

**WBI ENERGY TRANSMISSION, INC.
NORTH BAKKEN EXPANSION PROJECT**

**Resource Report 4
New and Revised Appendices**

- Appendix 4A-1, Class III Archaeology Report (*filed under separate cover as Controlled Unclassified Information/Privileged and Confidential [CUI//PRIV] in Volume IV*)
- Appendix 4A-2, Class III Archaeology Report (*filed under separate cover as CUI//PRIV in Volume IV*)
- Appendix 4B Archaeological Sites Identified during the Class III Inventory
- Appendix 4C Historic Structures Identified during the Class III Inventory
- Appendix 4D Class III Historic Structures Addendum Report
- Appendix 4E Geomorphology Assessment Report (*filed under separate cover as CUI//PRIV in Volume IV*)
- Appendix 4F Summary of Communications with Federally Recognized Indian Tribes
- Appendix 4G Tribal Participation in 2020 Fieldwork by Site (new appendix)

NORTH BAKKEN EXPANSION PROJECT

Resource Report 4

APPENDIX 4B
Archaeological Sites Identified
during the Class III Inventory

APPENDIX 4B						
North Bakken Expansion Project Archaeological Sites and Isolated Finds Identified during the Class III Survey						
Site Number ^{a, b, c, d}	Project Component ^e	Distance from Workspace	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Project Recommendations	Project Effect
32BK168 ^a	LS25 Loop	57 ft	Historic (early to mid-20 th century) homestead	Eligible	Fence & monitor	No effect
32BK276	LS25 Access Road	0 ft (adjacent to access road)	Historic (20 th century) field clearing rock pile and dump	Ineligible	No further work	N/A
32BK277	LS25 Loop	265 ft from an access road; 370 ft from workspace	Prehistoric stone feature	Ineligible	No further work	No effect
32BK278	LS25 Loop	N/A (crossed)	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Ineligible	No further work	N/A
32BK279	LS25 Loop	90 ft	Prehistoric stone features	Ineligible	Fence & monitor	No effect
32BK280	LS25 Loop	147 ft	Prehistoric stone features	Unevaluated	No further work	No effect
32BK281	LS25 Loop	54 ft	Prehistoric stone features	Unevaluated	Fence & monitor	No effect
32BK282	LS25 Loop	361 ft	Prehistoric stone features	Unevaluated	No further work	No effect
32BK283	LS25 Loop	55 ft	Prehistoric stone features	Unevaluated	Fence & monitor	No effect
32BK285	LS25 Loop	53 ft	Prehistoric stone feature	Unevaluated	Fence & monitor	No effect
32BK353	LS25 Loop	1,016 ft from an access road; 1,798 ft from workspace;	Prehistoric stone feature	Unevaluated	No further work	No effect
32BKX1056	LS25 Loop	N/A (crossed)	Prehistoric isolated find	Ineligible	No further work	N/A
32MN1305 ^a	LS25 Access Road	N/A (crossed)	Historic (mid to late 20 th century) oil well pad and access road	Ineligible	No further work	N/A
32MNX1038	LS25 Loop	27 ft	Prehistoric isolated find	Ineligible	No further work	N/A
32MZ144 ^{a, c}	T-EC Pipeline	165 ft	Historic (early 20 th century) homestead	Ineligible	No further work	N/A
32MZ145 ^{a, c}	T-EC Pipeline	151 ft	Historic field clearing rock pile	Ineligible	No further work	N/A
32MZ598 ^{a, d}	T-EC Pipeline	936 ft	Potential prehistoric bison kill site/historic (20 th century homestead)	Unevaluated	No further work	No effect
32MZ2346 ^{a, c}	T-EC Pipeline	162 ft	Historic (early 20 th century) homestead	Unevaluated	No further work	No effect

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North Bakken Expansion Project Archaeological Sites and Isolated Finds Identified during the Class III Survey						
Site Number ^{a, b, c, d}	Project Component ^e	Distance from Workspace	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Project Recommendations	Project Effect
32MZ2939 ^a	T-EC Pipeline	N/A (crossed)	Historic (20 th century) animal shelter, corral, and outbuildings	Ineligible	No further work	N/A
32MZ3278 ^{a, c}	T-EC Pipeline	882 ft	Prehistoric stone features	Unevaluated	No further work	No effect
32MZ3301 ^c	T-EC Pipeline	377 ft	Prehistoric stone feature	Unevaluated	No further work	No effect
32MZ3302	T-EC Pipeline	N/A (crossed)	Prehistoric (Late Woodland) lithic scatter	Ineligible	No further work	N/A
32MZ3306	T-EC Access Road	N/A (crossed)	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Ineligible	No further work	N/A
32MZ3307	T-EC Pipeline	N/A (crossed)	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Ineligible	No further work	N/A
32MZ3308	T-EC Pipeline	513 ft	Prehistoric stone features	Unevaluated	No further work	No effect
32MZ3309	T-EC Pipeline	50 ft	Prehistoric stone features; historic till	Unevaluated	Fence & monitor	No effect
32MZ3310	T-EC Pipeline	136 ft	Prehistoric stone features	Unevaluated	No further work	No effect
32MZ3311	T-EC Pipeline	53 ft	Prehistoric stone feature	Unevaluated	Fence & monitor	No effect
32MZ3312	T-EC Pipeline	135 ft	Prehistoric stone features	Unevaluated	No further work	No effect
32MZ3313	T-EC Pipeline	363 ft	Prehistoric (Developmental) burial and lithic scatter	Eligible	No further work	No effect
32MZ3318	T-EC Pipeline	636 ft	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Ineligible	No further work	N/A
32MZ3314 ^c	T-EC Pipeline	51 ft	Prehistoric stone feature	Unevaluated	Fence & monitor	No effect
32MZ3315 ^c	T-EC Pipeline	388 ft	Prehistoric stone features	Unevaluated	No further work	No effect
32MZ3319 ^c	T-EC Pipeline	849 ft	Prehistoric stone features	Unevaluated	No further work	No effect
32MZ3320 ^c	T-EC Pipeline	677 ft	Prehistoric stone features	Unevaluated	No further work	No effect
32MZ3321 ^c	T-EC Pipeline	87 ft	Prehistoric stone feature/historic (20 th century) homestead	Unevaluated	Fence & monitor	No effect
32MZ3322 ^c	T-EC Pipeline	58 ft	Prehistoric stone features and lithic scatter/historic stone features and artifact scatter	Unevaluated	Fence & monitor	No effect

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North Bakken Expansion Project Archaeological Sites and Isolated Finds Identified during the Class III Survey						
Site Number ^{a, b, c, d}	Project Component ^e	Distance from Workspace	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Project Recommendations	Project Effect
32MZ3323	T-EC Pipeline	11 ft	Historic (20 th century) homestead or outbuilding	Ineligible	No further work	N/A
32MZ3324 ^c	T-EC Pipeline	767 ft	Historic (early 20 th century) homestead	Unevaluated	No further work	No effect
32MZ3325	T-EC Pipeline	54 ft	Prehistoric stone feature	Unevaluated	Fence & monitor	No effect
32MZ3326	T-EC Pipeline	N/A (crossed)	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Ineligible	No further work	N/A
32MZ3327	T-EC Pipeline	52 ft	Prehistoric stone feature	Unevaluated	Fence & monitor	No effect
32MZ3328	T-EC Pipeline	52 ft	Prehistoric lithic scatter and stone features	Unevaluated	Fence & monitor	No effect
32MZ3329	T-EC Pipeline	0 ft (adjacent)	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Ineligible	No further work	N/A
32MZ3330	T-EC-Pipeline	210	Historic grave	Unevaluated	No further work	No effect
32MZ3331	T-EC Pipeline	55 ft	Prehistoric lithic scatter; historic (early to mid-20 th century) homestead	Eligible	Fence & monitor	N/A
32MZ3378	T-EC Pipeline	5 ft	Historic sluice	Eligible	Fence & monitor	No effect
32MZ3379 ^c	T-EC Pipeline	244 ft	Prehistoric stone features	Unevaluated	No further work	No effect
32MZ3380 ^c	T-EC Pipeline	79 ft	Prehistoric stone features	Unevaluated	Fence & monitor	No effect
32MZ3381	NBI	74 ft	Prehistoric stone features	Unevaluated	Fence & monitor	No adverse effect
32MZ3382 ^c	T-EC Pipeline	109 ft	Prehistoric stone feature	Unevaluated	No further work	No effect
32MZ3383 ^c	T-EC Pipeline	51 ft	Prehistoric stone features	Unevaluated	Fence & monitor	No effect
32MZ3384 ^c	T-EC Pipeline	1,114 ft	Prehistoric stone features	Unevaluated	No further work	No effect
32MZ3385 ^c	T-EC Pipeline	1,184 ft	Prehistoric stone features	Unevaluated	No further work	No effect
32MZ3386	T-EC Pipeline	53 ft	Prehistoric stone features	Unevaluated	Fence & monitor	No effect
32MZ3387	T-EC Pipeline	50 ft	Prehistoric stone feature	Unevaluated	Fence & monitor	No effect
32MZ3388 ^c	T-EC Pipeline	164 ft	Prehistoric stone feature	Unevaluated	No further work	No effect

APPENDIX 4B						
North Bakken Expansion Project Archaeological Sites and Isolated Finds Identified during the Class III Survey						
Site Number ^{a, b, c, d}	Project Component ^e	Distance from Workspace	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Project Recommendations	Project Effect
32MZ3389 ^c	T-EC Pipeline	88 ft	Prehistoric stone features	Unevaluated	Fence & monitor	No effect
32MZ3390 ^c	T-EC Pipeline	151 ft	Prehistoric stone features	Unevaluated	No further work	No effect
32MZ1339 ^a	EC-NB Pipeline	244 ft	Prehistoric isolated find	Ineligible	No further work	N/A
32MZ1531 ^a	EC-NB Pipeline	N/A (crossed)	Prehistoric isolated find	Ineligible	No further work	N/A
32MZ1744	ECS	N/A (crossed)	Prehistoric isolated find	Ineligible	No further work	N/A
32MXZ1745	T-EC Pipeline	N/A (crossed)	Prehistoric isolated find	Ineligible	No further work	N/A
32MXZ1747	T-EC Pipeline	1,499 ft	Prehistoric isolated find	Ineligible	No further work	N/A
32MXZ1748	T-EC Pipeline	35 ft	Prehistoric isolated find	Ineligible	No further work	N/A
32MXZ1749	T-EC Pipeline	123 ft	Prehistoric isolated find	Ineligible	No further work	N/A
32MXZ1750	T-EC Pipeline	148 ft	Prehistoric isolated find	Ineligible	No further work	N/A
32MXZ1753	T-EC Pipeline	N/A (crossed)	Prehistoric isolated find	Ineligible	No further work	N/A
32MXZ1754	T-EC Pipeline	N/A (crossed)	Prehistoric isolated find	Ineligible	No further work	N/A
32MXZ1768	T-EC Pipeline	N/A (crossed)	Prehistoric isolated find	Ineligible	No further work	N/A
32MXZ1769	T-EC Pipeline	N/A (crossed)	Prehistoric isolated find	Ineligible	No further work	N/A
32MXZ1770	T-EC Pipeline	N/A (crossed)	Prehistoric isolated find	Ineligible	No further work	N/A
32MXZ1771	T-EC Pipeline	22 ft	Prehistoric isolated find	Ineligible	No further work	N/A
32MXZ1772	T-EC Pipeline	29 ft	Historic isolated find	Ineligible	No further work	N/A
32W1319 ^a	T-EC Pipeline	18 ft	Historic (mid to late 20 th century) pole barn	Ineligible	No further work	N/A
32W1897 ^a	TPRS	N/A (crossed)	Historic (mid to late 20 th century) residence	Ineligible	No further work	N/A
32W1970 ^a	T-EC Pipeline	51 ft	Prehistoric stone features/historic depression (dugout)	Unevaluated	Fence & monitor	No effect

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North Bakken Expansion Project Archaeological Sites and Isolated Finds Identified during the Class III Survey						
Site Number ^{a, b, c, d}	Project Component ^e	Distance from Workspace	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Project Recommendations	Project Effect
32WI976 ^{a, d}	T-EC Pipeline	N/A (crossed)	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Unevaluated	TBD ^e	TBD ^e
32WI1101 ^a	LS25 Loop	1,213 ft	Prehistoric stone features	Unevaluated	No further work	No effect
32WI1102 ^a	LS25 Loop	1,587 ft	Prehistoric stone features	Unevaluated	No further work	No effect
32WI1103 ^a	LS25 Loop	719 ft	Prehistoric stone features	Unevaluated	No further work	No effect
32WI1145 ^a	TCL	N/A (crossed)	Historic (mid to late 20 th century) rock pile/former grain bin	Ineligible	No further work	N/A
32WI1494 ^a	LS25 Loop	62 ft	Prehistoric stone features	Unevaluated	Fence & monitor	No effect
32WI1495 ^a	LS25 Loop	18 ft	Historic (early to late 20 th century) trash dump	Ineligible	No further work	N/A
32WI1497 ^a	LS25 Loop	44 ft	Historic (early to mid-20 th century) homestead	Ineligible	No further work	N/A
32WI1630 ^{a, b}	LS25 Loop	73 ft	Prehistoric stone features	Unevaluated	Fence & monitor	No effect
32WI1775 ^a	T-EC Pipeline	142 ft	Prehistoric stone features/historic (20 th century) field clearing rock pile and trash dump	Unevaluated	No further work	No effect
32WI2144 ^a	LS25 Loop	55 ft	Prehistoric stone features	Unevaluated	Fence & monitor	No effect
32WI2352	T-EC Pipeline	113 ft from an access road; 423 ft from workspace	Prehistoric stone features	Unevaluated	No further work	No effect
32WI2388	T-EC Pipeline	74 ft	Prehistoric stone features	Unevaluated	Fence & monitor	No effect
32WI2389	LS25 Loop	95 ft from an access road; 175 ft from workspace	Prehistoric stone features	Unevaluated	No further work	No effect
32WI2390	LS25 Loop	62 ft	Prehistoric lithic scatter and stone features	Unevaluated	Fence & monitor	No effect
32WI2391	LS25 Loop	53 ft	Prehistoric stone features	Unevaluated	Fence & monitor	No effect
32WI2392 ^b	LS25 Loop	55 ft	Prehistoric stone features	Unevaluated	Fence & monitor	No effect
32WI2393 ^b	LS25 Loop	52 ft	Prehistoric stone feature	Unevaluated	Fence & monitor	No effect
32WI2394 ^b	LS25 Loop	70 ft	Prehistoric stone feature	Unevaluated	Fence & monitor	No effect

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North Bakken Expansion Project Archaeological Sites and Isolated Finds Identified during the Class III Survey						
Site Number ^{a, b, c, d}	Project Component ^e	Distance from Workspace	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Project Recommendations	Project Effect
32WI2398	T-EC Pipeline	104 ft	Prehistoric stone feature	Unevaluated	No further work	No effect
32WI2399	LS25 Loop	528 ft	Prehistoric stone feature	Unevaluated	No further work	No effect
32WI2404	T-EC Pipeline	55 ft	Prehistoric stone feature	Unevaluated	Fence & monitor	No effect
32WI2405	T-EC Pipeline	N/A (crossed)	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Ineligible	No further work	N/A
32WI2406	T-EC Pipeline	59 ft	Prehistoric stone features	Unevaluated	Fence & monitor	No effect
32WI2407	T-EC Pipeline	N/A (crossed)	Historic (early to mid-20 th century) homestead	Ineligible	No further work	N/A
32WI2408	T-EC Pipeline	213 ft	Prehistoric isolated find/historic (early to mid-20 th century) homestead	Unevaluated	No further work	No effect
32WI2409	T-EC Pipeline	N/A (crossed)	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Ineligible	No further work	N/A
32WI2410	T-EC Pipeline	8 ft	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Ineligible	No further work	N/A
32WI2428	T-EC Pipeline	N/A (crossed)	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Ineligible	No further work	No effect
32WI2429	T-EC Pipeline	54 ft	Prehistoric stone features	Unevaluated	Fence & monitor	No effect
32WI2430	T-EC Pipeline	72 ft	Prehistoric stone feature	Unevaluated	Fence & monitor	No effect
32WI2431	LS25 Loop	254 ft	Prehistoric stone features	Unevaluated	No further work	No effect
32WI2432	LS25 Loop	366 ft	Prehistoric stone features	Unevaluated	No further work	No effect
32WI2433	LS25 Loop	53 ft	Prehistoric stone features	Unevaluated	Fence & monitor	No effect
32WI2434	LS25 Loop	656 ft	Prehistoric stone feature	Unevaluated	No further work	No effect
32WI2435	LS25 Loop	1,377 ft	Prehistoric stone features	Unevaluated	No further work	No effect
32WI2436	LS25 Loop	1,802 ft	Prehistoric stone features	Unevaluated	No further work	No effect
32WI2437	LS25 Loop	954 ft	Prehistoric stone feature	Unevaluated	No further work	No effect

APPENDIX 4B						
North Bakken Expansion Project Archaeological Sites and Isolated Finds Identified during the Class III Survey						
Site Number ^{a, b, c, d}	Project Component ^e	Distance from Workspace	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Project Recommendations	Project Effect
32WIX803	T-EC Pipeline	N/A (crossed)	Prehistoric isolated find	Ineligible	No further work	N/A
32WIX808	LS25 Loop	N/A (crossed)	Prehistoric isolated find	Ineligible	No further work	N/A
32WIX809	T-EC Pipeline	N/A (crossed)	Prehistoric isolated find	Ineligible	No further work	N/A
32WIX812	LS30 Loop	N/A (crossed)	Prehistoric isolated find	Ineligible	No further work	N/A
32WIX813	T-EC Pipeline	N/A (crossed)	Prehistoric isolated find	Ineligible	No further work	N/A
32WIX814	T-EC Pipeline	N/A (crossed)	Prehistoric isolated find	Ineligible	No further work	N/A

^a Previously recorded site.

^b Located on state lands.

^c Located on federal lands managed by the USFS.

^d Located on federal land managed by the COE.

^e Eligibility and effect recommendations are pending the completion of site testing at 32WI976.

^f LS25 = Line Section 25; T-EC = Tioga-Elkhorn Creek; NBI = Northern Border Interconnect; EC-NB = Elkhorn Creek-Northern Border; TPRS = Tioga Plant Receipt Station; TCL = Tioga Compressor Lateral.

NORTH BAKKEN EXPANSION PROJECT

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**APPENDIX 4C
HISTORIC STRUCTURES IDENTIFIED
DURING THE CLASS III INVENTORY**

APPENDIX 4C						
North Bakken Expansion Project Historic Structures Identified During the Class III Inventory						
Site Number	Project Component ^c	Date of Construction	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Project Recommendations	Project Effect
32BK293	LS25 Loop	c. 1910	Vernacular dwelling and farmstead	Unevaluated	No further work	No adverse effect
32BK294	LS25 Loop	c. 1960	Oil tanks and associated machinery	Unevaluated	No further work	No adverse effect
32BK295	LS25 Loop	c. 1960	Hunt Compressor Station	Unevaluated	No further work	No adverse effect
32BK296	LS25 Uprate	c. 1930	Vernacular dwelling and farmstead	Unevaluated	No further work	No adverse effect
32BK297	LS25 Loop	c. 1930	Ranch dwelling and farmstead	Unevaluated	No further work	No adverse effect
32BKX1068	LS25 Loop	c. 1910	Vernacular dwelling and farmstead	Unevaluated	No further work	No adverse effect
32MN1338	RLPRS	c. 1930–1945	Granaries and grain bin	Unevaluated	No further work	No adverse effect
32MN1584	LS25 Loop	c. 1930	Dwelling (replaced in 2005) and farmstead	Unevaluated	No further work	No adverse effect
32MN1585	LS25 Loop	c. 1910	Granary and grain bins	Unevaluated	No further work	No adverse effect
32MZ2405 ^{a, b}	T-EC Pipeline	c. 1955	Bridge (replaced in 1987)	Ineligible	No further work	N/A
32MZ2939 ^{a, b}	T-EC Pipeline	c. 1915	Animal shelter and corral	Ineligible	No further work	N/A
32MZ3336	T-EC Pipeline	c. 1930	Outbuilding	Unevaluated	No further work	No adverse effect
33MZ3337	T-EC Pipeline	c. 1965	Ranch dwelling and cattle ranch	Unevaluated	No further work	No adverse effect
32MZ3151 ^a	T-EC Pipeline	c. 1960	Bridge	Ineligible	No further work	N/A
32WI424	LY	c. 1915–1930	Sheds and Butler bins	Ineligible	No further work	N/A
32WI897 ^{a, b}	TPRS	c. 1880–1920	Plain Residential-style dwelling and farmstead – no longer extant	Ineligible	No further work	N/A
32WI1497 ^{a, b}	LS25 Loop	c. 1915–1930	Blomquist Homestead windmill	Ineligible	No further work	N/A
32WI2411	LS25 Loop	c. 1950	Plain Residential dwellings and farmstead	Ineligible	No further work	N/A

^a Previously recorded site.

^b This site is also discussed in the Class III Archaeology Survey Report.

^c LS25 = Line Section 25; RLPRS = Robinson Lake Plant Receipt Station; T-EC = Tioga-Elkhorn Creek; LY = Lobell Yard; TPRS = Tioga Plant Receipt Station.

NORTH BAKKEN EXPANSION PROJECT

Resource Report 4

**APPENDIX 4D
CLASS III HISTORIC STRUCTURES
ADDENDUM REPORT**



CLASS III HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY ADDENDUM REPORT 1

North Bakken Expansion Project, Burke,
McKenzie, Mountrail, and Williams
Counties, North Dakota

9 September 2020

Project No.: 0501732

Document details	
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9 September 2020

CLASS III HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY ADDENDUM REPORT 1 ADDENDUM REPORT 1

North Bakken Expansion Project, Burke, McKenzie, Mountrail, and
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ABSTRACT

This report presents the results that were achieved during a historic architecture survey conducted as part of a Class III Intensive Cultural Inventory for the North Bakken Expansion Project (Project). WBI Energy Transmission, Inc. (WBI Energy) proposes to construct and operate the North Bakken Expansion Project (Project) in Burke, McKenzie, Mountrail, and Williams counties, North Dakota. The Project consists of a new, approximately 62.8-mile-long, 24-inch-diameter natural gas pipeline from new facilities at WBI Energy's Tioga Compressor Station near Tioga, North Dakota, to a new compressor station (Elkhorn Creek Compressor Station) southeast of Watford City, North Dakota. The Project also includes approximately 0.3 mile of new 24-inch-diameter natural gas pipeline between the Elkhorn Creek Compressor Station and a new interconnect with Northern Border Pipeline Company; approximately 20.3 miles of new 12-inch-diameter natural gas looping along WBI Energy's Line Section 25; approximately 9.6 miles of new 12-inch-diameter natural gas pipeline looping along WBI Energy's Line Section 30; approximately 0.5 mile of new 20-inch-diameter receipt lateral to the Tioga Compressor Station; uprating of WBI Energy's Line Section 25; and the installation of new and modifications to existing delivery, receipt, and transfer stations along WBI Energy's pipeline routes.

The Project will require authorization under the Natural Gas Act, and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) will be the lead federal agency. Under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), 16 United States Code 470, the permitting process requires consultation regarding potential impacts of the Project on cultural resources. This document presents the results of the historic architecture survey work carried out to facilitate cultural resource consultation according to the provisions of Section 106.

The historic architecture survey documented in this report occurred in July of 2020. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for historic resources examined for this Project includes the footprint of the various installations, and a buffer surrounding the proposed facilities and areas where vegetation will be cleared for construction, encompassing the extent of potential viewshed effects up to a maximum distance of 0.5 miles. The current addendum report covers new portions of the APE resulting from changes to the Project alignment and additional workspaces proposed for Project use.

