
Phone: (701) 577-7700

Williams County Coroner
Seth Coughlin, Coroner
112 4th St E
Williston, ND 58801
Phone: (701) 577-3738

North Dakota State Archaeologist
Andrew Robinson, State Archaeologist
State Historical Society of North Dakota
612 East Boulevard Ave.
Bismarck, North Dakota 58505
Phone: (701) 328-3575
Email: andrewrobinson@nd.gov

I. **If human remains are determined not to be Native American and removed by the County Sheriff or Williams County Coroner, construction work will not recommence until permission is granted in writing by the appropriate law enforcement agency. If the remains are thought to be Native American the State Archaeologist will contact the appropriate Tribes. Construction work will not recommence until permission is granted in writing by the State Archaeologist.**

5.0 EXAMPLES OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

Prehistoric Lithic Flake Tool Artifacts

- Glassy material
- Angular
- Unusual material for area
- Unusual shape
- Regularity of flaking
- Variability of size


METRIC 1 2 3 4


METRIC 1 2 3 4


METRIC 1 2 3 4


METRIC 1 2 3 4

Prehistoric Groundstone Artifacts

- Striations or scratching
- Unusual or unnatural shapes
- Unusual stone
- Etching
- Perforations
- Pecking
- Regularity in modifications
- Variability of size, function, and complexity

Historic Artifacts

Historic Features