Two resources were identified in the APE during this field effort, both of which are previously recorded. Of these, one (32WI424) is not eligible and one (32MN1338) is unassessed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). 32MN1338 will not be adversely affected by the Project, as there will be no vegetation cut or substantive changes to aboveground facilities constructed within its viewshed. No further consideration of historic resources is recommended in relation to the portions of Project covered in this report.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Name	Description
APE	Area of Potential Effects
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
ERM	Environmental Resources Management
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
NDCRS	North Dakota Cultural Resource Survey
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
SHSND	State Historical Society of North Dakota
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USDI	United States Department of the Interior
USFS	United States Forest Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WBI Energy	WBI Energy Transmission Inc.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

This document presents the results of a historical architecture survey that Environmental Resources Management (ERM) conducted in July of 2020, as part of the Class III Intensive Cultural Inventory for the WBI Energy North Bakken Expansion Project (Project). WBI proposes to construct and operate the North Bakken Expansion Project (Project) in Burke, McKenzie, Mountrail, and Williams counties, North Dakota (Figure 1.1-1). The Project includes the following components:

- approximately 62.8 miles of new, 24-inch-diameter natural gas pipeline (referred to as the Tioga-Elkhorn Creek Pipeline) from new facilities at WBI Energy's existing Tioga Compressor Station near Tioga, North Dakota, and a new compressor station (Elkhorn Creek Compressor Station) south of Watford City, North Dakota;
- approximately 0.3 mile of new, 24-inch-diameter natural gas pipeline (referred to as the Elkhorn Creek-Northern Border Pipeline) between the proposed Elkhorn Creek Compressor Station and a new interconnect with Northern Border Pipeline Company;
- approximately 20.3 miles of new 12-inch-diameter natural gas pipeline looping (referred to as the Line Section 25 Loop) along WBI Energy's Line Section 25;
- approximately 9.6 miles of new 12-inch-diameter natural gas pipeline looping (referred to as the Line Section 30 Loop) along WBI Energy's Line Section 30;
- approximately 0.5 mile of new 20-inch-diameter natural gas receipt lateral (referred to as the Tioga Compressor Lateral) to the Tioga Compressor Station; and
- upgrading of WBI Energy's Line Section 25.

The Project also includes additional horsepower at the Tioga Compressor Station; the installation of new and modifications to existing delivery, receipt, and transfer stations along WBI Energy's pipeline routes; the replacement of small segments of pipeline facilities; and the installation of block valves, pig launcher/receiver stations, and other associated appurtenances.

The Project will require authorization under the Natural Gas Act, and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) will be the lead federal agency. Under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), 16 United States Code 470, the permitting process requires consultation regarding potential impacts of the Project on cultural resources. Specifically, federal agencies must take into account the effects of their undertakings (including the issuance of Certificates or Authorizations) on properties listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). WBI Energy, as a non-federal party, is assisting the FERC in meeting its obligations under Section 106 by preparing the necessary information, analyses, and recommendations as authorized by the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 36 Part 800.2(a)(3). The historic architectural investigations were designed to provide FERC the necessary information to conduct its review of the Project according to the provisions of Section 106. Findings from the archaeological survey for the Project are being submitted under a separate cover (Malloy et al. 2020).

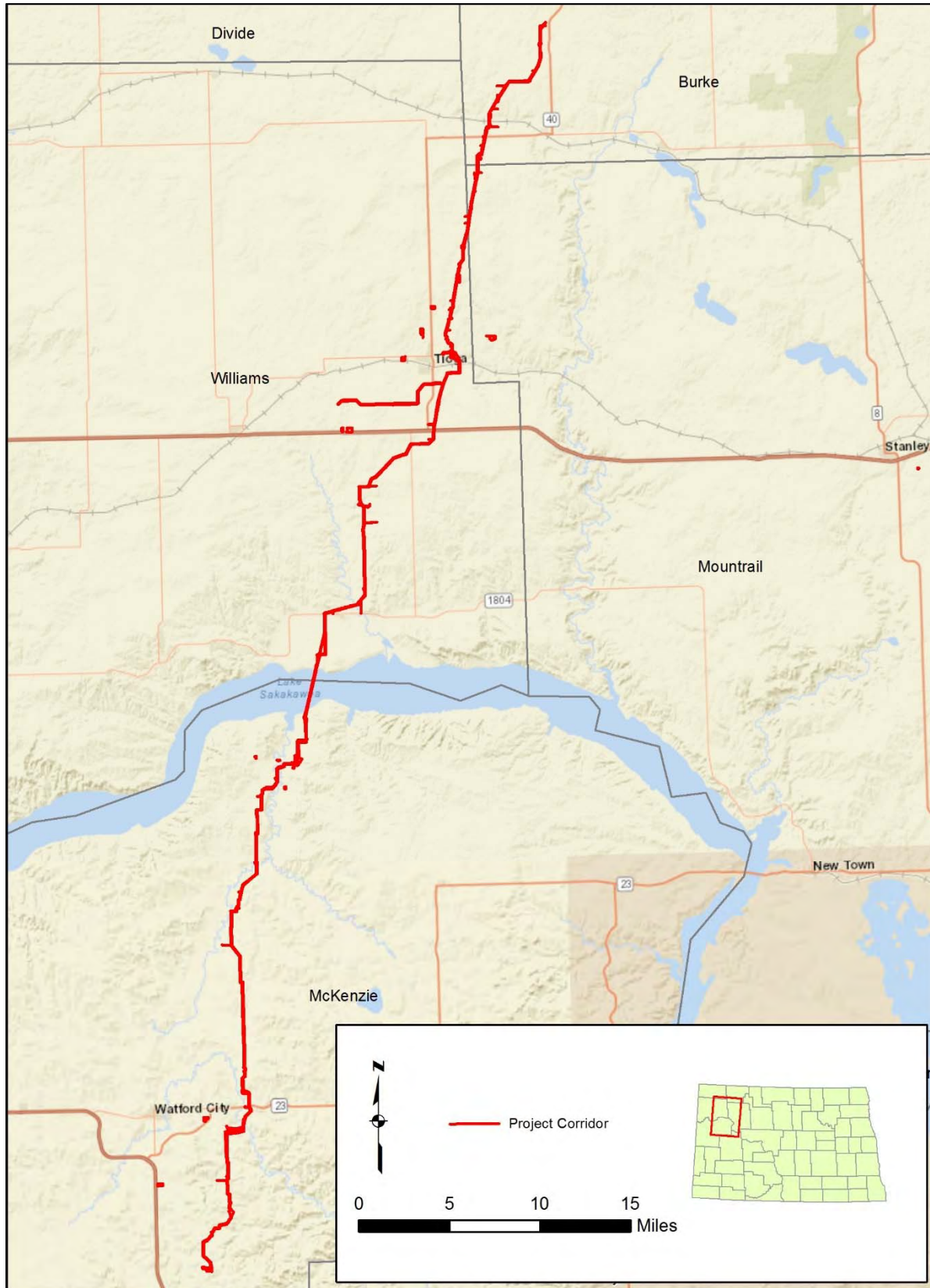


Figure 1.1-1: Project Overview

1.2 Management Recommendations

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for historic resources examined for this Project includes the footprint of the various installations, and a buffer surrounding the proposed facilities and areas where vegetation will be cleared for construction, encompassing the extent of potential viewshed effects, up to a maximum potential extent of 0.5 miles. The current addendum report covers new portions of the APE resulting from changes to the Project alignment and additional workspaces proposed for Project use.

A literature review revealed 59 previously recorded historic architectural resources within 1 mile of the various Project sites. Of the 59 resources, only seven were located within the Project APE. Five of the previously recorded resources were discussed in the original report (see Derrick et al. 2020). The other two previously recorded resources were identified in the APE during the current field effort. Of these, one (32WI424) is not eligible and one (32MN1338) is unassessed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). 32MN1338 will not be adversely affected by the Project, as there will be no vegetation cut or substantive changes to aboveground facilities constructed within its viewshed. No further consideration of historic resources is recommended in relation to the portions of Project covered in this report.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The North Bakken Expansion Project traverses portions of Burke, McKenzie, Mountrail, and Williams counties in northwest North Dakota. The following sections describe the physiography, geology, climate, Pre-Columbian ecology, and land use changes as a result of Euroamerican settlement.

2.1 Physiography and Geology

Northwest North Dakota is situated within the West-Central Semi-Arid Prairies and Temperate Prairies regions of the Great Plains region of the United States, and the survey area intersects four distinct Level IV ecoregions as defined by Bryce et al. (n.d.).

The topography of northwest North Dakota has been shaped by glacial forces over the course of the Pleistocene, a fact particularly evident along the northern end of the proposed Project route, which is located within the Northern Missouri Coteau in the Northwestern Glaciated Plains, the westernmost boundary of continental glaciation. The region is characterized as a transitional zone between the more arid climatic regions to the west and the more boreal climatic regions to the north, defined by glacially carved rolling, hilly terrain. Although part of the Missouri River Basin, the Northern Missouri Coteau possesses few drainage systems, but is dotted with numerous pothole wetlands. Bedrock and surficial geology of the Northern Missouri Coteau consists of Wisconsinan glacial till underlain by Tertiary sandstone and shale deposits. The region ranges in elevation from roughly 2,100 to 2,350 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) (Bryce et al. n.d.).

The Project also traverses the Missouri Coteau Slope ecoregion. Though still formed by Wisconsinan glacial processes, the Missouri Coteau Slope has fewer potholes and wetlands and a more significant drainage system than the Northern Missouri Coteau. Elevation descends from the Missouri Coteau region towards the Missouri River and is characterized by gently rolling plains and hills. Bedrock and surficial deposits consist of Wisconsinan glacial till that overlies Tertiary sandstone and shale and Cretaceous Pierre Shale deposits. Elevation ranges from 2,450 to 1,700 feet AMSL (Bryce et al. n.d.).

Continuing south, the Project crosses in and out of the River Breaks and the Missouri Plateau regions of the Northwestern Great Plains region. These areas are semiarid rolling plains that are composed of shale, siltstone, and sandstone that give rise to the sporadic buttes and badlands. The Missouri Plateau is an area that was minimally affected by Pleistocene glaciers. As a result, the area's original soils and complex drainage systems remain intact. The surficial and bedrock geology of the Missouri Plateau consists of Tertiary-aged sandstone, shale, and some coal deposits with elevations that vary between 1,750 and 3,300 feet (AMSL). The River Breaks is defined by its broken terraces and upland formations that descend to the Missouri River system. The soft strata of the Tertiary sandstone deposits and Fort Union Formation shale deposits are easily eroded, created the striking relief along the river's banks in some locations. Elevations range from 1,300 to 2,700 feet AMSL (Bryce et al. n.d.).

2.2 Climate

North Dakota's climate is generally described as continental and is heavily influenced by the Rocky Mountains to the west of the state, which limit or alter the effects of cool, moist air masses from the Pacific Ocean that move eastward. The effects of air masses moving north and south is more dramatic due to the lack of topographic barriers to impede their movement. This results in persistently windy conditions year round and extreme daily temperature swings (Gregg and Bleier 2016a; NOAA n.d.; Picha et al. 2016). In the summer, tropical Gulf air masses bring in warm, moist conditions, unless systems from the Pacific force the moist air towards the Great Lakes region, setting off drought conditions in the Northern Plains. In the winter, arctic air masses push into the state bringing frigid, dry air (Yansa 2007:113). The southern portion of the proposed Project route south of the Missouri River and near the

Badlands varies somewhat, and can be described as semi-arid in nature. Both summers and winters tend to be drier than in other parts of the state (Gregg and Bleier 2016b).

Generally, the state's precipitation levels adhere to an east-west gradient, with greater rainfall in the east and drier conditions in the west (North Dakota State Game and Fish Department 2010). Annual mean precipitation for North Dakota ranges from less than 14 inches in the northwest to more than 22 inches in parts of the southeast. Roughly half of the precipitation occurs as rain during May, June, and July. Approximately 25 percent of the total annual precipitation falls as snow during the winter months. In most places within the state, measurable amounts of rain or snow is recorded between 68 and 79 days of the year. Topographical influences are an important factor in how much precipitation is seen in a particular area of the state. Generally, slopes, mountains, and higher elevations increase the likelihood of more rain and snow (NOAA n.d.).

Although temperatures in North Dakota are generally characterized as cold in the winters and hot in the summers, monthly fluctuations can be extreme. The annual mean temperature for the state ranges between 37° F and 43° F, with the southeast portion of the state occupying a band of warmer temperatures. This is somewhat misleading, however, as it fails to illustrate the extreme variation between the winter months and summer months. For instance, subzero temperatures are typically recorded between 40 to 70 days of the year, but summer temperatures in excess of 90° F are generally recorded between 10 and 24 days out of the year. The highest temperature ever recorded in North Dakota was 121° F at Steele on July 6, 1936, and the lowest temperature measured was -60° F at Parshall on February 15, 1936 (NOAA n.d., North Dakota State Game and Fish Department 2010).

2.3 Modern Land Use and Local Flora and Fauna

In spite of North Dakota's short growing season, roughly 120 days out of the year in the Project area, the state is ranked first in durum wheat, spring wheat, oats, barley, canola, sunflower, flax and dry edible bean production. The state is also known for its honey production and sugar beet, potato, and alfalfa crops (NOAA n.d.). The native prairies so often associated with North Dakota and the Great Plains were once part of a vast ecosystem that, depending on topography, climatic variations, grazing, and grassland fires, resulted in the establishment of short-grass, tall-grass, and mixed-grass prairies (North Dakota State Game and Fish Department 2012). Each of these prairie ecosystems is composed of a unique blend of grasses, forbs, and sedges.

Potential natural vegetation for the Northern Missouri Coteau consists of western wheatgrass, green needlegrass, little bluestem, and needlandthread, and porcupine grass. The broken terrain provides potential habitat for green ash and aspen as well. Modern land use has revolved around cattle grazing and hay production, with some areas of cultivation where the terrain is level. The Coteau Slope has the potential for western wheatgrass, needleandthread, prairie junegrass, and green needlegrass. Land use consists of tilled agriculture focusing on spring wheat, barley, alfalfa, and silage corn with some grazing activities in steeper or wetter areas. In the Missouri Plateau, habitat favors blue grama, wheatgrass/needlegrass association, little bluestem, and prairie sandreed. Modern land use consists of cattle grazing and dryland farming with a focus on spring wheat that includes barley, oats, and sunflowers. Potential vegetation in the River Breaks area predictably varies from other parts of the Project area, and includes blue grama, western wheatgrass, buffalograss, and some bluestem. Tree species also favor the riverine environment and consist of juniper and deciduous trees, and cottonwood gallery forests. The extreme topography limits land use options primarily to cattle grazing. Most of the area consists of rangeland and native grasses with remnant woodland found in draws and existing alluvial flats (Bryce et al. n.d.).

From the 1880s through 1900, most of the land in the vicinity of the Project was used as open cattle range. Between 1904 and 1910, the area was rapidly settled by homesteaders arriving from eastern North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin (Aziz et al. 2006:1; VanderBusch 1993). Much of the

native prairie was put under cultivation in a matter of decades, and by the end of the twentieth century over half the land area of the counties traversed by the Project consisted of cropland. The four counties that traverse the Project corridor grow a number of principal crops, but durum and spring wheat prevail. In addition to various crops, the four counties include rangeland, which in most cases is not native prairie. These rangelands are managed and planted with species to help support cattle, deter erosion, and encourage biodiversity, and the effects of grazing have affected species composition over time.

Burke County primarily grows spring wheat, durum wheat, barley, oats, sunflower, and hay (Beard and Waldhous 1999). About 56 percent of the county's land area is cropland, and 44 percent is a mixture of rangeland, hayland, or other land (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service 1992). McKenzie County's crops include dryland spring wheat, other small grains, canola, and grasslegume hay (North Dakota Agricultural Statistics Service 2005). Selected areas are irrigated along the Yellowstone, Little Missouri, and Missouri Rivers and grow sugar beets, corn, and alfalfa. About 35 percent of the county is cropland or pasture, 30 percent is privately owned native rangeland, 30 percent is federal land, and 5 percent is other land. The federal land is administered by the U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and National Park Service. Mountrail County's main crop is durum wheat, but spring wheat, barley, sunflower, oats, safflower, flax, and grasslegume hay are also grown. About 56 percent of the area is cropland, and 36 percent is rangeland or pasture, 6 percent is water, and 2 percent is woodland. Finally, Williams County's main crops include spring wheat, durum wheat, barley, oats, sunflower, and hay. About 58 percent of the area is cropland, and 42 percent is rangeland, hayland, or pasture. In conclusion, the ecology of western North Dakota encompasses a mosaic of cropland and rangeland that bears the imprint of human land use over the last 150 years.

3. HISTORIC CONTEXT

The Project corridor passes through four counties (McKenzie, Williams, Mountrail, Burke) in northwestern North Dakota. The majority of the route falls within McKenzie and Williams counties on either side of the Missouri River, now Sakakawea Lake. The land crossed by the corridor is within the Missouri Plateau region of the state, an elevated region that was located at the western edge of the glaciated area of the state. North and east of the Missouri River is the Missouri Coteau, a line of broken hills and pot hole lakes, while south and west of the river is the Missouri Slope, an irregular, rocky, and eroded land that overlies coal, oil and gas deposits. The harsh geography and climate influenced the settlement and use of the land in this region, with ranching and mineral extraction being the primary economic pursuits for non-Native peoples.

British, Spanish, and French traders visited the Native American villages of the Upper Missouri River in the eighteenth century. The French, traveling overland from trading posts on the Assiniboine River in Saskatchewan, were the first to make contact with the Mandan and Hidatsa in their villages in the vicinity of the Heart River (near present-day Bismarck) in 1738. Several more expeditions followed, but after 1744, the effort was abandoned. Although there was no regular contact, the French brought horses and smallpox, both of which significantly impacted the culture. The tribes became more nomadic and more war-like as a result of having horses, and moved farther up the Missouri to the mouth of the Knife River after a smallpox epidemic in the 1780s. The Spanish explored the Missouri River in the last two decades of the eighteenth century in an effort to find a route to the Pacific, as well as establish trade with the Mandan and Hidatsa; however, the distance was too far from their base at St. Louis and their efforts were unsuccessful (Robinson 2009).

After their defeat in the Seven Years War (or French and Indian War in North America), the French retreated from their trading posts in western Canada, and Native Americans had to travel to Hudson Bay to trade their furs. However, the British gradually began to travel to the villages at Knife River in the 1790s. Hudson Bay Company and North West Company men, as well as freelance traders brought guns, powder, and shot, as well as knives, cooking vessels, and textiles, in exchange for furs, corn, and horses. Although the United States acquired Louisiana from the French in 1803, the British continued to trade with the tribes until the 49th parallel was established as the boundary between the U.S. and Canada from Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains in 1818 (Robinson 2009).

The Lewis and Clark Expedition followed the Missouri River from St. Louis to the Knife River villages, where they established Fort Mandan just south of the Knife River villages and spent the winter of 1804–1805. Lewis and Clark were well received by the Mandan and Hidatsa, and the Americans urged the natives to honor their new American father, President Jefferson, and he would provide them with the goods that they wanted. It was at Fort Mandan that the Americans secured the services of Sakakawea (commonly Sacagawea outside North Dakota), a Shoshone teenager captured by the Hidatsas, as a guide, by hiring her French husband as an interpreter (Robinson 2009). The historical resources associated with the expedition, as well as the Native American villages that it visited in the vicinity of the Project corridor, are now submerged under Lake Sakakawea.

A number of trade expeditions followed on the Missouri River after the return of Lewis and Clark in 1806. In fact, on its return trip, the expedition met 11 different parties ascending the river with trade goods. A complex web of trade routes developed around British and American goods, the agricultural products of the Missouri River tribes, and the stolen horses and mules of the Cheyenne and Crow to the west. After years of trading with the British from their forts on the Assiniboine River, the Mandan and Hidatsa favored the British over the Americans when hostilities broke out during the War of 1812. Although a peace was negotiated with all of the tribes involved in the war in 1814, the British influence remained strong in the Upper Missouri region. In 1822, a fur trading company headed by American Joshua Pilcher was able to establish forts in what is now Montana and send hundreds of trappers into the Rockies. He transported

\$25,000 worth of furs to St. Louis that fall. However, a similar effort by William H. Ashley ended in disaster in 1823, when the Blackfoot turned on the Americans at Great Falls and Yellowstone, killing a number of men in the party. The Arikara then attacked another party at Grand River, South Dakota, resulting in a temporary retreat from western North Dakota (Robinson 2009).

In 1824, the U.S. send a party of over 400 soldiers under General Henry Atkinson up the Missouri River to persuade the tribes to trade with the U.S. and not to sell weapons to any group hostile to them. The effort eased tensions, leading to a period of robust fur trade led by Kenneth McKenzie and other Scotsmen that formed the Upper Missouri Outfit as part of Jacob Astor's American Fur Company. By 1826, the company had established a fort on White Earth River, about 16 miles east of the Project corridor, where they traded with the Assiniboine. In 1828, a post was established at the mouth of the Yellowstone River in Montana. This was named Fort Union in 1830. McKenzie sent a delegate to negotiate with the Blackfoot, and in 1831 facilitated a truce between the Blackfoot and the Assiniboine. The same year, Fort Clark was established at Knife River, and a small steamboat successfully navigated all the way to Fort Union, greatly accelerating the fur trade in the Upper Missouri (Robinson 2009).

In 1837, a steamboat brought smallpox to Fort Clark and Fort Union, which quickly spread among the Native American groups. The disease was particularly devastating to the Mandan, who population fell from about 1,800 to just 125. The more sedentary tribes were harder hit, while the nomadic groups, such as the Sioux and Cree were less affected. Nevertheless, the epidemic wiped out thousands of Native Americans, disrupted the fur trade, and created enmity between the Natives and the encroaching white man. After the epidemic, the Mandans and Hidatsas moved from their Knife River village 45 miles farther up the river, where they established Like-a-Fishhook village. Trader Francis Chardon, with the assistance of the tribal women, constructed Fort Berthold near the village to provide protection. The new fort was located opposite Beaver Creek in now McLean County, about 65 miles east of the Project corridor. The Arikaras moved into the abandoned Knife Creek village, but when Fort Clark was closed in 1860, they joined the other two tribes, constructing their own village within sight of Like-a-Fishhook Village. Among the three tribes, there were about 2,000 people residing in the settlement. The Arikaras, Mandans, and Hidatsas came to be known as the Three Tribes. They suffered greatly as a result of subsequent epidemics and attacks by the Sioux, making them dependent upon the Indian Agency for protection. The original Fort Berthold was destroyed by fire in 1862 and was moved to nearby Fort Atkinson, which was constructed in 1858 by an independent trader and purchased by the American Fur Company. The fort served as the Indian Agency for the Three Tribes from 1868 to 1874 and the administrative center for the Fort Berthold Reservation, created in 1870 (Matthews 1969; Robinson 2009).

In the 1840s as beaver populations dwindled, the fur trade in the Upper Missouri came to rely more and more on Buffalo hides. However, overhunting by the Red River settlements to the northeast began to decimate those herds as well. The Montana Gold Rush, beginning in 1862, brought increasing traffic into the region. Over three dozen steamboats made the trip to Fort Benton in Montana in 1867. The influx of migrants brought an increase in military presence to protect the newcomers from attacks by hostile Native American groups, primarily the Sioux. In 1862, Santee Sioux that had attacked settlements in Minnesota retreated westward to join other Sioux bands in North Dakota. The U.S. Army sent two parties against the retreating Sioux, savagely massacring families, many of them uninvolved in the attacks in Minnesota. The Sioux remained defiant, however. Therefore, a series of forts were constructed along the Missouri River in the 1860s, including Fort Rice near Bismarck, Fort Stevenson to the east of Fort Berthold, and Fort Buford on the border of North Dakota and Montana. The forts were ineffective, however. They were inadequately staffed, and the cavalry units were unable to catch fleeing Sioux warriors who were minimally encumbered (Robinson 2009).

Although the Sioux were not easily quelled, some representatives agreed to a peace treaty in 1868 that granted them a reservation on the west side of the Missouri in present-day South Dakota. Both sides regularly violated the treaty, however, and Sitting Bull was not a party to the treaty, ensuring that conflict

between the tribe and Americans moving into the territory would continue. A treaty with the Three Tribes in 1851 had defined their territory to include the west side of the Missouri from Heart River to Yellowstone River and up the east side of the Yellowstone and Powder rivers, an area that includes all of the Project corridor south of the Missouri River.

The Three Tribes remained cooperative, but were rewarded with neglect and exploitation. The creation of the Fort Berthold reservation for the tribes in 1870 reduced their territory, taking their old lands around the Knife River away. In 1874, there were 2,100 members of the Three Tribes attached to Fort Berthold. In 1880, the reservation was redefined in order to provide land to the Northern Pacific Railroad for a rail line and to sell to white settlers. A large area on the Yellowstone and Little Missouri rivers was taken and a smaller tract on the north side of the Missouri River east of the White Earth River was added, reducing the tribes' land from 7.8 million acres to 1.2 million acres. In 1891, following the General Allotment Act that established individual rather than tribal landownership, the land south of the Missouri River was sold as surplus by the U.S. government, with the proceeds going to support the tribes. This left a reservation of less than 1 million acres on either side of the Missouri River between the Little Missouri and White Earth rivers. More land from the reservation was sold to white settlers in 1910, without consulting the tribes (Discovering Lewis & Clark 2019; Robinson 2009).

As the fur trade waned after the Civil War and the number of military personnel in the region increased, traders increasingly served as sutlers to the posts and to the civilians that lingered around the forts. With the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad to Bismarck in 1873, the focus of trade shifted toward settlement, although the railroad had gone bankrupt getting to that point, requiring reorganization, and the Panic of 1873 further slowed interest in investments in development. The barren, frozen prairie of North Dakota also proved a hard sell for homesteaders, despite efforts by the government of the Dakota Territory to promote land sales in Northern European countries like Germany and Norway. In 1875, the Northern Pacific was reorganized and pushed on with its transcontinental line, building a bridge over the Missouri River in 1879 and connecting Duluth, Minnesota to Tacoma, Washington in 1883 (Robinson 2009).

The completion of the railroad and a surge in migrants from Northern Europe led to a boom in settlement in the Dakota Territory. During the 1880s, immigrants to the territory grabbed up railroad land and government land by purchase, or by making improvements such as installing fences, planting in crops, or planting trees. Immigrants arrived as individual families or as organized colonies from Norway, Canada, Germany, England and Ireland, Sweden, and Russia. Enough people had settled in the territory that in 1889, it was divided in two, and North and South Dakota were admitted as separate states along with Montana and Washington. In 1890, the first federal census of the newly created state of North Dakota reported that 43 percent of the population was born outside of the United States, with over half of those coming from Norway and Canada (Robinson 2009).

A map of the Dakota Territory made three years before statehood (Rand McNally 1886) shows the extensive railroad network in the eastern part of the territory, the recently completed Northern Pacific Railroad, and the division of most of the territory into counties and townships (Figure 3.0-1). However, in the northwest part of the territory where the Project corridor is located, township surveys had not been conducted, and no American settlements are shown besides the old trading and military forts. The Fort Berthold Reservation occupied a large section of this territory, and the county boundaries in that part of the state would change considerably. At the 1890 census, McKenzie and Wallace counties, which made up what is now McKenzie County, had a total of 27 residents. Flannery and Buford counties, what is now Williams County, had 875, almost all of them in Flannery County, which included the Military Reservation at Fort Buford. Mountrail County, which also included what is now Burke County, had 122 residents (Forstall 1996).



Figure 3.0-1: Map of Northern Part of the Dakota Territory in 1886

By 1888, the Great Northern Railway Company had completed its line across the northern part of the state from Grand Forks to Fort Buford, crossing the Project corridor east of Tioga, which is shown as a stop on the railroad on Cram's (1888) map of the state (Figure 3.0-2). By 1893, the line had been completed to Everett, Washington. As a result, the population of Williams County, which was created about 1895, was 1,530 by 1900. In 1896, the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Saute Saint Marie (called The Soo), was completed diagonally across the northwest corner of the state through what would become Burke County, providing greater access to the Missouri Coteau (Rand McNally 1896). Mountrail and Burke counties were part of Ward County in 1900 and contained almost 8,000 inhabitants. McKenzie County in 1900 was part of Billings and Stark counties. Stark County's population was 7,621, while Billings was sparsely populated at just 975 residents. The counties of the Project corridor had settled into roughly their current boundaries by 1910. Williams County, which included the rapidly growing town of Williston, as well as the old military post at Fort Buford, was the most populous of the four Project counties in 1910 at 14,234. Burke County, in the Plateau du Coteau region, had over 9,000 inhabitants, while Mountrail County was close behind with 8,491. McKenzie County, with its rugged landscape, was more sparsely populated at 5,720 (Forstall 1996).

While pioneer settlers in the eastern part of the state concentrated their efforts on breaking the prairie sod and planting wheat, early settlers in the counties of the Project corridor were likely to engage in ranching because of the availability of open range land. The disappearance of the buffalo herds had driven the Native Americans to the reservations where they relied on the disbursements of the Indian Agency. Meanwhile, American and European immigrants grazed cattle on the open range where the buffalo had once roamed. The Little Missouri River, which lies just south of the Project corridor, was the first place where ranches were established in the 1880s, including the Maltese Cross Ranch, which Theodore Roosevelt purchased in 1883 while in the country on a hunting trip. Within a few short years, however, the number of cattle in the Little Missouri region had overgrazed the land, and a number of ranches and other

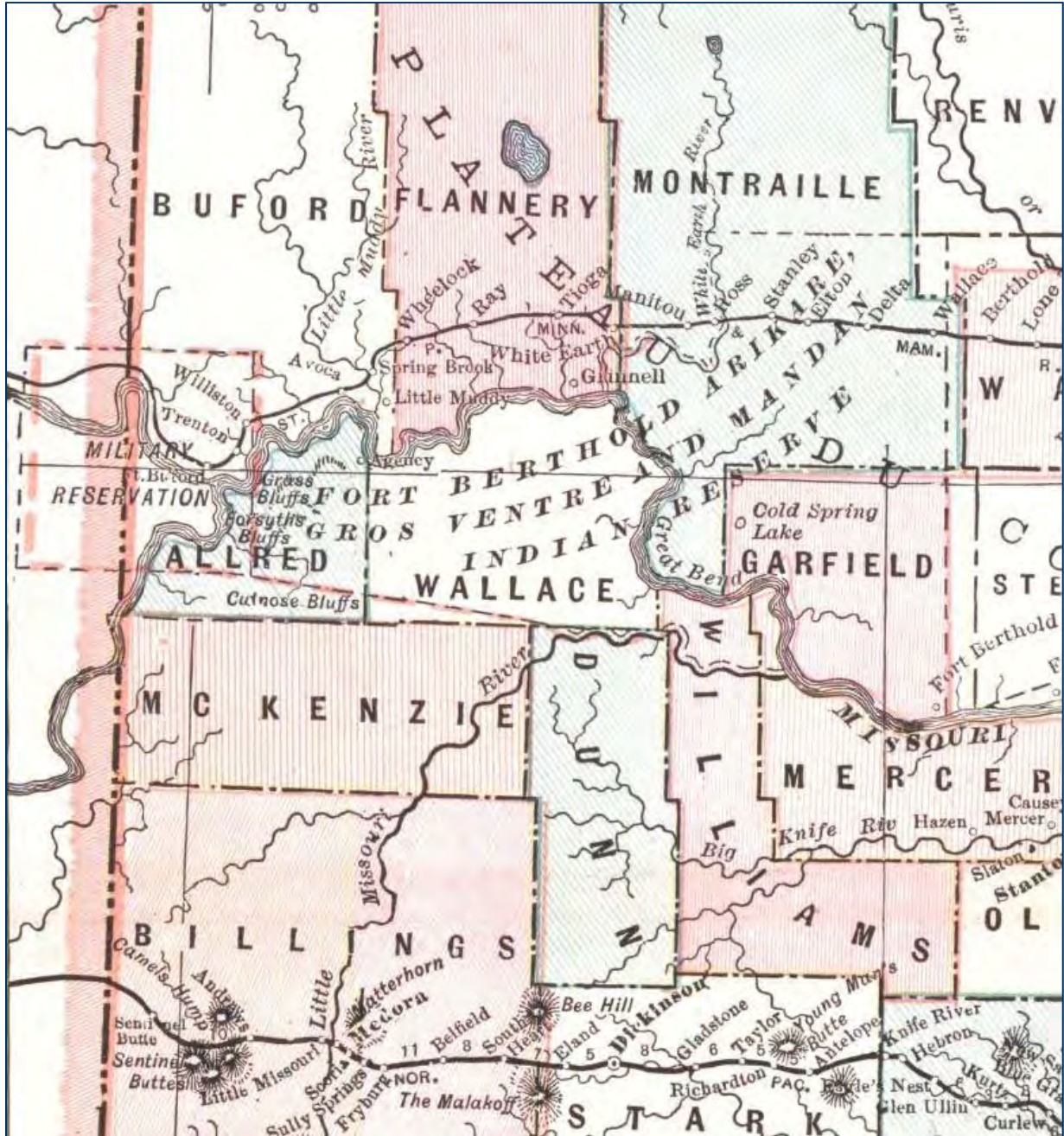


Figure 3.0-2: Map of North Dakota in 1888, Showing the Great Northern Railroad through Northwestern North Dakota.

enterprises failed. Those that remained had to rely periodically on feed, and open range grazing had to be curtailed. Farms were established in the area, and the organization of McKenzie County was driven by farmers with families, who desired to establish roads, bridges, and schools. The large ranchers fought the measure, but the legislature voted to establish the county in 1905 (Robinson 2009).

In the counties on the north side of the Missouri River within the Project corridor, a land rush developed in the early twentieth century, spurred by assessments that the last of the cheap western lands was disappearing. Many of the land purchases were speculative, but others were by settlers actually hoping to

establish a ranch or farm. The massive immigration to the United States between 1890 and 1910 had created a great demand for agricultural products, and many of those immigrants came to North Dakota to plant wheat and potatoes. In 1910, over half of North Dakota farmers were foreign born. In the Northwestern part of the state, Norwegians were the most prominent nationality. Development on the north side of the river was greatest during the period between 1900 and 1920, with all three counties reaching their peak populations of the twentieth century in 1930. The railroads also expanded in the state during this period, including in the northwest. In fact, so many railroads were built for the relatively small and remote population that the railroads conspired to keep rates high and control the grain market as well. Farmers dependent on the railroad were dissatisfied and supported populist efforts to regulate or control the markets, making North Dakota one of the most radical states of the Populist period (Robinson 2009).

The rapid population growth in northwest North Dakota also proved to be a trend that the resources of the area could not support. Many new arrivals in the region found that they were not prepared for the cold winters, long hours of work, and marginal returns of farming or ranching on the arid Missouri Plateau. Those with small holdings soon sold their lands and sought their fortunes elsewhere. For those with the fortitude and work ethic to stick it out, their farms increased in size as they bought land from their unsuccessful neighbors. However, the initial land rush had driven prices higher than was justifiable in terms of return on investment, and transportation costs remained high. Many farmers ended up as tenants, or were deeply in debt (Robinson 2009). All of the counties of the Project corridor saw their populations decline after 1930, with Williams County being the only one to recover and surpass its 1930 total in the twentieth century.

Towns were initially located on the railroads, but in individual townships, small towns were established for the purpose of providing goods and services necessary on a regular basis such as dry goods, building materials, clothing, fuel, tool and equipment, blacksmithing, woodworking, etc. County seats (Bowbells in Burke County, Stanley in Mountrail County, Williston in Williams County, Schafer in McKenzie County) served as centers for legal services, entertainment, and banking. Residents often had to travel by wagon to a railroad town to market their farm goods, pick up large shipments, or conduct other business. Tioga was typical of these railroad towns. By 1906, the town had a blacksmith shop, meat market, pool hall, hardware store, harness shop, hotel, doctor's office, drug store, printing shop and a livery barn. Because there was no railroad in McKenzie County until about 1915, farmers on the south side of the Missouri often carried their grain across the river by ferry, adding to the town's business (Tioga, North Dakota 2019). McKenzie County got its first rail connection in 1915, when the Great Northern constructed a branch line eastward from Montana to Watford City and on to Mohawk in Dunn County (Figure 3.0-3). The line by-passed the seat of Schafer, and in 1941 the government functions were officially moved to Watford City (C. S. Hammond and Company 1917; McKenzie County 2019; Rand McNally 1916).

A branch railroad from the town of Stanley in Mountrail County on the Great Northern Railroad constructed about 1914 served southeast Burke County as well as the northeast corner of Williams County. McGregor Station is located on this line in Williams County, about 3.5 miles west of the Project corridor. Battleview, in Burke County, is about 2.8 miles east of the corridor (see Figure 3.0-3).

In the 1920s, the overextended railroad industry and the overcrowded agricultural community in North Dakota reached a tipping point. Wildly fluctuating yields and prices for wheat and livestock made it difficult for farmers to manage their expenses. As mortgages were defaulted on, small local banks closed. Many farmers abandoned the land that they had bought at a premium during the land rush, and set out for points farther west. Those that remained began to organize cooperatives to break the stranglehold of the railroads and the grain elevator operators. Meanwhile, the automobile was changing the culture of the prairie, allowing residents to travel farther for their needs and contributing to the improvement of roads and the growth of larger population centers over smaller crossroads towns (Robinson 2009).

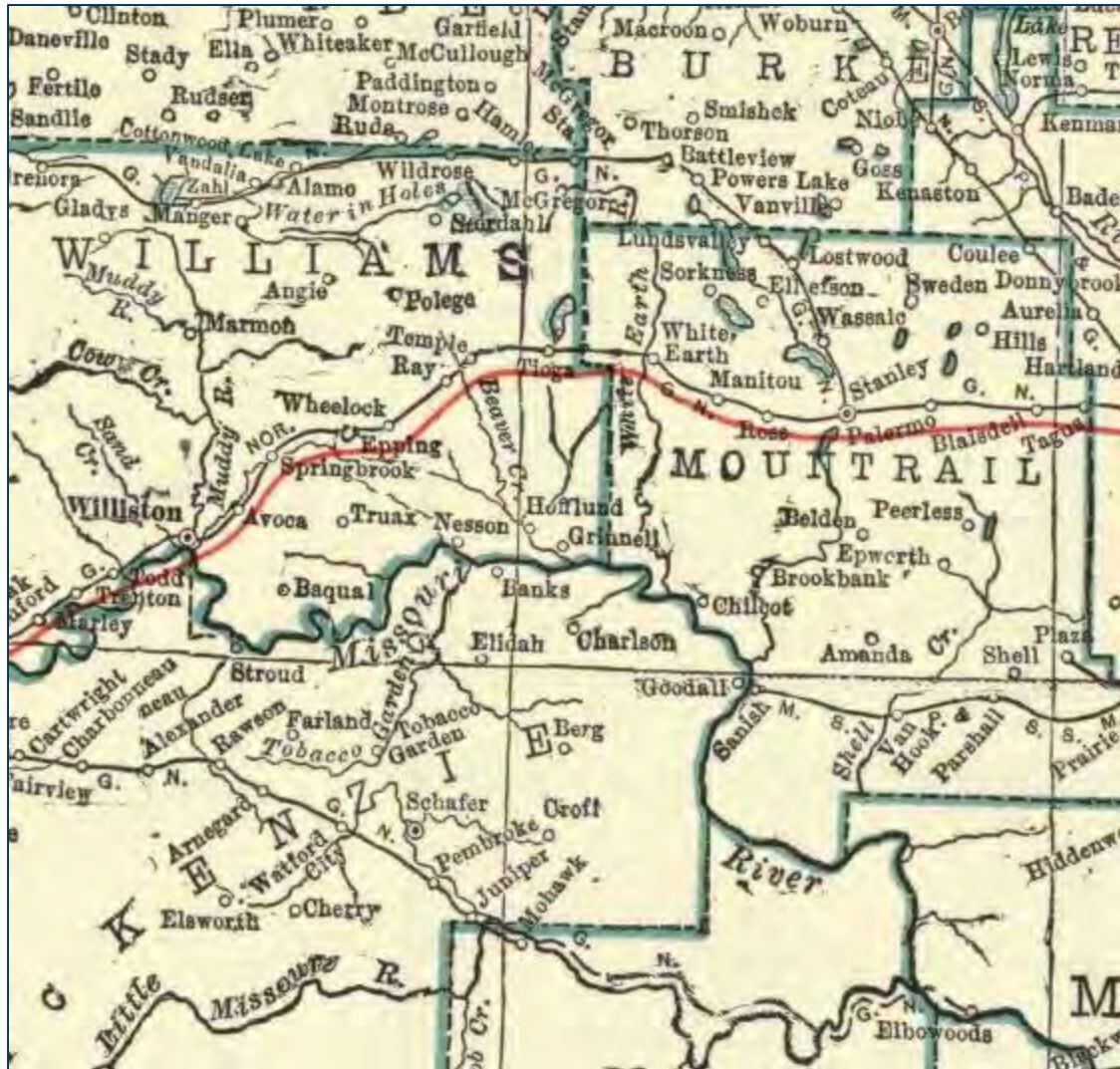


Figure 3.0-3: Map of North Dakota in 1917 Showing the Recently Completed Branch Line of the Great Northern Railroad across McKenzie County

In the 1930s, the nationwide Depression coupled with an extended drought brought great suffering to North Dakota farmers. New Deal programs saved many farmers and ranchers by supporting wheat prices and buying cattle to prevent their starvation. Nevertheless, about a third of the state was on relief and a similar percentage of farmers lost their land to foreclosure. Tenancy increased from 35 percent to 45 percent of the total. The exodus of farmers that began in the 1920s accelerated in the 1930s. While some farmers moved to the cities where new opportunities were arising, many others simply left the state (Robinson 2009).

North Dakotans, led by North Dakota Senator Gerald P. Nye, generally opposed U.S. involvement in Europe during the rise of fascism in Germany and Italy. Nye earned a national reputation as a champion of isolationism while serving as chairman of a Senate committee investigating the arms and ammunition industries. Ironically, the state benefitted as much or more than other states from the entry of the U.S. into World War II, as wheat and livestock prices rebounded and impoverished farmers and their families went to work for the military as soldiers, clerks, and factory workers outside the state. The money coming to farmers stimulated the markets for farm equipment, vehicles, and construction materials. State leaders

hoped to attract war industries to North Dakota, but the effort was largely unsuccessful. However, after the war, the state benefitted significantly from federal spending with the construction of Garrison Dam on the Missouri River, completed in 1956, which created Lake Sakakawea. The lake submerged the Lewis and Clark Trail and numerous Native American village sites. New Air Force bases were also constructed in Minot and Grand Forks as defenses against attacks from the Soviet Union that might come over the Arctic Ocean (Robinson 2009).

Increased mechanization on the farm after World War II resulted in larger farms, increased production, and rising farm income. Between 1930 and 1960, the number of farms in the counties of the Project corridor fell by 43 percent, while average farm size increased from 528 acres to 872 acres. During the same period, the number of acres devoted to pasture in the counties increased, while crop acreage declined. Rural electrification brought radios, telephones, and televisions that mitigated isolation and appliances that reduced workloads. In McKenzie County and Williams counties, more acreage was devoted to pasture, while in Mountrail and Burke counties, crops, primarily wheat, predominated farm acreage (U.S. Census Bureau 1932, 1960).

The discovery of oil along the eastern edge of Williams and McKenzie counties in the 1950s brought a new industry and new prosperity to the area. The oil was located in the Nesson Anticline, a fold of sedimentary rock located in a basin among the granite layers of the earth's crust. The oil was deep, and drilling was expensive. In addition, there was a glut of oil at the time, and transportation costs were high from the remote area. As a result, profits were marginal from the operations. Nevertheless, thousands of wells were drilled, and by 1960, 2 million barrels a month was being produced. A refinery was constructed at Mandan, and pipelines were constructed to transport the oil and gas produced. The boom did not have a major effect on population in McKenzie County, but Williams County saw its population increase from 16,442 in 1950 to over 22,000 in 1960. By 1970, production had leveled off, and Williams County saw a drop in population (Robinson 2009). Oil production continued in the region, but slowed considerably during the oil bust of the 1980s. Beginning about 2000, the industry was revitalized by new extraction methods that increased the profitability of the wells in the region. Horizontal drilling and fracturing, or "fracking," allowed oil to be released from the Bakken shale formation that covers a large area of northwestern North Dakota, northeastern Montana, and southern Saskatchewan (State Historical Society of North Dakota 2019).

The oil boom has created a surge in population since 2000, with the greatest increase occurring in Williams County, which added over 13,000 to its population since 2000, to an estimated 32,916 in 2017, a trend that has strained housing availability and local resources. McKenzie County's population has more than double since 2000 to 11,679. Mountrail County, although still small, has seen a significant increase since 2000 from 6,631 to 9,986 residents in 2017. Burke County, however, has remained virtually unchanged and sparsely populated at only 2,253 (U.S. Census Bureau 2019).

4. METHODS

4.1 Background Research

Before field investigations for historic resources were initiated, a file search was conducted for previously identified historic resources, including properties listed in or nominated to the NRHP, within a 1-mile buffer of the proposed facilities. ERM collected information on resources maintained by the State Historical Society of North Dakota (SHSND) in July of 2020. The purpose of the search was to identify resources that might be located within the APE, and to anticipate the types of resources likely to be encountered in the region.

ERM also conducted research to develop a historical context for the Project area to help understand themes and trends in the development of the region. Such general historical research was supplemented with targeted research on individual resources to better understand their history and potential significance. General Land Office patents were reviewed for each resource to determine the original owner of the tract. Historic landownership atlases of the counties from the first two decades of the twentieth century were also consulted for landowner names. These names were searched in genealogical records on Ancestry that include state and federal census records, marriage and death records, military records, and family histories. These records provided clues to economic status, ethnicity, employment, and religious affiliation.

4.2 Field Survey Methods

An APE is defined as “the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist” (36 C.F.R. § 800.16[d]). The APE for the current Project includes the Project sites themselves where direct effects are possible, as well as areas within line-of-sight of potential Project changes through construction or clearing of vegetation, extending up to a maximum of 0.5 miles from each proposed facility. The areas of potential indirect (visual) effects from changes to the setting resulting from the proposed undertaking varied along the extent of the Project according to the nature of proposed facilities, topography, and whether tree cover is currently present that would be removed for construction.

ERM surveyed properties determined to be 50 years or older in the APE. The age of resources was estimated based on architectural styles and materials, supplemented with information from county tax records. The boundaries of resources were defined to encompass the buildings themselves and other elements of the built environment in the immediate vicinity; they do not represent the entirety of the historic or contemporary parcel encompassing the resource’s agricultural landscape. Each resource was photographed and marked on the applicable USGS quadrangle map. Digital photographs were taken to record the structures’ overall appearance and details. Sketch maps were drawn depicting the relationship of dwellings to outbuildings and associated landscape features. Additional information on the structures’ appearance and integrity were recorded to assist in making recommendations of NRHP eligibility. When access to the property was not granted, observations were limited to what could be obtained from the nearest public road. Sufficient information was gathered on resources to determine eligibility for listing on the NRHP, and what effect the proposed undertaking might have on a resource determined to be eligible.

Resources identified in the current field effort were reported to the SHSND. North Dakota Cultural Resource Survey (NDCRS) forms were completed and database information provided.

4.3 NRHP Eligibility Criteria

According to 36 CFR 60.4 (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002), cultural resources eligible for listing on the NRHP are defined as buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts that have “integrity” and that meet one or more of the criteria outlined below. Criterion D is typically relevant to archaeological sites. Historic

resources are generally evaluated in relation to Criteria A, B, and C. Criterion C is typically applicable to architectural resources but also may be relevant in the case of resources that are associated with landscape architecture (like cemeteries or battlefields) or engineering (like bridges, railroads, and mines).

- Criterion A (Event). Association with one or more events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of national, state, or local history.
- Criterion B (Person). Association with the lives of persons significant in the past.
- Criterion C (Design/Construction). Embodiment of distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; or representation of the work of a master; or possession of high artistic values; or representation of a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- Criterion D (Information Potential). Properties that yield, or are likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Criterion D is most often (but not exclusively) associated with archaeological resources. To be considered eligible under Criterion D, sites must be associated with specific or general patterns in the development of the region. Therefore, sites become significant when they are seen within the larger framework of local or regional development.

“Integrity” is perhaps the paramount qualification of NRHP eligibility, and can be related to any or all of the following (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002):

- Location: the place where the historic property (or properties) was/were constructed or where the historic event(s) occurred;
- Design: the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property (or properties);
- Setting: the physical environment of the historic property (or properties);
- Materials: the physical elements that were combined to create the property (or properties) during the associated period of significance;
- Workmanship: the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory;
- Feeling: the property’s (or properties’) expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of the period of significance; and
- Association: the direct link between the important historic event(s) or person(s) and the historic property (or properties).

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the NRHP (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). 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:

- Consideration A: A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- Consideration B: A building or structure removed from its original location, but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or

- Consideration C: A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life; or
- Consideration D: 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
- Consideration E: 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 other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- Consideration F: A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or
- Consideration G: A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

Each identified resource was evaluated in relation to these criteria and considerations to the extent of available information. General historic research was conducted for the Project area and targeted documentary research was carried out for the resources in the APE, which informed our assessments of Criterion A eligibility. This research found no evidence of significant individuals connected to the resources; however, in the absence of a full chain of title for the newly identified resources, in most cases, it is not possible to rule out the potential for eligibility under Criterion B. Field observations provided the basis for Criterion C assessments. Criterion D was not considered relevant, since these resources were recorded for their architectural and not archaeological components.

5. SURVEY RESULTS

This section presents findings of the historic architectural survey carried out for the proposed Project.

5.1 Previous Investigations

As mentioned in Chapter 3.0, a literature review of previously recorded resources was conducted prior to the initiation of fieldwork. ERM collected information on known historic resources within a 1-mile radius of the proposed Project facilities in the original report (see Derrick et al. 2020). However, due to project changes, the literature review was updated, so five previously recorded resources are no longer in the APE, and six additional previously recorded resources are within a 1-mile radius of the proposed Project facilities. In total, 59 previously recorded resources were identified within a 1-mile radius of the current proposed Project. Of the six additional previously recorded resources, two are located within the APE based on terrain analysis and observations about the viewshed during the current field survey. Thus, only these two previously recorded resources were surveyed during this current field effort. One previously recorded resource (32WI424) has been determined not eligible for the NRHP, while the other (32MN1338) is recommended unassessed for listing in the NRHP. Both previously recorded resources are depicted in the Project maps in Appendix A.

Table 5.1-1: Previously Recorded Resources within 1 Mile of Project

Resource Number	Description	NRHP Eligibility
<i>Burke County</i>		
32BK67	Tonset Lutheran Church and Cemetery,	Unevaluated
32BK167	Plain Residential-style dwelling, 1919	Ineligible
32BK180	Granary and oil tank, ca. 1910–1920	Ineligible
32BK212	Granaries, ca. 1915–1930	Unevaluated
32BK222	Grain bin, ca. 1930–1945	Ineligible
32BK223	Pole barns and corral, ca. 1960–1975	Ineligible
32BK228	Colonial Revival dwelling and homestead, ca. 1880–1900	Ineligible
32BK229	Windmill, ca. 1900–1915	Ineligible
32BKX1053	Grain Bins, no date	Unevaluated
<i>McKenzie County</i>		
32MZ860	Wooden structures, ca. 1930–1945	Ineligible
32MZ1120	Bridge, ca. 1900–1915	Ineligible
32MZ2405 ^a	Bridge, ca. 1955, replaced 1987	Ineligible
32MZ2483	Craftsman dwelling and farmstead, ca. 1900–1915	Ineligible
32MZ2484	Schafer Farm, ca. 1880–1900	Potentially eligible
32MZ2493	Log Cabin and farmstead, ca. 1900–1915	Unevaluated
32MZ2505	Plain Residential-style dwelling and farmstead, ca. 1930–1945	Ineligible
32MZ2561	Garden Valley Cemetery, ca. 1870	Unevaluated
32MZ2615	Dwelling, ca. 1930–1945	Ineligible
32MZ2619	Town Hall, ca. 1915–1930	Unevaluated

Resource Number	Description	NRHP Eligibility
32MZ2860	Ranch dwelling and farmstead, ca. 1930–1975	Ineligible
32MZ2939 ^a	Animal shelter and corral, ca. 1915	Ineligible
32MZ2959	Corral and cattle chute, ca. 1915–1930	Ineligible
32MZ3119	Granary, ca. 1915–1930	Ineligible
32MZ3123	Bridge, 1958	Ineligible
32MZ3144	Concrete foundation and steps, no date	Unevaluated
32MZ3151 ^a	Bridge, ca. 1960–1975	Ineligible
32MZX1358	Windmill, ca. 1945–1960	Unevaluated
32MZX1466	Grain bins, ca. 1960–1975	Ineligible
32MZX1467	Grain bin, ca. 1960–1975	Ineligible
32MZX1524	Grain bin, ca. 1960–1975	Unevaluated
<i>Mountrail County</i>		
32MN1338 ^b	Granaries and grain bin, ca. 1930–1945	Unevaluated
<i>Williams County</i>		
32WI93	Granary and grain bin, no date	Unevaluated
32WI419	Gabled Front dwelling, ca. 1900–1915	Ineligible
32WI420	Outbuildings, ca. 1915–1990	Ineligible
32WI421	Quonset hut, post-1945	Ineligible
32WI423	Drive-in movie theatre, no date	Ineligible
32WI424 ^b	Sheds and Butler bins, ca. 1915–1930	Ineligible
32WI460	Peterson Farmstead, ca. 1950	Ineligible
32WI461	Foss Farmstead, ca. 1900–1915	Ineligible
32WI481	Great Northern Railroad	Eligible
32WI873	Zion Lutheran Church, ca. 1915	Unevaluated
32WI874	First Baptist Church, 1968	Unevaluated
32WI875	First Lutheran Church, 1958	Unevaluated
32WI876	Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, 1966	Unevaluated
32WI894	Assembly of God, 1958	Unevaluated
32WI897 ^a	Plain Residential-style dwelling and farmstead, ca. 1915–1930	Ineligible
32WI1090	Collapsed structure, ca. 1915–1930	Unevaluated
32WI1145	Grain bin, ca. 1945–1960	Ineligible
32WI1449	Barn, ca. 1945–1960	Ineligible
32WI1450	Foursquare dwelling, ca. 1945–1960	Ineligible
32WI1497 ^a	Blomquist Homestead windmill, ca. 1915–1930	Ineligible
32WI1545	Outbuilding, ca. 1945–1960	Ineligible

Resource Number	Description	NRHP Eligibility
32WI1776	Windmill, ca. 1900–1915	Ineligible
32WI2171	West Bank Township School, ca. 1900–1915	Unevaluated
32WI2236	Plain Residential dwelling and outbuildings, ca. 1930–1945	Unevaluated
32WIX407	Hipped Roof Box-style dwelling, ca. 1910	Unevaluated
32WIX409	Hipped Roof Box-style dwelling, ca. 1930	Unevaluated
32WIX557	Dwelling and grain bins, no date	Unevaluated
32WIX743	Gabled Front dwelling and farmstead, ca. 1930–1945	Unevaluated

^a Site located in the APE and discussed in previous report (see Derrick et al. 2020)

^b Site located in APE and discussed in current report due to Project changes

5.2 Current Survey Findings

Two previously recorded resources were surveyed during the current field effort (Table 5.2-1). 32WI424 has been determined not eligible for the NRHP, while 32MN1338 is recommended unassessed for listing in the NRHP. Their locations are depicted in the Project maps in Appendix A and the referenced photos and sketch maps for both resources can be found in Appendix B.

Table 5.2-1: Summary of Historic Resources in the APE

Resource Number	Appendix A Map Sheet	Description	NRHP Recommendation	Assessment of Effects
<i>Mountrail County</i>				
32MN1338	Sheet 37	Granaries and grain bin, ca. 1930–1945	Unevaluated	No Adverse Effect
<i>Williams County</i>				
32WI424	Sheet 15	Sheds and Butler bins, ca. 1915–1930	Ineligible	-

5.2.1 32MN1338

32MN1338 is located at the northeast corner of the intersection of 80th Avenue NW and 61st Street NW in Stanley, approximately 70 feet south of the proposed Robinson Lake Plant Receipt Station (Appendix A, Sheet 37). It is surrounded by cropland, with a windbreak to the east, and has an existing oil facility to the north.

32MN1338 was previously recorded by M. Mortensen of Beaver Creek Archaeology in June of 2015 (Mortensen 2015). Mortensen recorded three structures and one archaeological feature on the property: a dwelling (Feature 1), two granaries (Features 2 and 3), and a trash dump pile (Feature 4). Feature 1 was described as a circa 1930–1945 wood-framed Plain Residential-style dwelling with a gabled roof, horizontal wood siding, and a concrete foundation. It was one-and-a-half stories tall with a garage addition. Features 2 and 3 were described as circa 1930–1945 wood-framed granaries with gabled roofs, horizontal wood siding, and concrete foundations. Features 1, 2, and 3 were in fair to good condition. Feature 4 was determined to be a trash dump pile consisting of wood, metal siding, bricks, and wooden pallets.

ERM architectural historians visited the property in July of 2020 and noted the two granaries, a grain bin, and a concrete foundation, which is all that remains of the dwelling (Appendix B, Figure 1). Documentary

research connects the property to the Stalnecker family. Obadiah Stalnecker patented 160 acres of the southwestern quarter of Section 26, Township 156 North, Range 91 West, of Mountrail County in 1908 (BLM 1908). By 1917 the parcel was split into two, with the western 80 acres belonging to Zwingli Stalnecker, and the eastern 80 acres belonging to Mary Stalnecker (Geo. & Co. 1917). No residence is shown in the 1917 atlas. In a 1958 directory, Z.M. Stalnecker owned the entire parcel (L. Roe Directory Service 1958). A USGS map from 1969 shows one structure in the parcel, in the location of what is now the concrete foundation (USGS 1969). Historic aerial photographs taken between 1957 and 1962 show three structures, including the granaries, and a dwelling in the location of what is now the concrete foundation (USDA 1957–1962).

During the current field survey, Feature 1 was observed to be a concrete foundation measuring roughly 20 x 30 feet. According to historic aerial imagery, the dwelling had a gabled roof, with a shed-roof addition on its northern elevation (GoogleEarth 2020). The dwelling was razed between 2013 and 2016. Feature 2 is located to the south of Feature 1, and to the west of Feature 3. This outbuilding is a circa 1940 granary with a side-gabled roof clad in wood shingles and drop siding (Appendix B, Figure 3). The roof ridge is capped with a galvanized metal cap with ball finial ends on either side. The entrance is centered on the east elevation through a vertical-oriented wood plank door, which is now no longer attached and is laying on the ground in front of the structure. Feature 2 has openings on all elevations flanked by rotating wooden latches to board up the openings after loading the grain. The east and west elevations feature square openings with no covers. The north elevation features boarded upper and middle openings, with the middle opening featuring a long horizontal ledge below its opening. The south elevation features three openings: a small covered top opening, and a middle and bottom opening that have no coverings (Appendix B, Figure 4). A horizontal ledge is located below the middle opening. A metal vent/grain chute is located on its eastern roof ridge. Feature 2 is in fair condition. The easternmost outbuilding (Feature 3) is also a circa 1940 granary with a side-gabled, interlocking asphalt shingle roof and drop siding (Appendix B, Figure 5). The entrance is centered on the east elevation through a vertical-oriented, hinged wooden door. This granary has three openings on its north and south elevations for loading and unloading grain. The topmost opening is located in the upper gable end and is boarded up with drop siding. The middle opening is boarded up on the south elevation, but features a hinged wooden opening on the north elevation. Both middle openings feature long horizontal ledges below their openings. The lowest opening has no cover on the south elevation, and is boarded up on the north elevation. A metal port is located on the western roof's slope, for the deposit of grain (Appendix B, Figure 6). Feature 3 is in good condition. Feature 4 was a trash dump pile recorded in 2015 as an archaeological feature, but it appears to no longer be extant. Feature 5 is a circa 1980 grain bin with a metal conical roof and metal siding (Appendix B, Figure 7). Its entrance and port are located on the north elevation and it is in good condition.

NRHP Assessment: In their 2015 assessment, Beaver Creek Archaeology stated that 32MN1338 was unevaluated for the NRHP because more research was needed to properly assess the resource under Criteria A, B, C, and D. ERM completed historic research for this Project and did not identify any historically significant events associated with this resource. Therefore, ERM recommends 32MN1338 not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion A. 32MN1338 does not represent a good example of a rural agricultural property due to the outbuildings' lack of association with a broader farmstead, anchored by the original dwelling. The concrete foundation is all that remains of the historic dwelling, whose absence has diminished the historic setting and feeling of the resource. The associated granaries are in moderately good condition, but are common features in the North Dakota landscape, and they do not display outstanding architectural character that would warrant NRHP eligibility individually. Therefore, ERM recommends the resource not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. The historical research was insufficient to rule out the potential association of 32MN1338 with a person of historical significance. Therefore, 32MN1338 remains unassessed with respect to Criterion B.

Assessment of Effects: 32MN1338 is located approximately 70 feet to the south of the proposed Robinson Lake Plant Receipt Station. This station will be located on an existing facility that already features meter facilities. The Project will include upgrades to this station, but these upgrades will not extend past its current borders. The existing facility has already diminished the historic viewshed of the resource, and the upgrades to this facility will not further adversely affect the resource. ERM recommends that the updates to the existing facility will be minor in the context of the overall setting, and will not change any aspects of the property that might be relevant to conveying potential aspects of historical significance. Therefore, ERM recommends that the Project will have no adverse effect on 32MN1338.

5.2.2 32WI424

32WI424 is located at 10855 Highway 2 in Tioga. A proposed temporary yard, the Lobell Yard intersects the eastern portion of the resource boundary (Appendix A, Sheet 15). It is situated on the north side of the road, with rural agricultural land to the south and trucking infrastructure to the north.

Resource 32WI424 was previously recorded by Barbara A. Mitchell of URS Corporation/BRW Inc. in September of 2000 (Mitchell 2000). Mitchell recorded four structures on the property: an equipment shed (Feature 1), a small shed (Feature 2), and two modern “Butler” grain bins. The equipment shed was the only feature discussed in the form, and was described as a circa 1915–1930 structure with a gabled, composition asphalt shingle roof, horizontal wooden siding, and slab on grade foundation. Although it was found to be in good condition, Mitchell recommended the resource to be ineligible for listing on the NRHP.

Anton O. Braaten patented 160 acres of the southern half of Section 9, Township 156 North, Range 96 West, of Williams County in 1911 (BLM 1911). According to the Standard Atlas of Williams County, Braaten was listed as a farmer who was born in Norway in 1859 and settled in Williams County in 1905. He married Mary Bakken and had eight children by 1914 (Geo. & Co. 1914). Both the atlas and a USGS map from 1911 depict a residence shown in the southwestern corner of the parcel (Geo. & Co. 1914, USGS 1911). However, a USGS map from 1978 and a historic aerial photo taken between 1957 and 1962 show the farmstead further east, in the center of the parcel’s southern edge (USGS 1978, USDA 1957–1962). This change in residence location could be attributed to a change in ownership. According to a 1937 Atlas of William County, Sigfred Swanson was the owner of the parcel (Board of Commissioners 1937). Barbara A. Mitchell’s historic research found that Swanson was still the owner of the parcel in 1965. Currently, the parcel is owned by the Lobell family (Williams County, ND Property Assessor 2020).

Historic aerial imagery from 1957–1962 shows a farmstead consisting of approximately nine structures (USDA 1957–1962). Only the equipment shed and small shed were extant during the 2000 survey. ERM architectural historians visited the site in July of 2020 and found that only the equipment shed (Feature 1) and a new mobile home are currently located within the site boundary (Appendix B, Figure 8). The one-story equipment shed has a front-gabled roof clad in interlocking asphalt shingles with a rounded metal roof ridge cap with ball finials (Appendix B, Figure 9). The horizontal-oriented siding has deteriorated since the original survey and a part of the west elevation is boarded up. Four vertical-oriented hinged wooden doors are located on the south elevation. The original survey claimed that the structure had no windows, but during the July 2020 survey, architectural historians found three, two paned wooden windows divided by mullions on the north elevation (Appendix B, Figure 10). Feature 1 appears to be in fair condition. The small shed (Feature 2) and two “Butler” bins noted in the 2000 survey are no longer extant. According to historic aerial photographs, the no longer extant structures were removed between 2010 and 2013 (GoogleEarth 2020). During these years, the mobile home was moved to the eastern edge of the resource boundary. The mobile home has a side-gabled asphalt shingle roof, vinyl siding, and sits on concrete masonry unit piers (Appendix B, Figure 11). The primary entrance is centered on the west elevation through a vinyl door with two lower panels and one upper light with a nine-paned applied muntin. The windows are all one-over-one vinyl windows with six-over-six applied muntins and fixed vinyl

shutters. Secondary entrances are located on the north and south elevations. The mobile home is also in fair condition.

NRHP Assessment: Barbara Mitchell's 2000 assessment of 32WI424 found it not eligible to the NRHP. After Mitchell's survey and historic research, she determined that the "property as a whole does not retain integrity and none of the individual buildings appear to retain sufficient integrity or significance for listing on the NRHP" (Mitchell 2000). ERM agrees with this assessment. In regard to Criterion C, 32WI424 was part of a historic farmstead, where all but one of the original buildings are no longer extant. The destruction of the historic farmstead has diminished the resource's integrity. Furthermore, historic research carried out in conjunction with the previous survey did not find any significant personages or events associated with the resource. Although SHSND did not make a NRHP determination, ERM agrees with the 2000 assessment and recommends that 32WI424 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

6. CONCLUSION

This document presents additional findings related to the WBI Energy North Bakken Expansion Project in Burke, McKenzie, Mountrail, and Williams Counties, North Dakota. The findings pertain to an architectural survey completed in July of 2020 by ERM. A total of two resources (32MN1338 and 32WI424) were surveyed during the current field effort. 32WI424 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP. 32MN1338 is recommended unassessed for the NRHP until more research can be completed to make an evaluation under Criterion B. Because there will be no significant change to the viewshed of 32MN1338, ERM recommends that the Project will pose no adverse effect to the resource.

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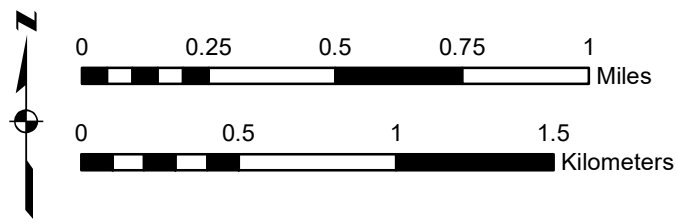
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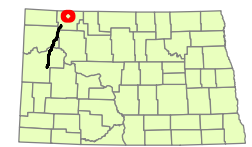
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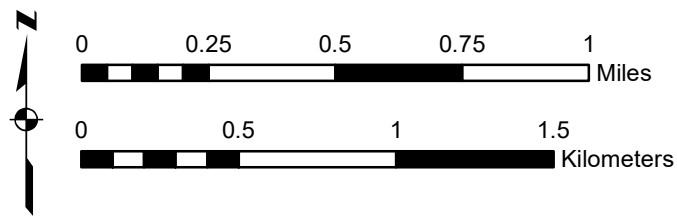
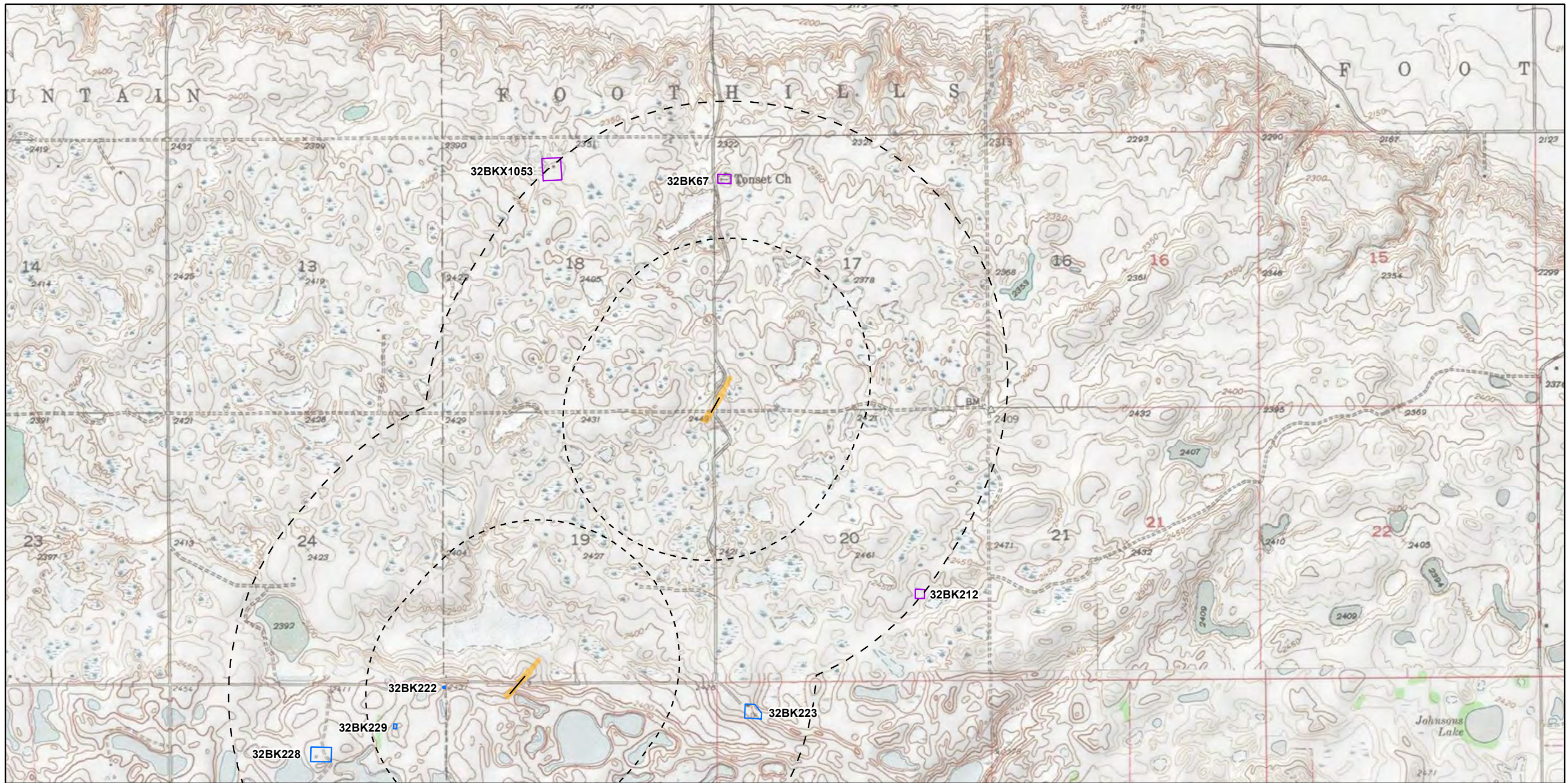
APPENDIX A PROJECT MAPS DEPICTING RESOURCE LOCATIONS



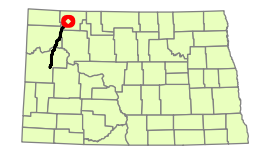
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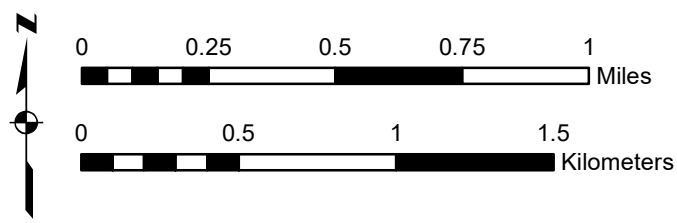
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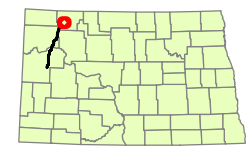
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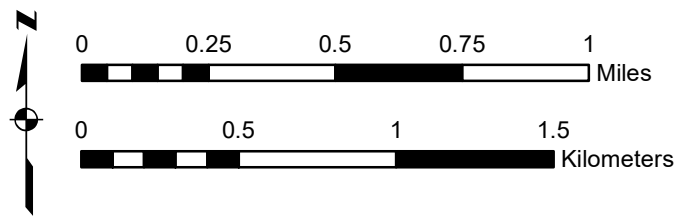




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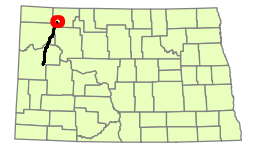
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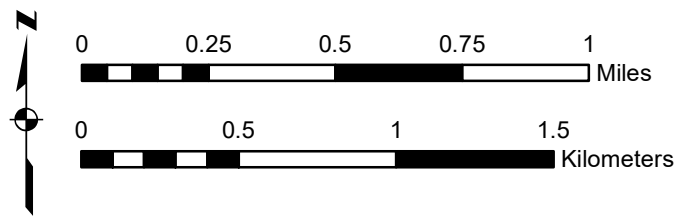
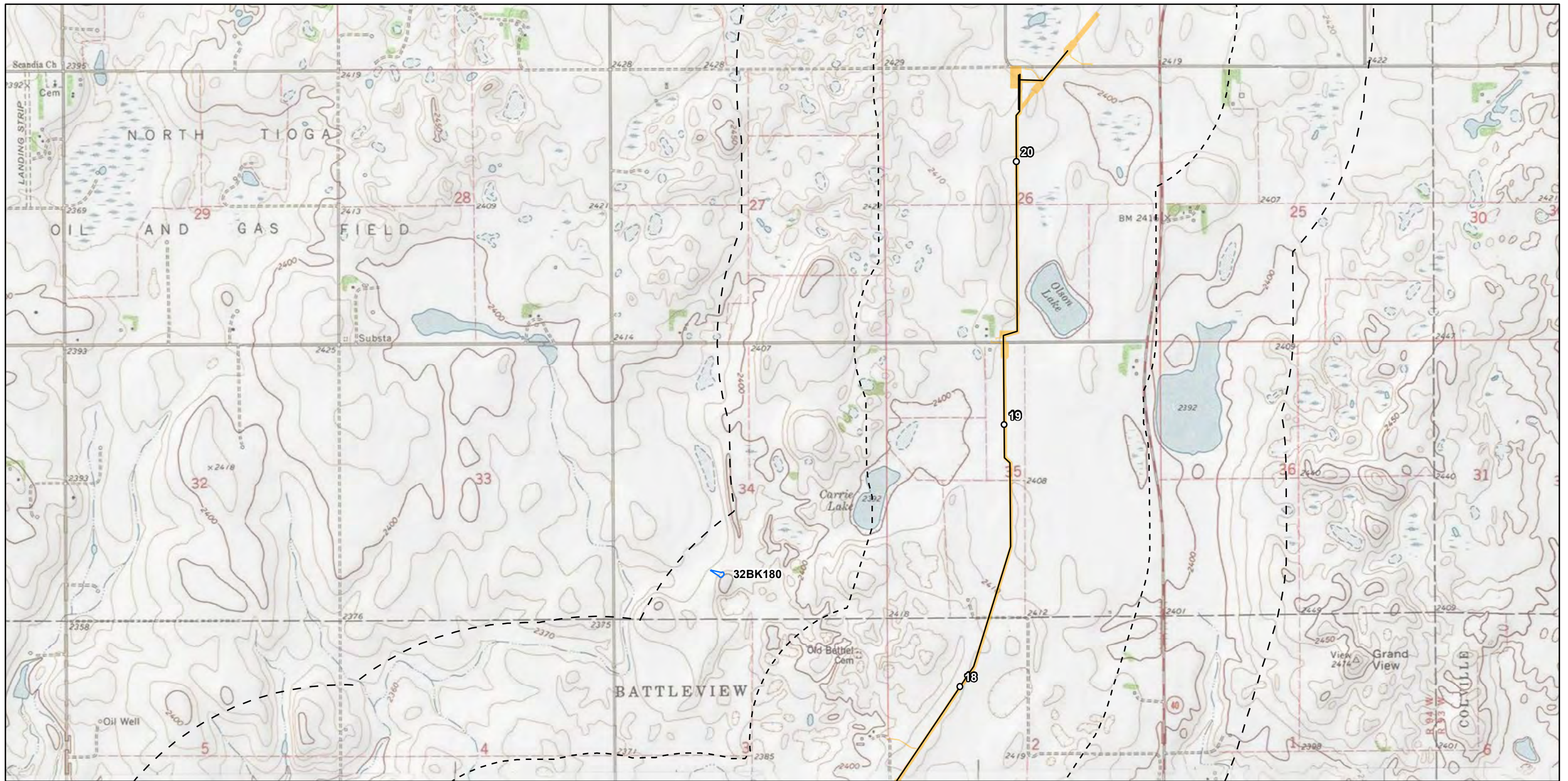




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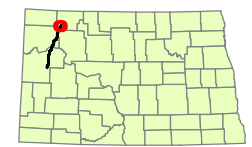
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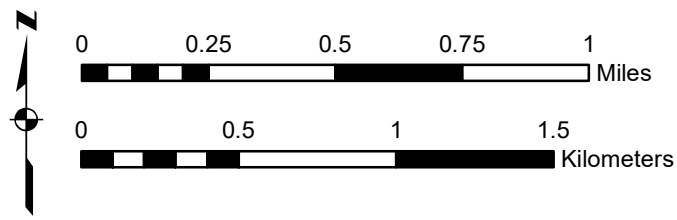
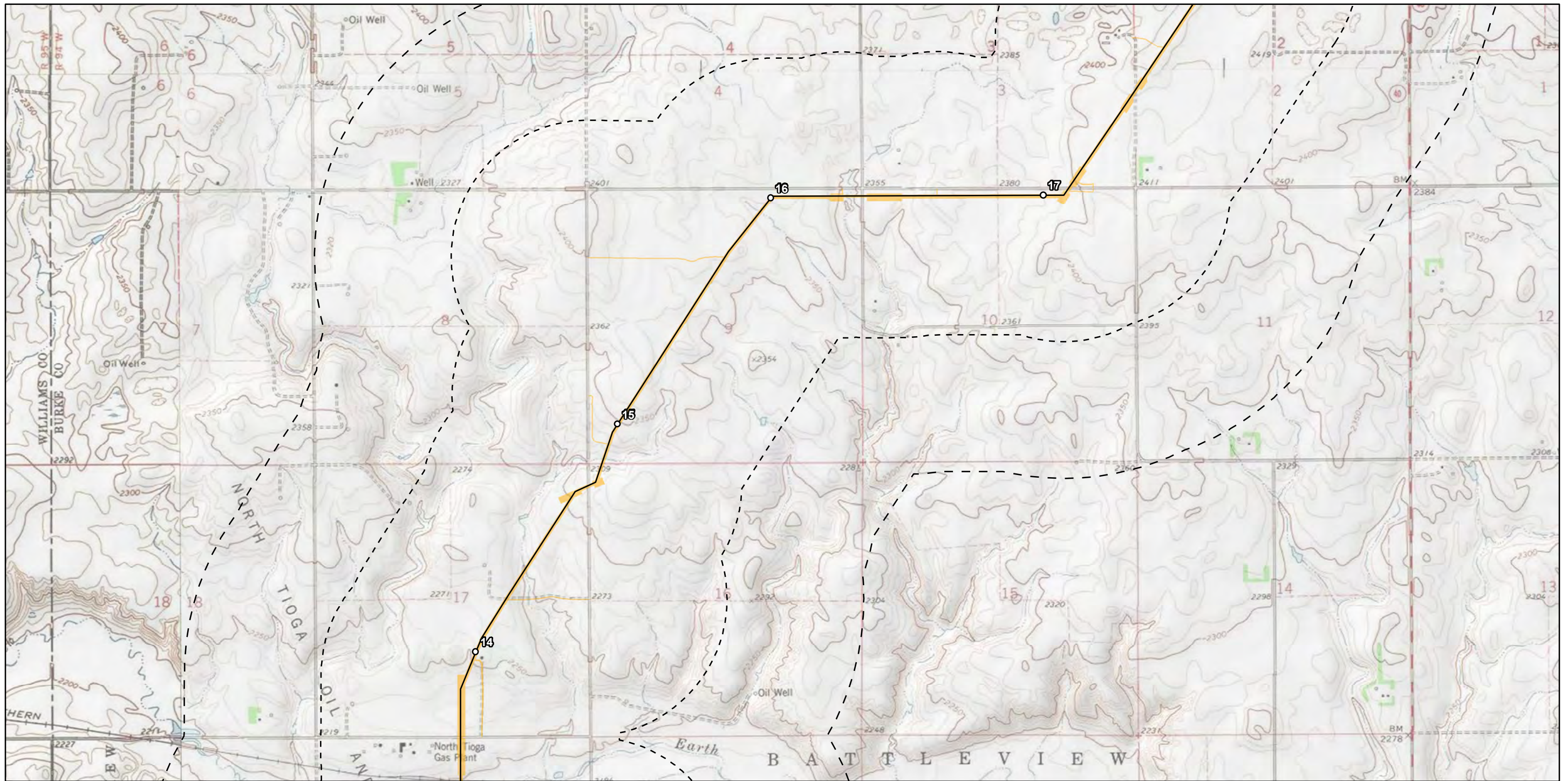




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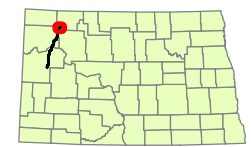
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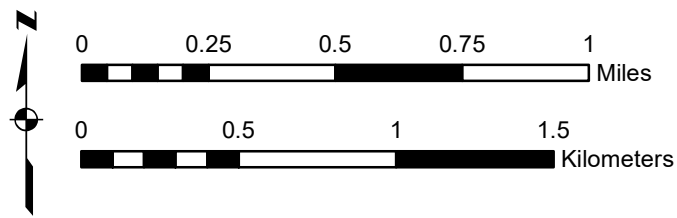




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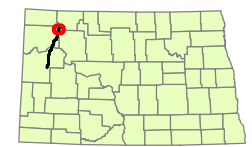
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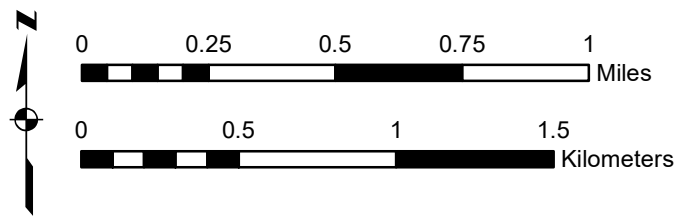
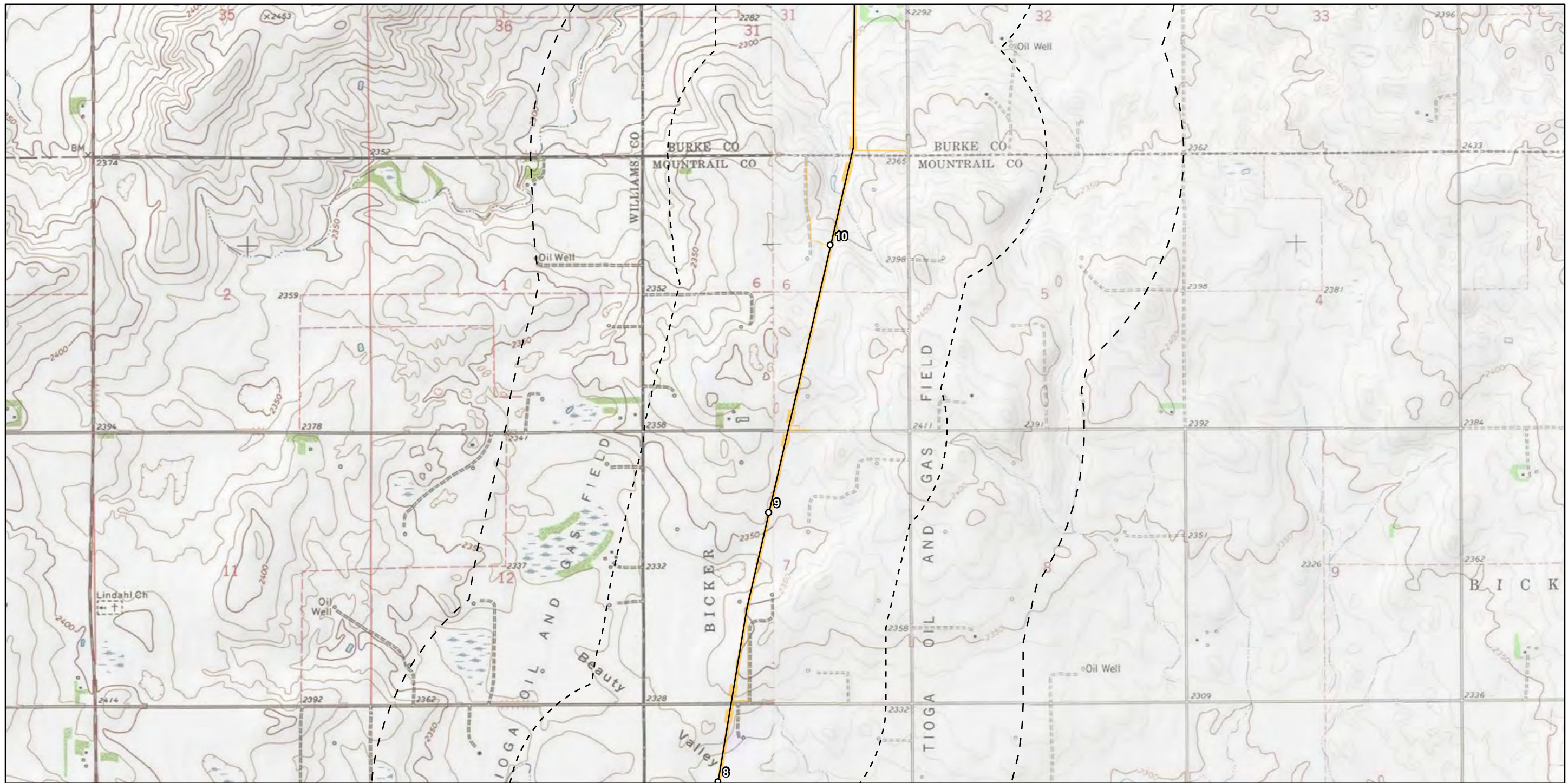




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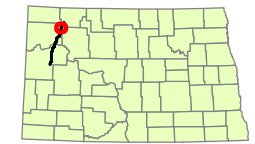
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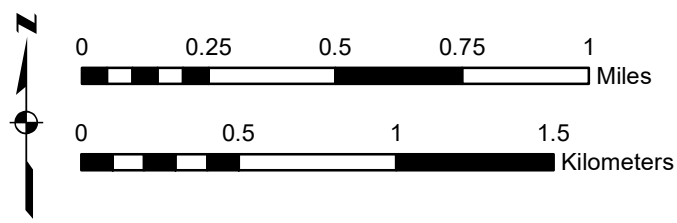
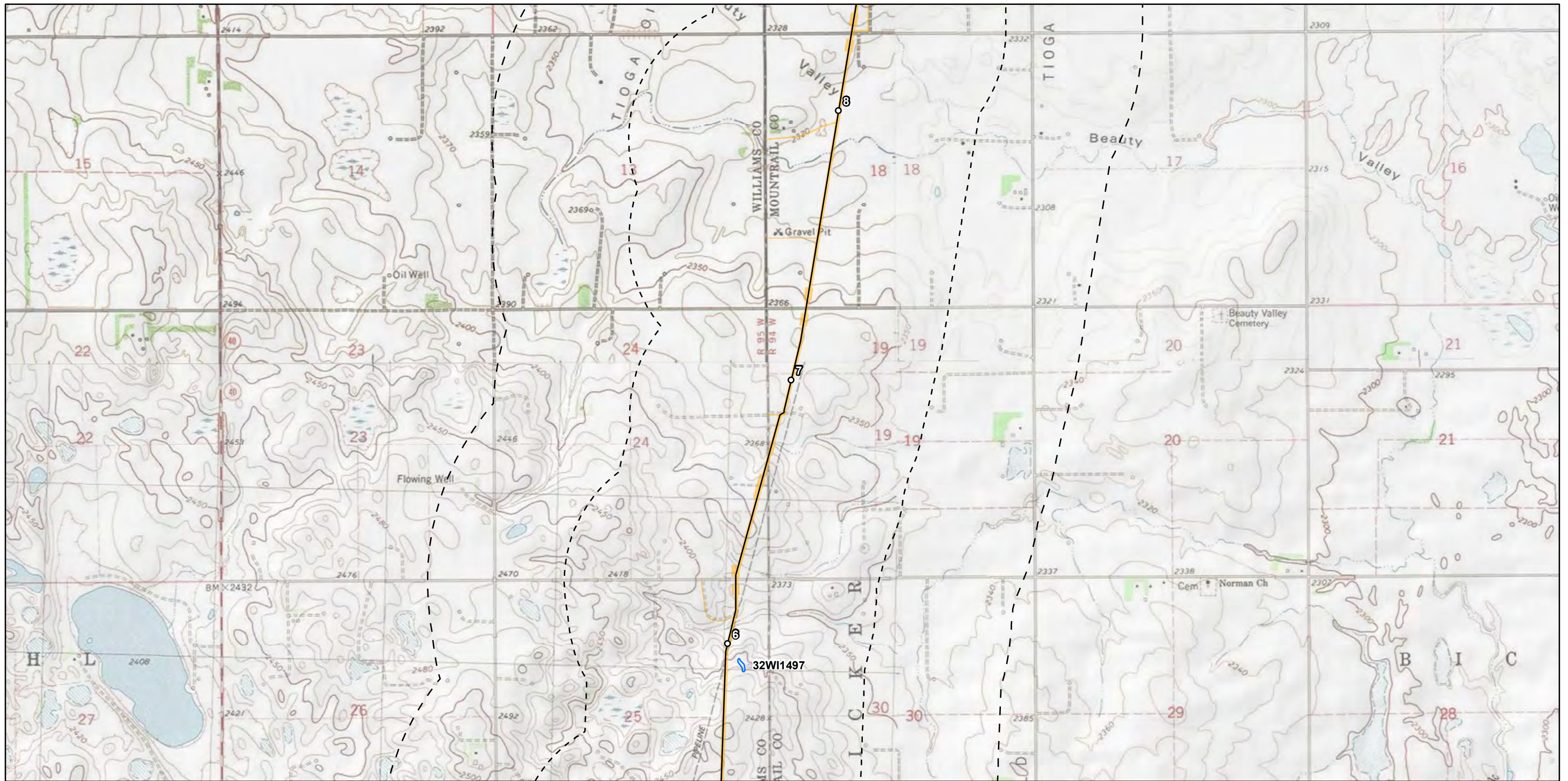




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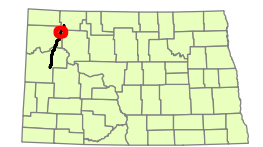
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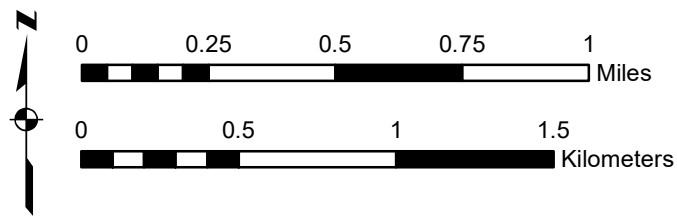
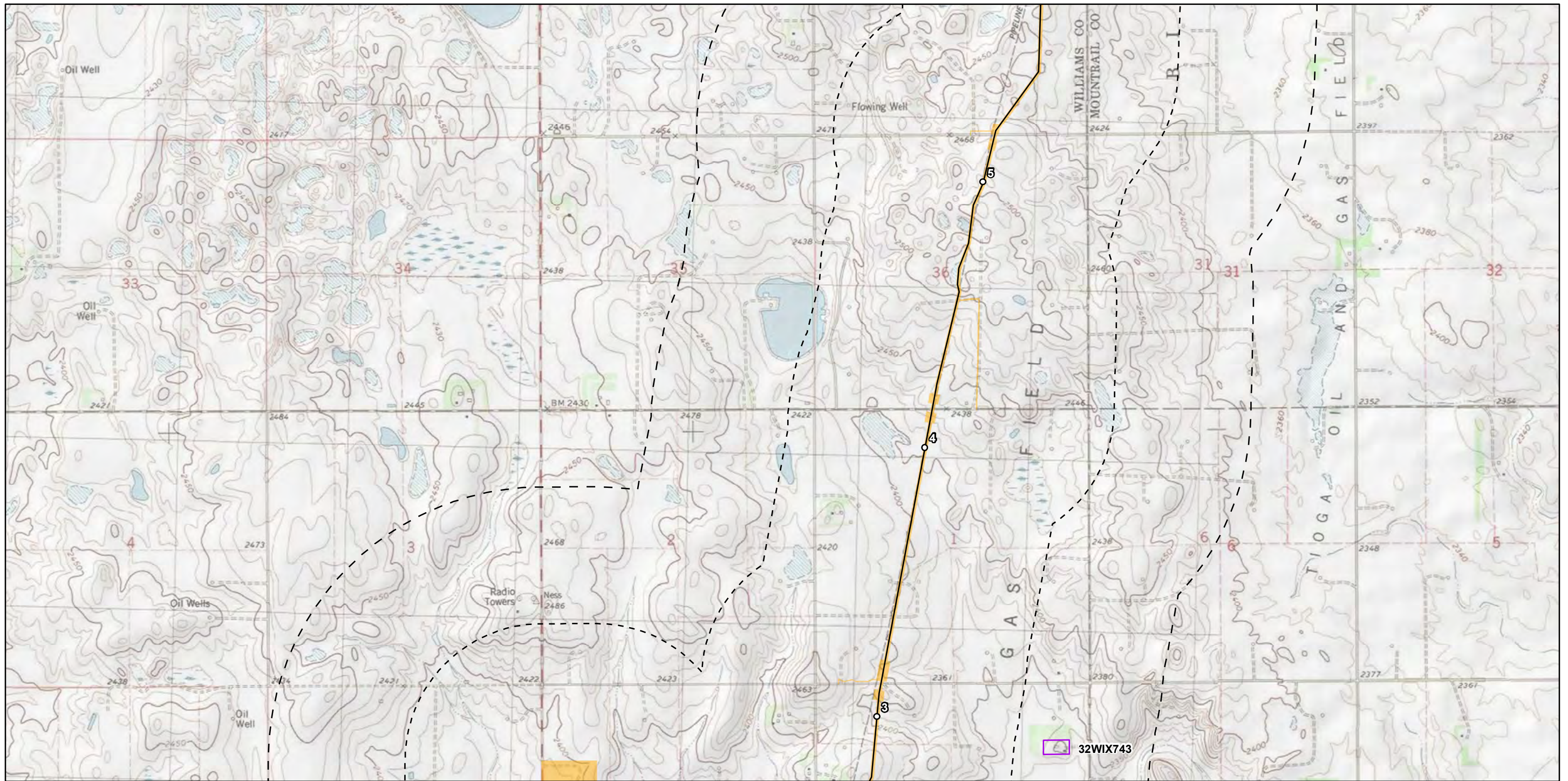




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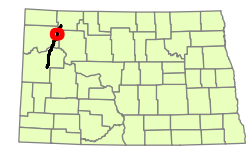
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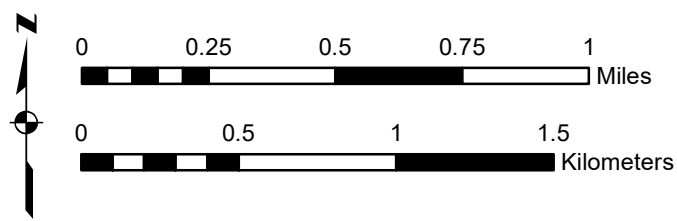
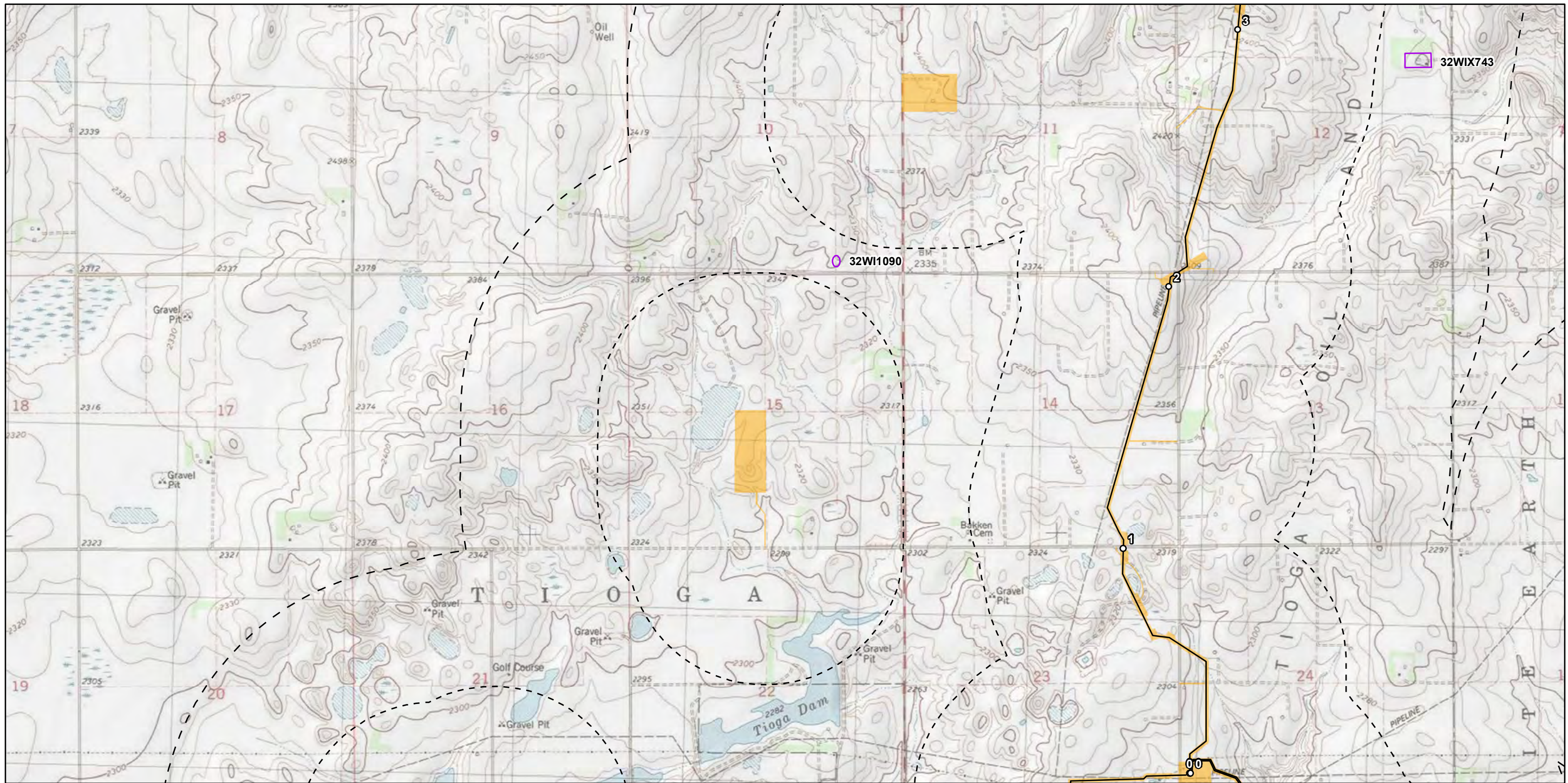




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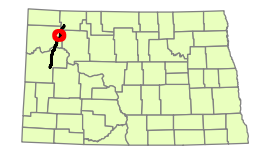
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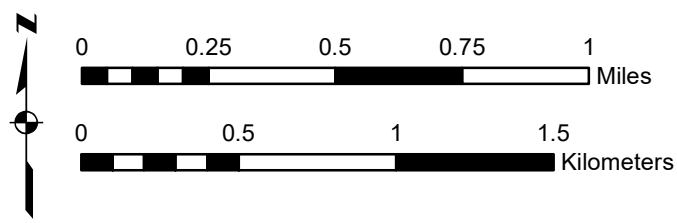
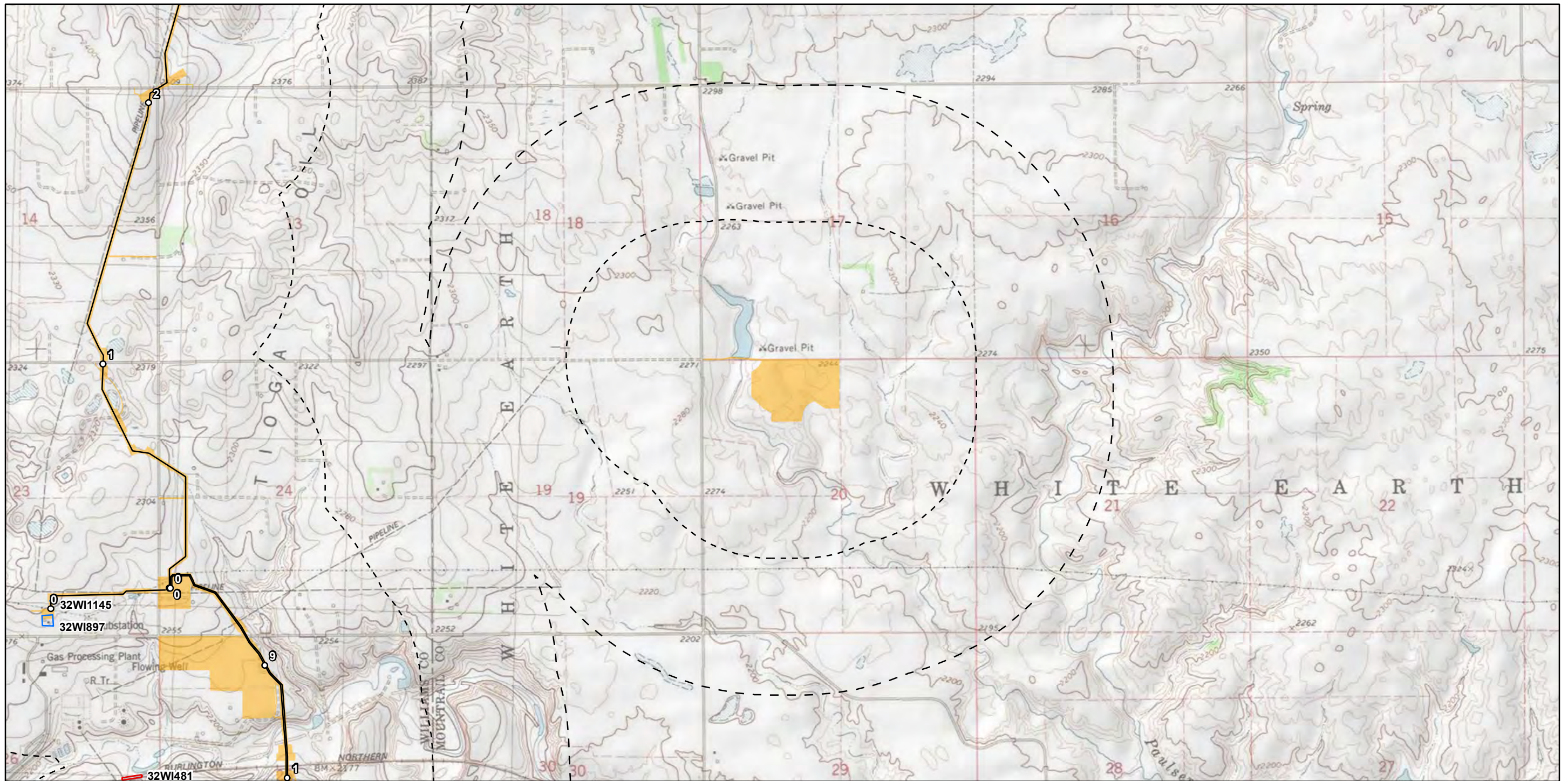




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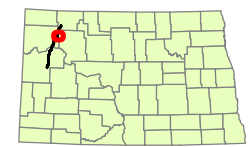
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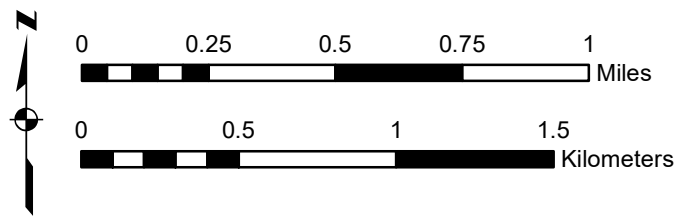
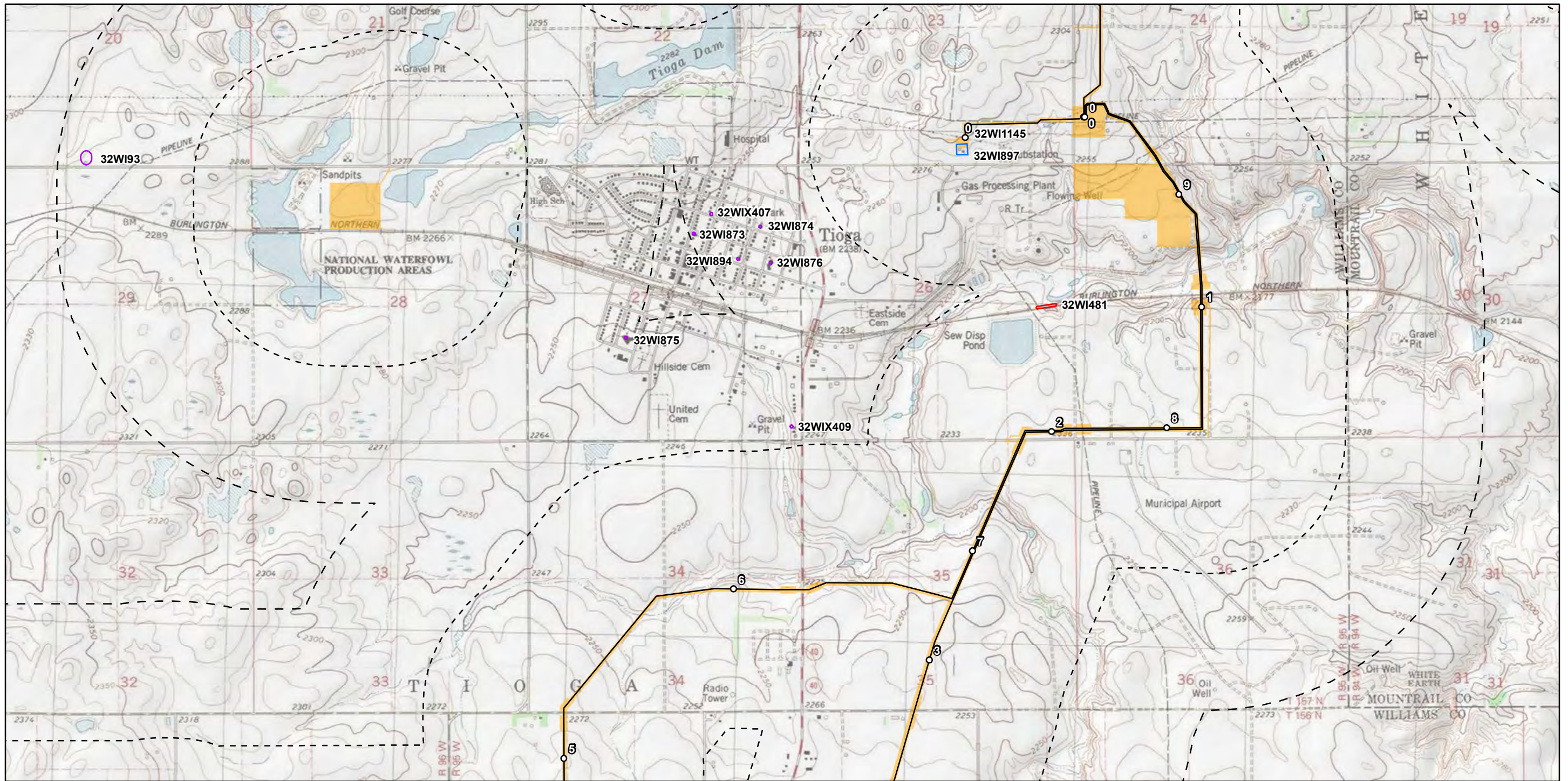




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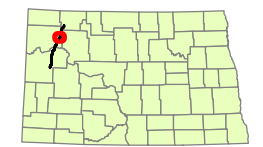
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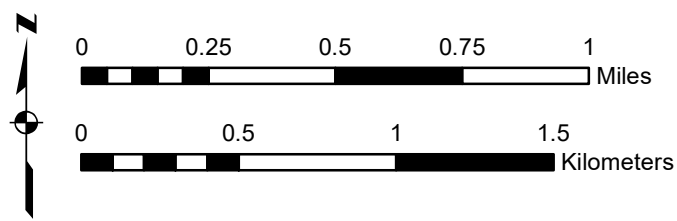
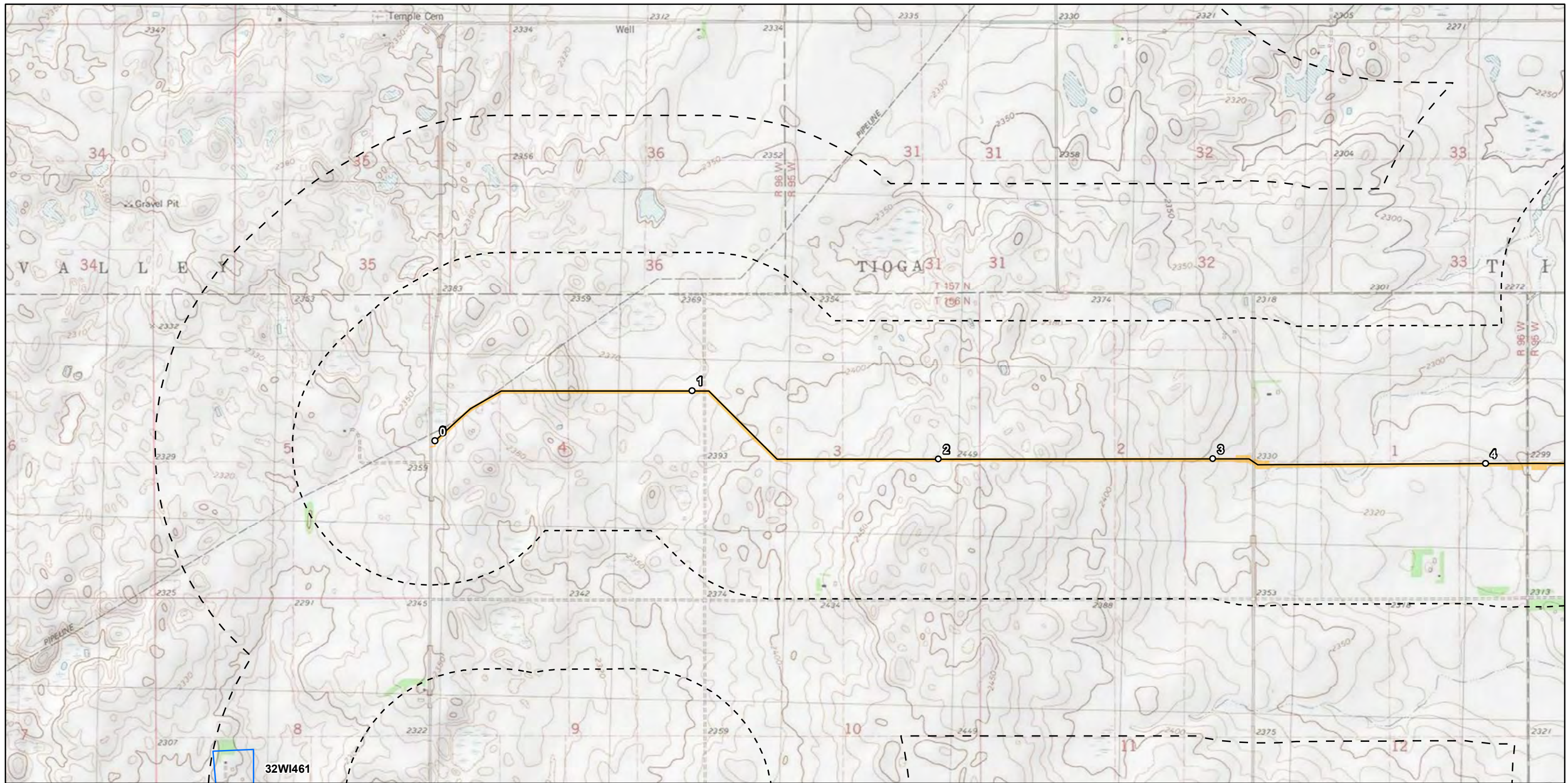




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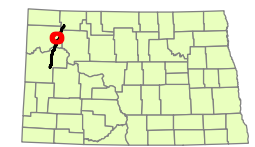
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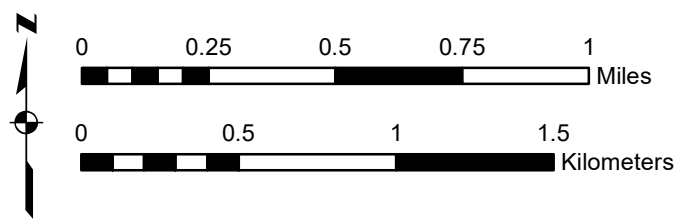
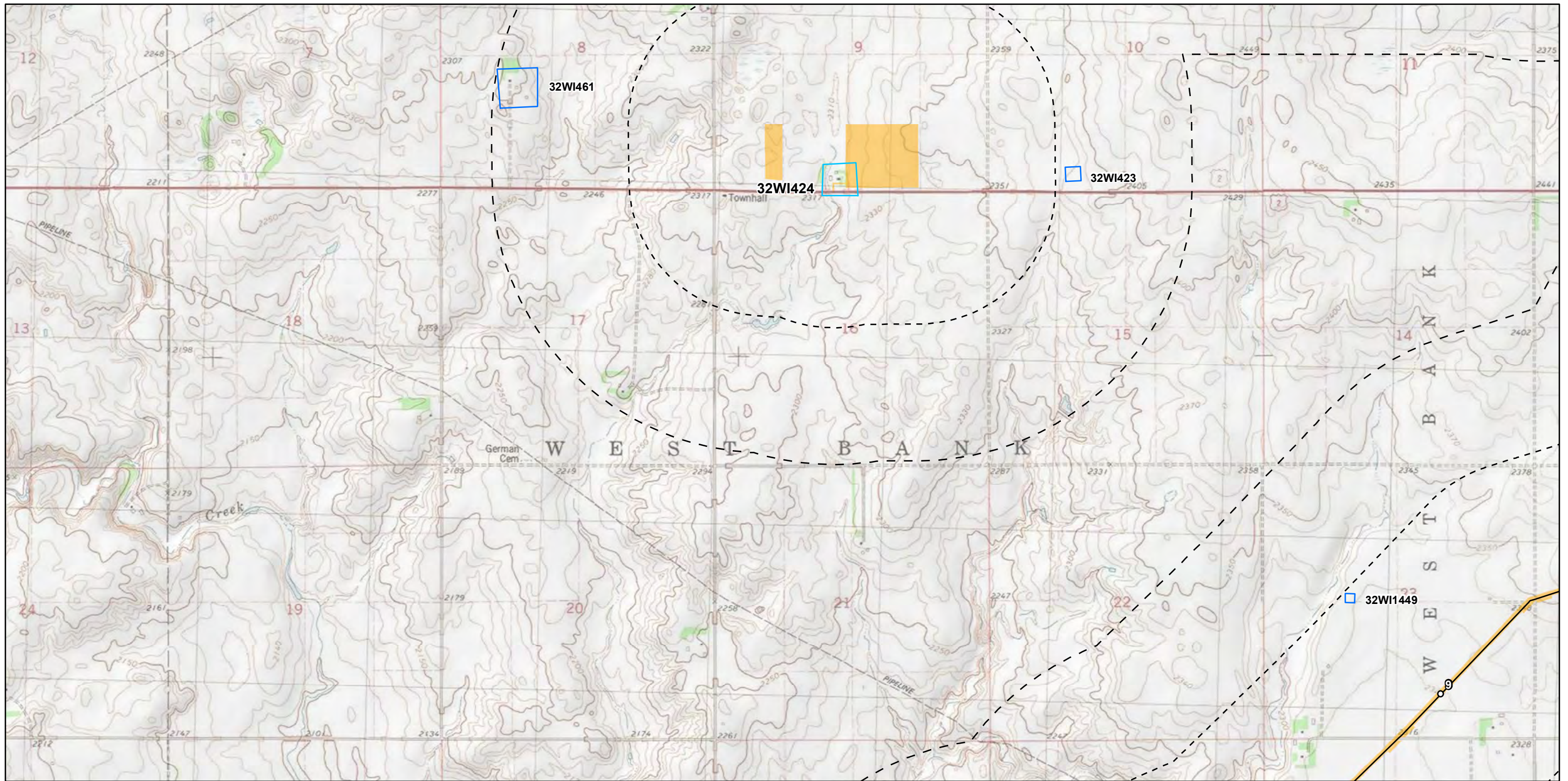




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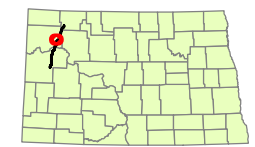
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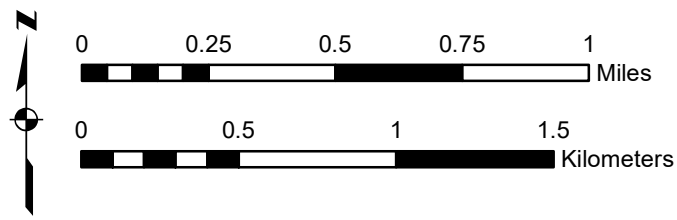
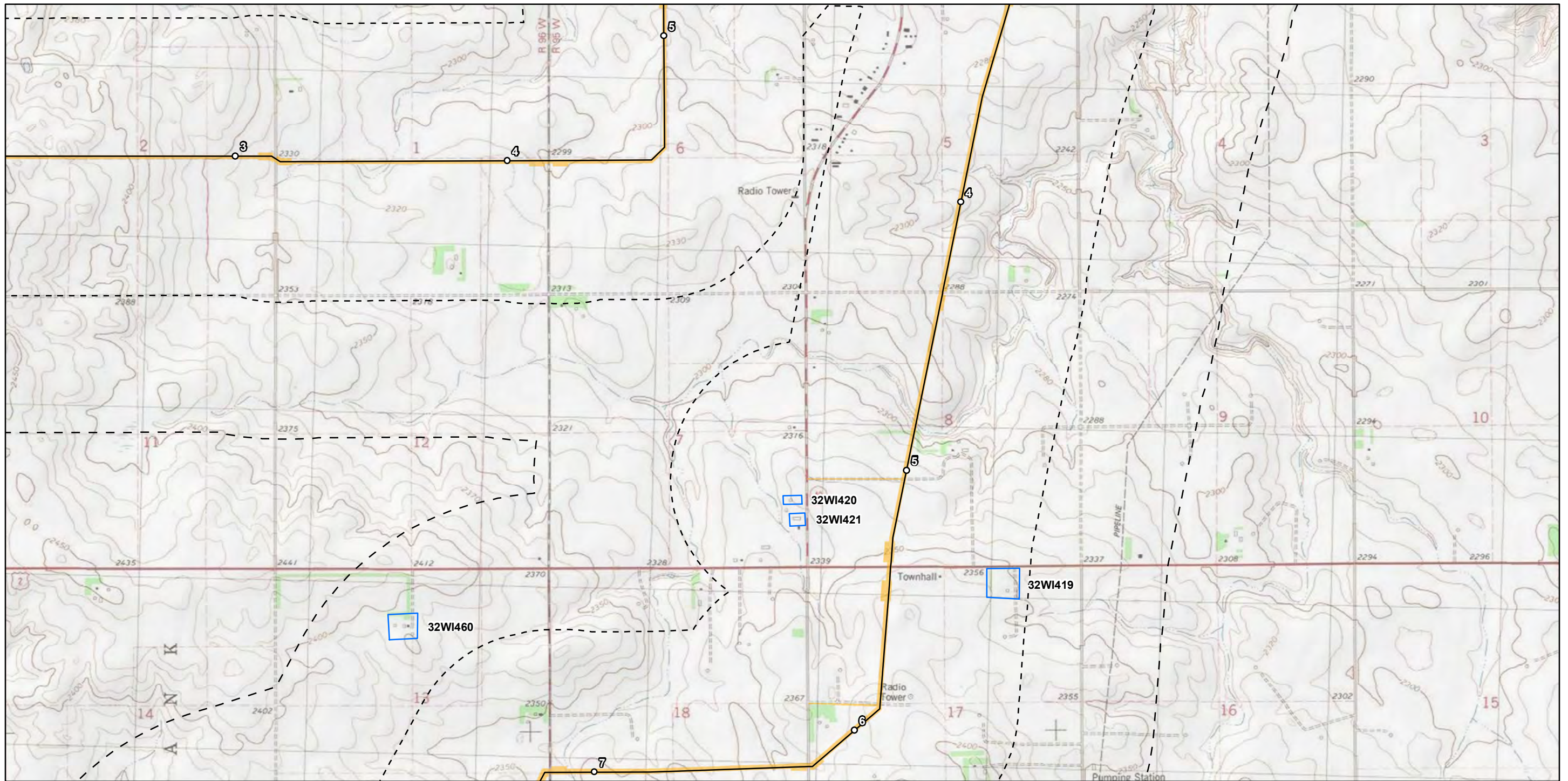




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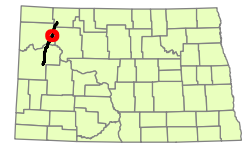
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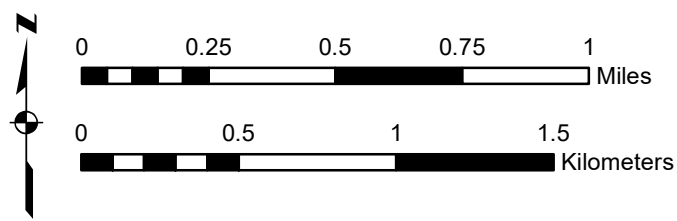
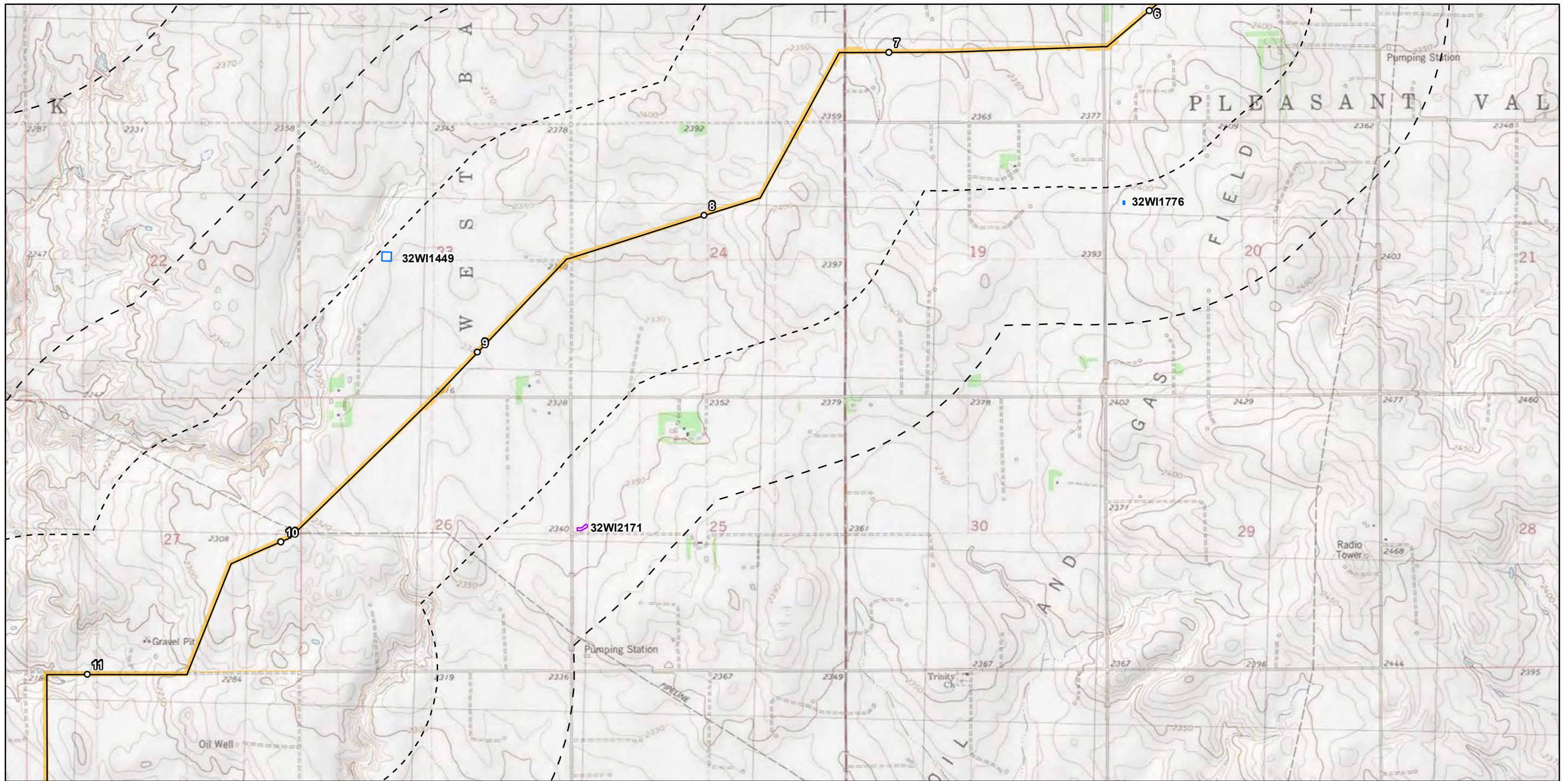




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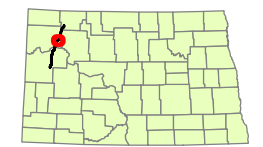
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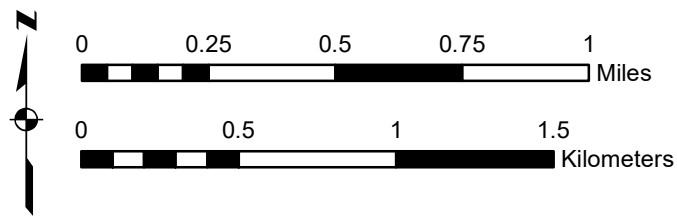
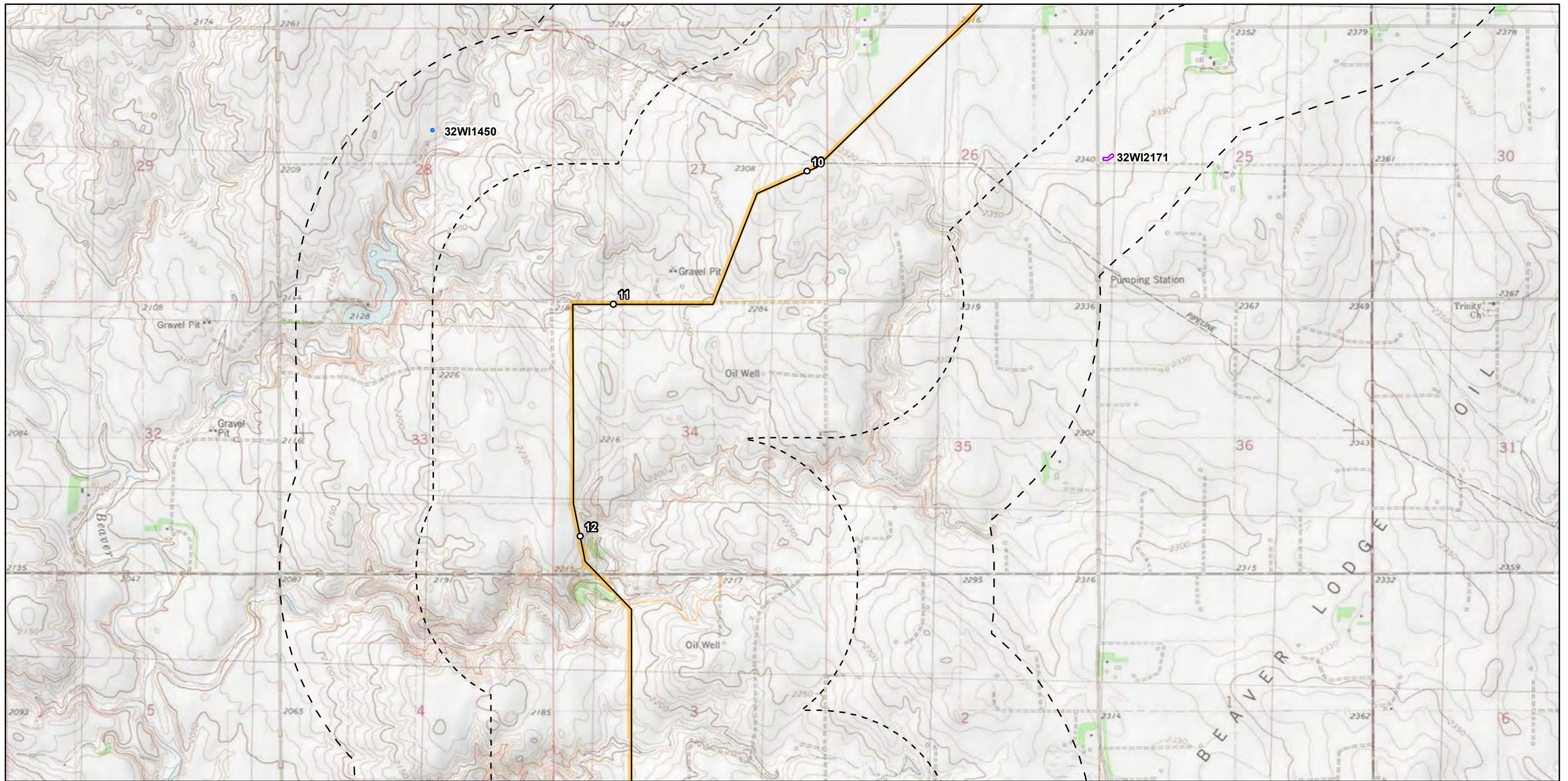




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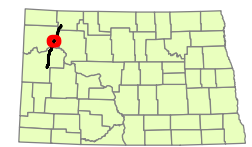
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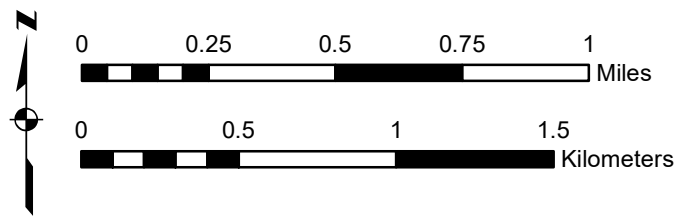
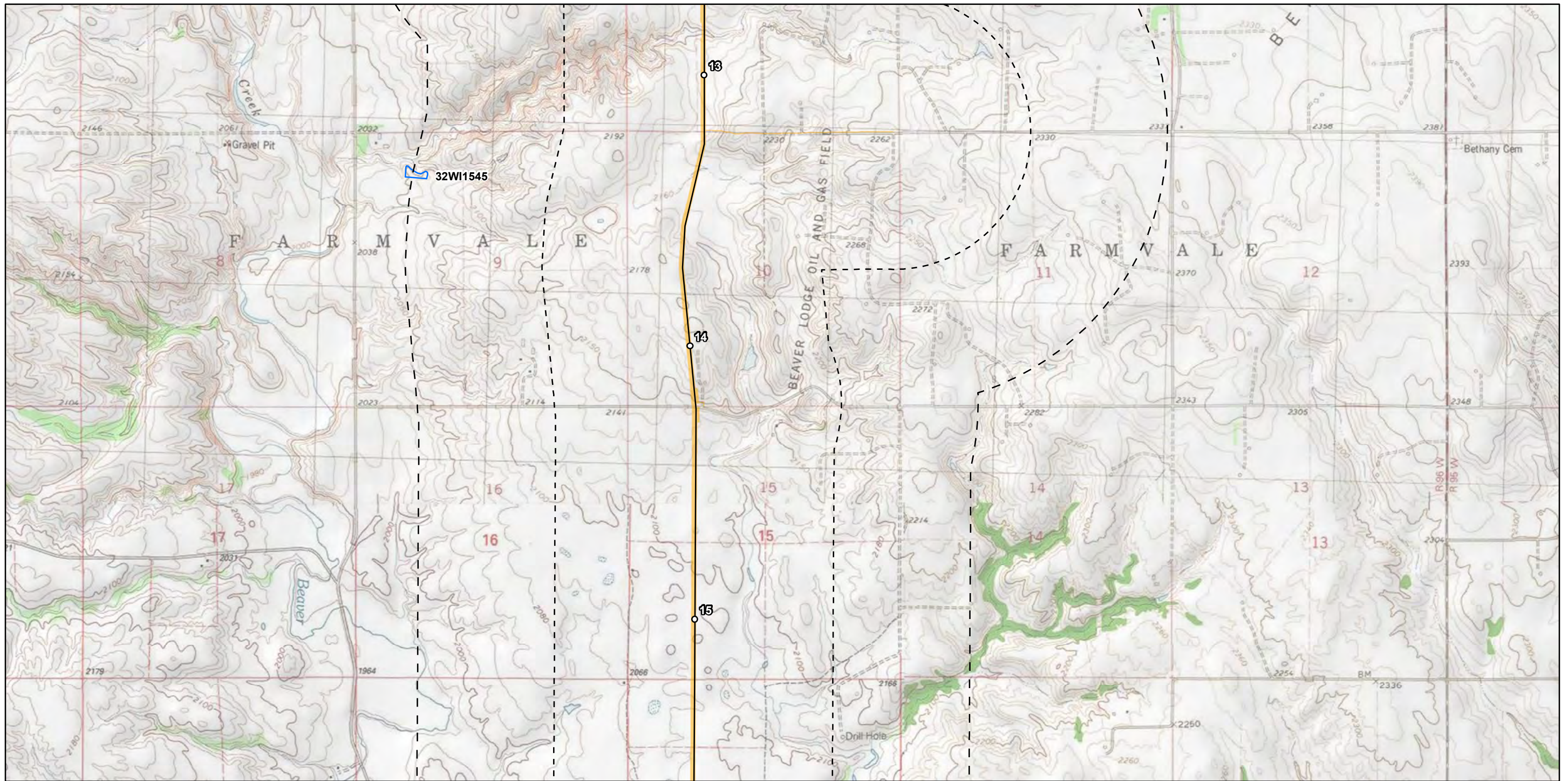




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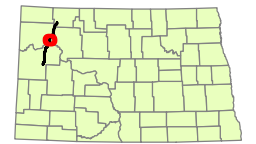
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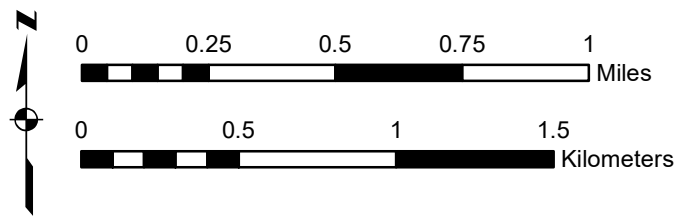
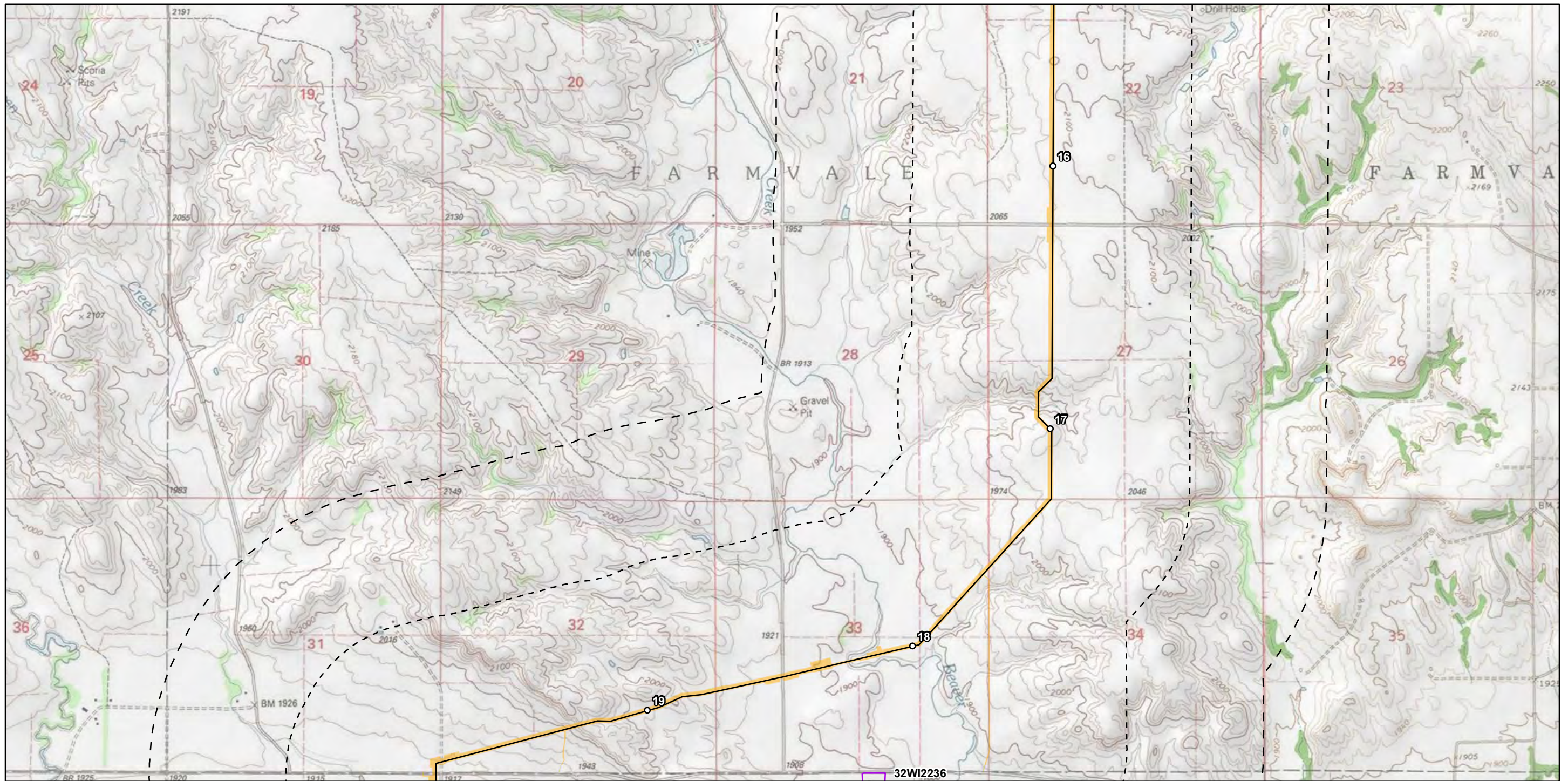




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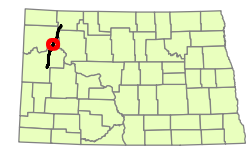
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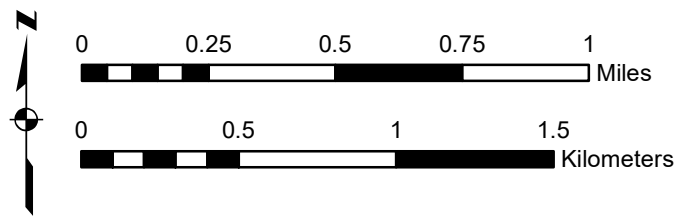
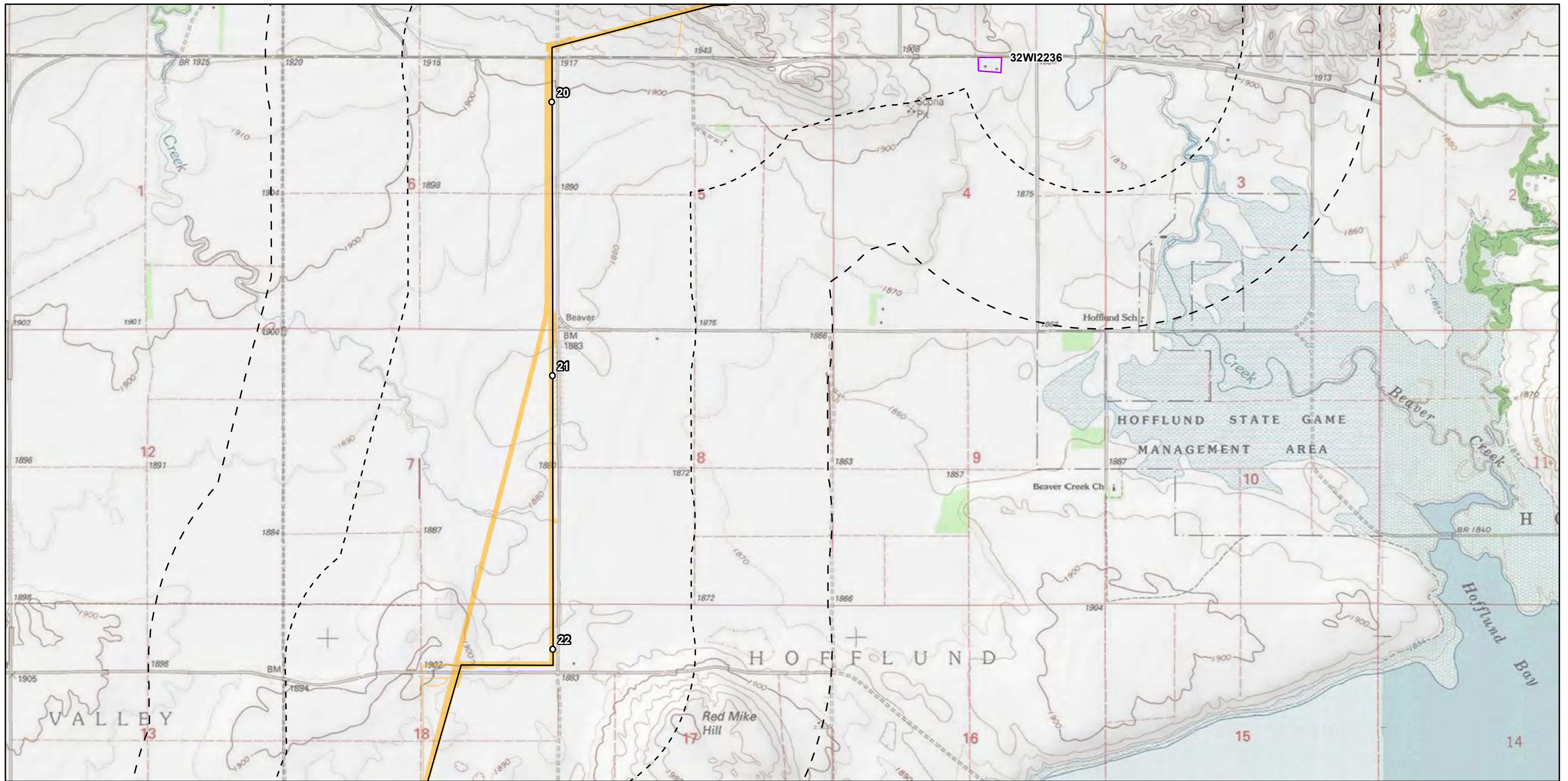




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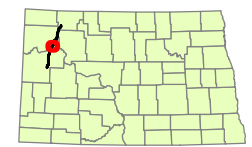
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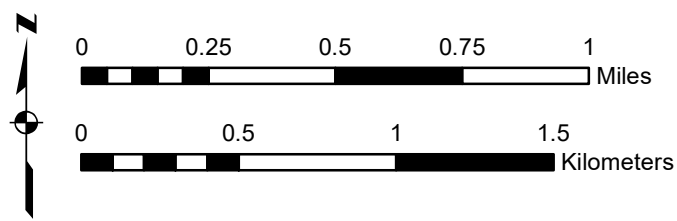
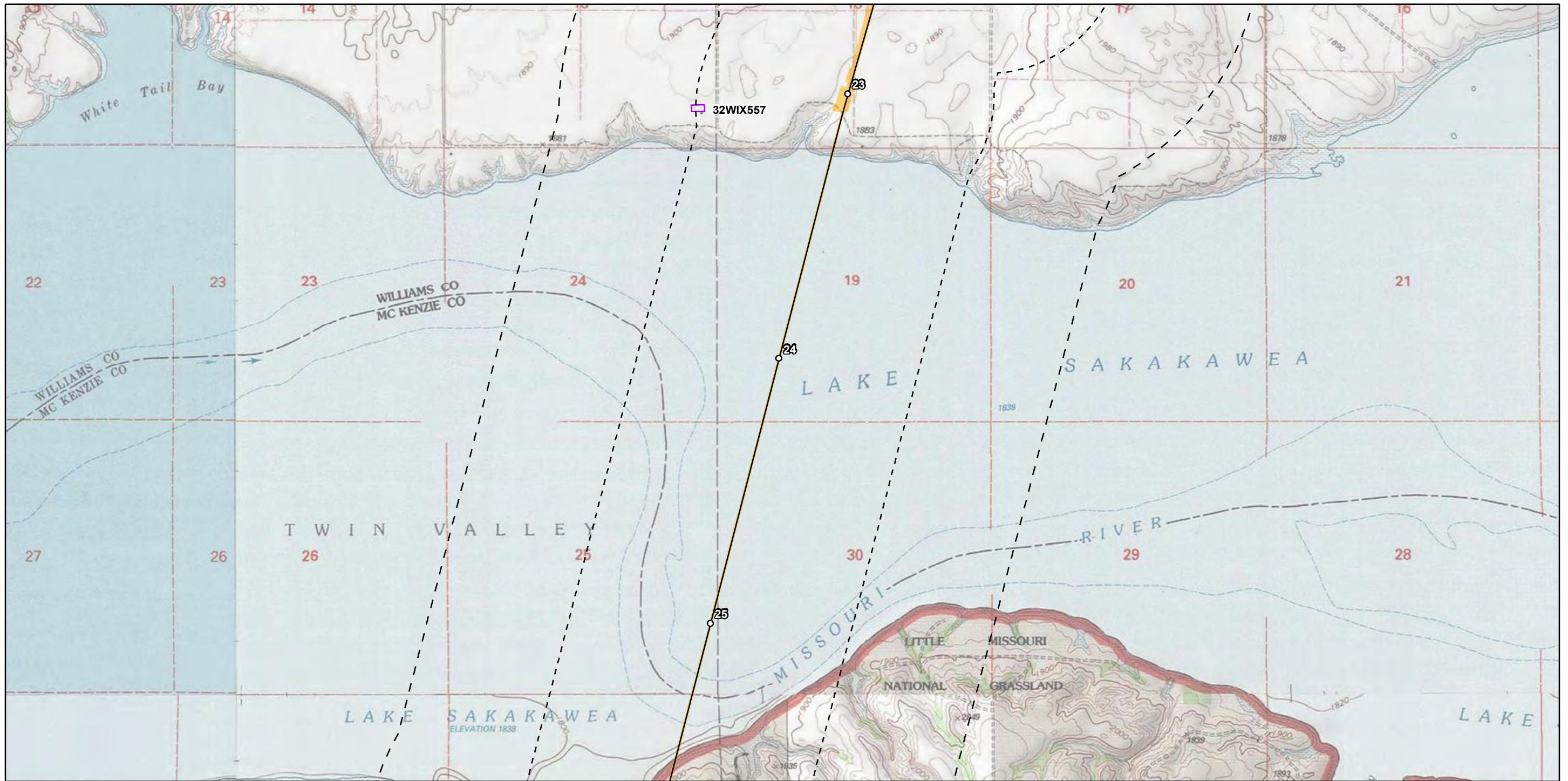




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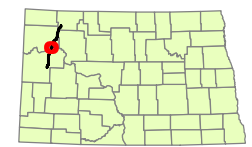
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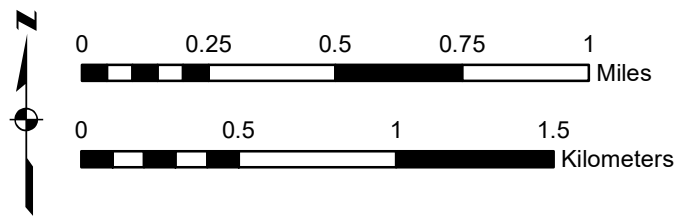
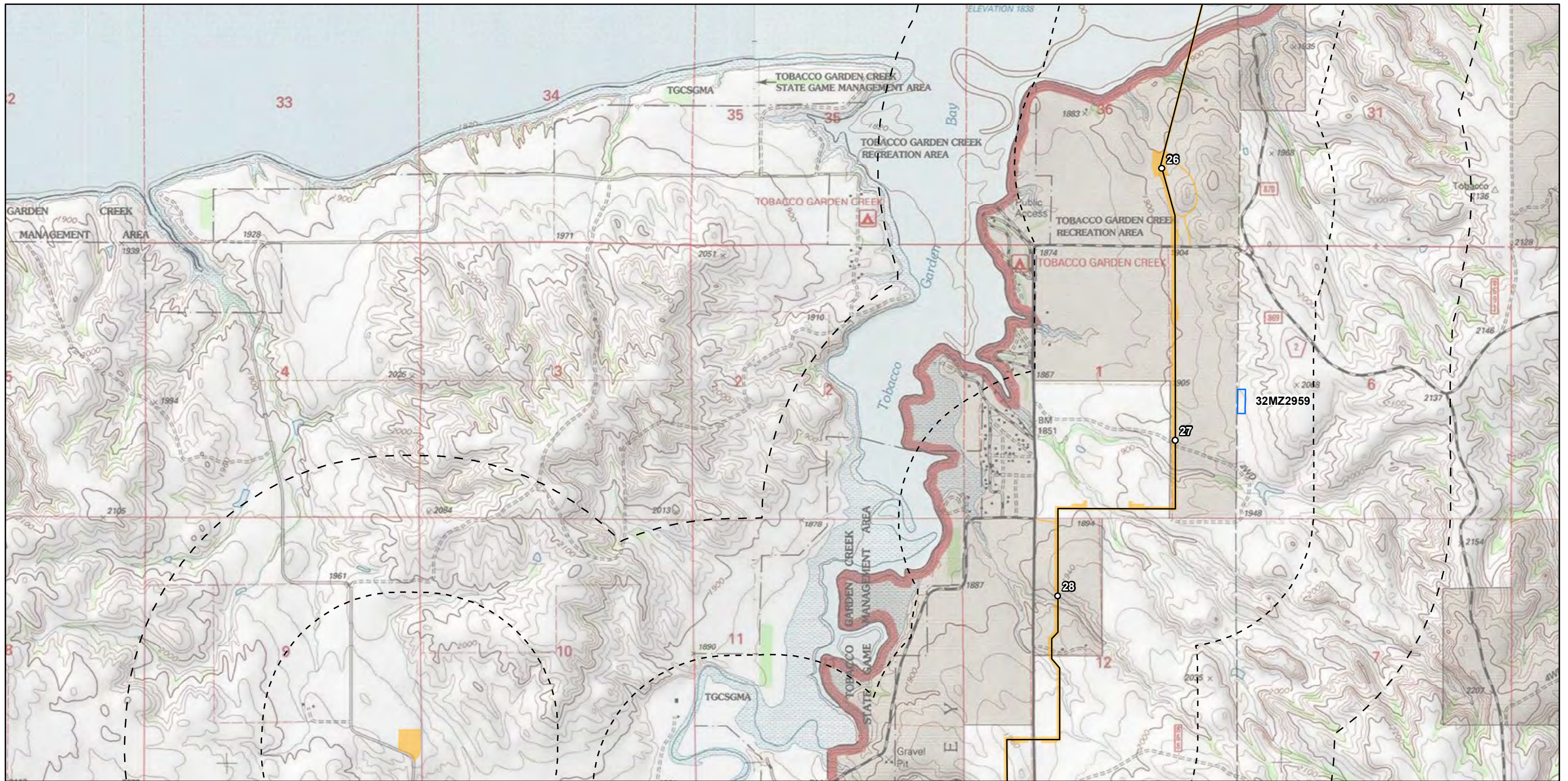




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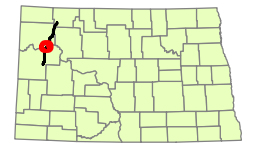
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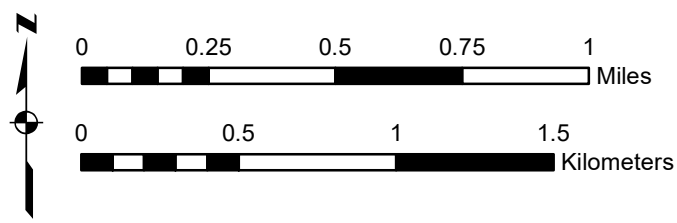
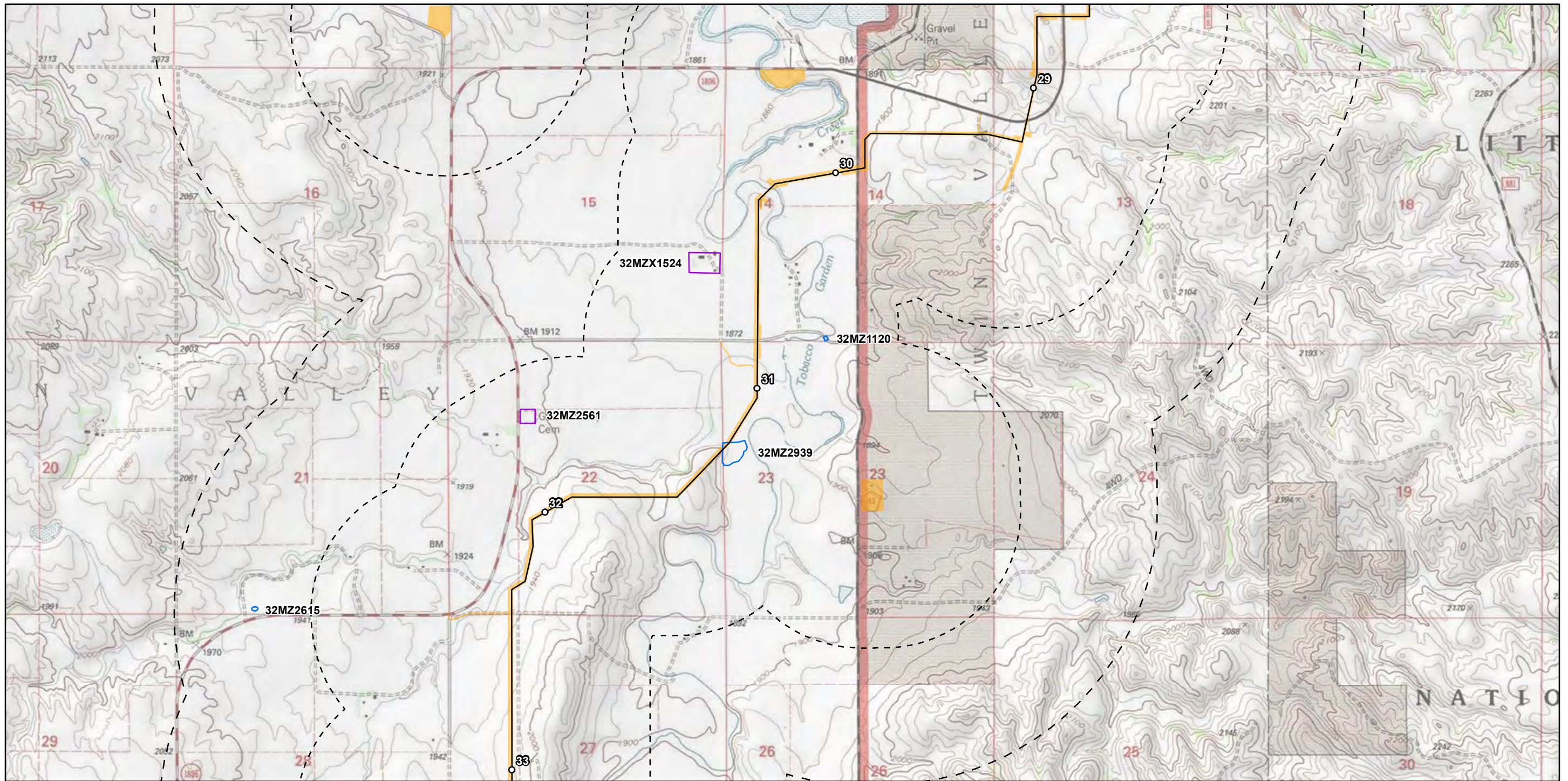




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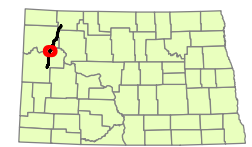
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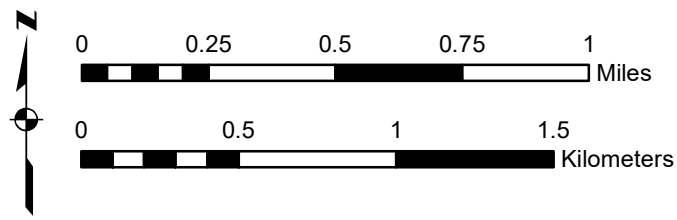
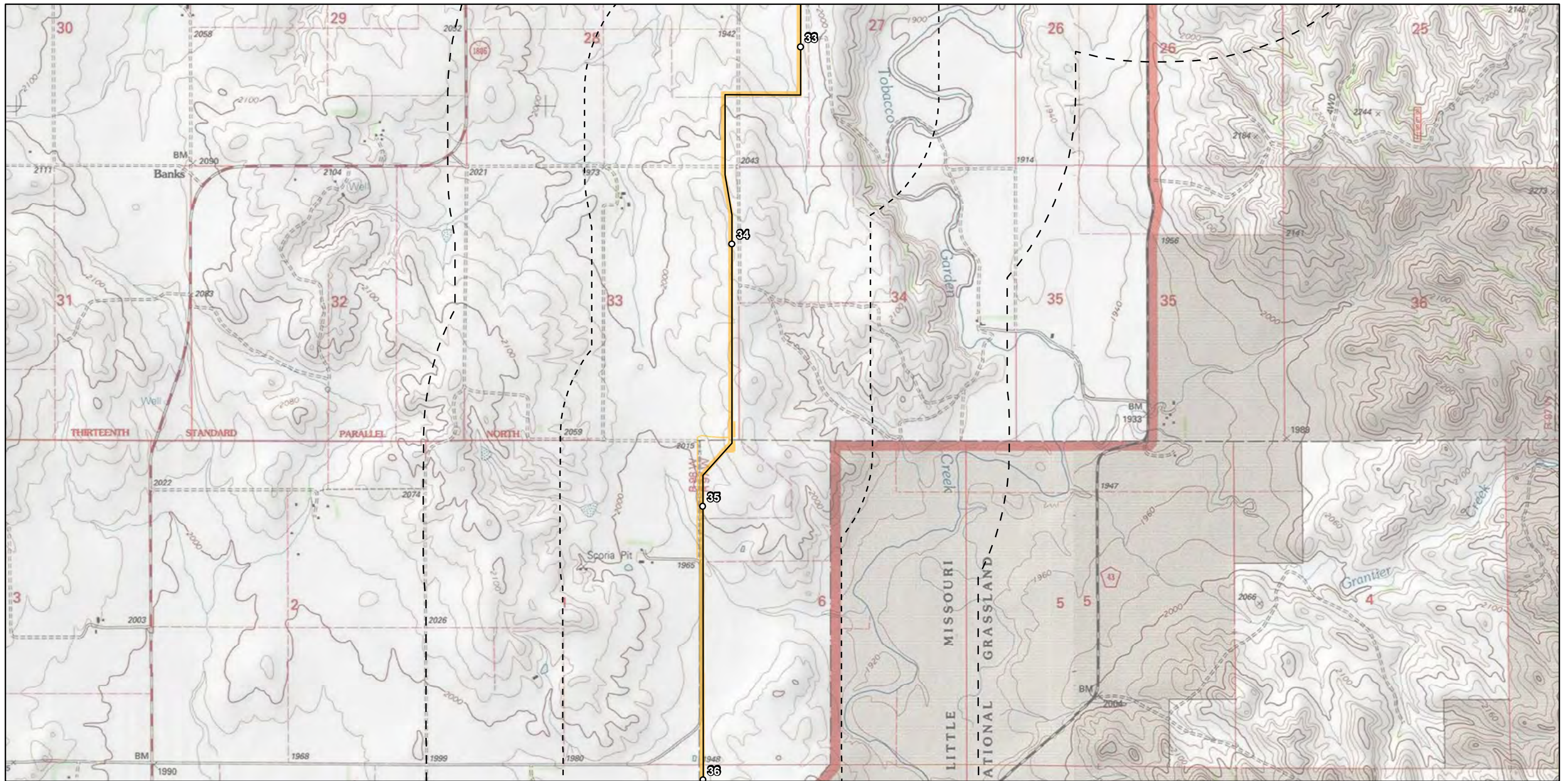




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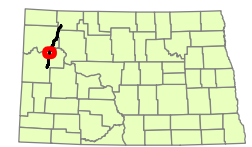
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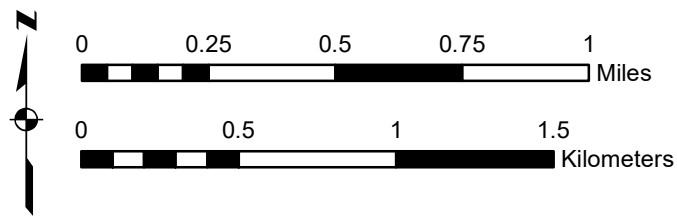
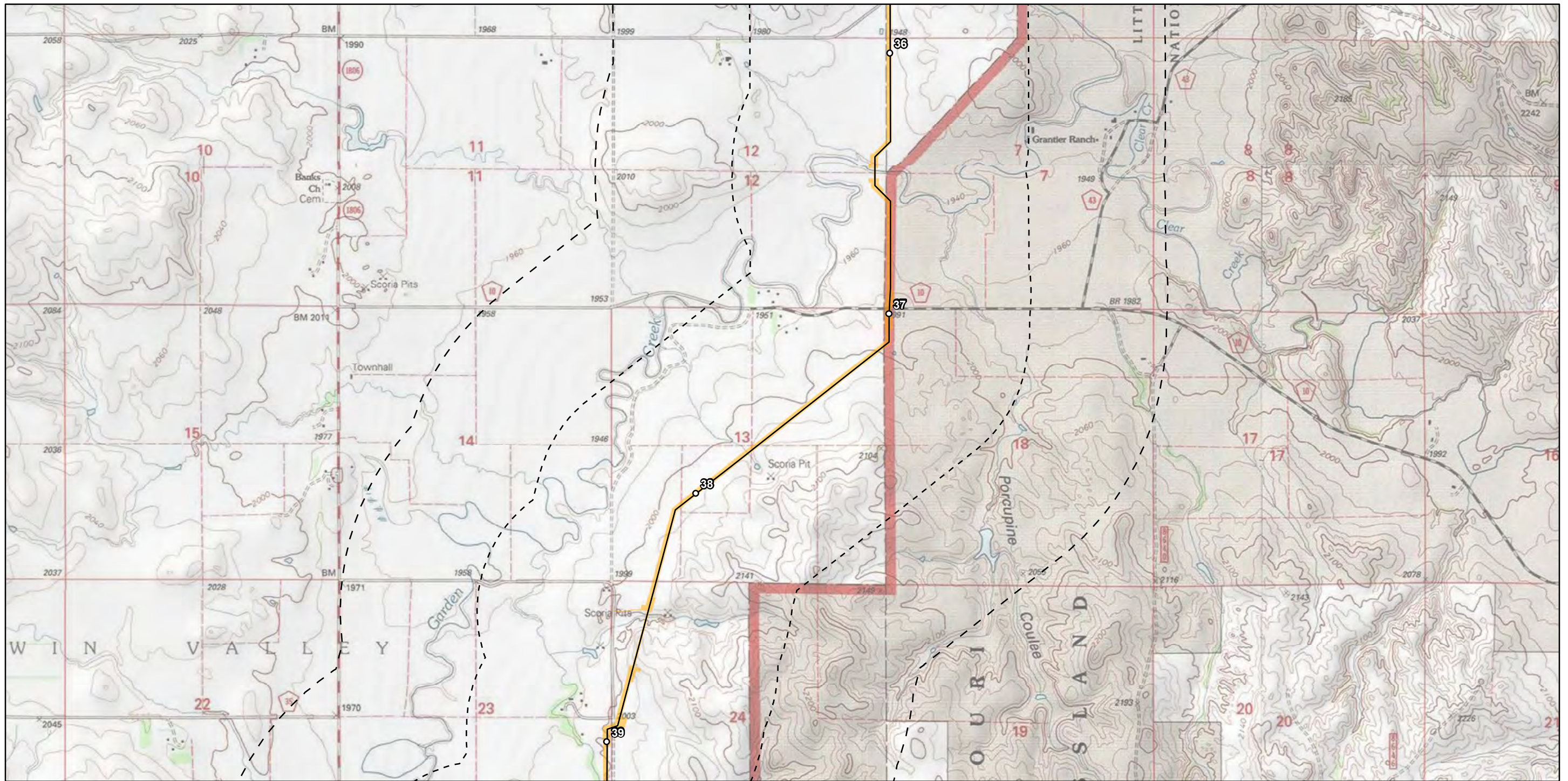




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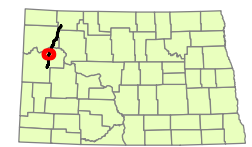
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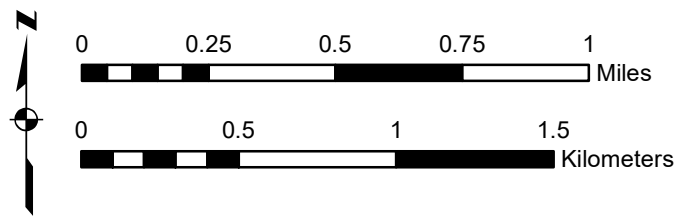
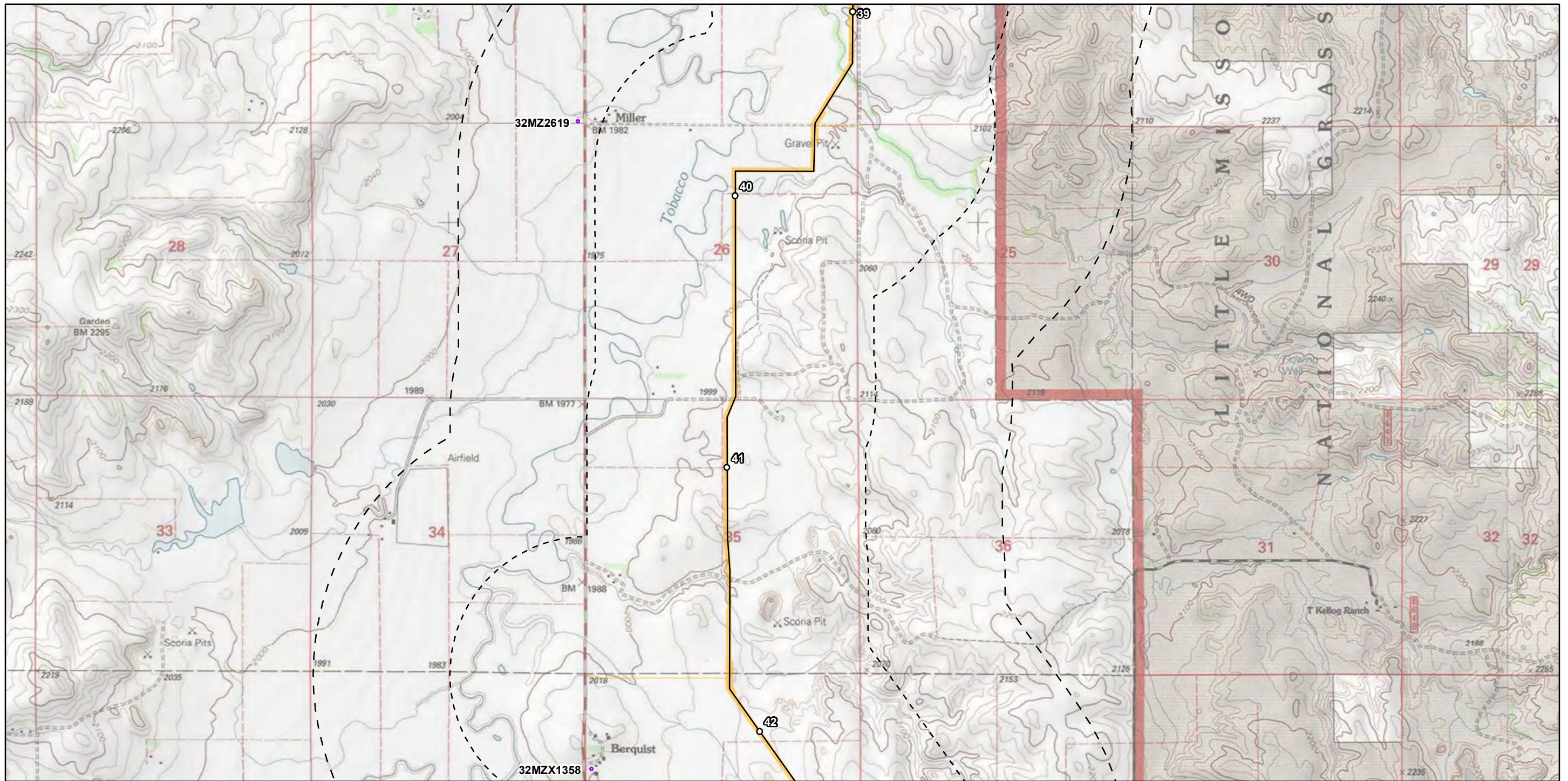




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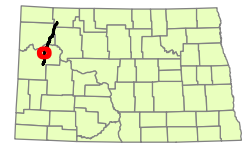
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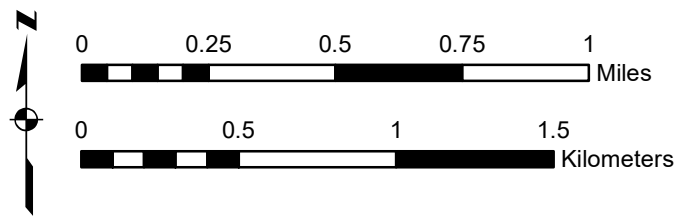
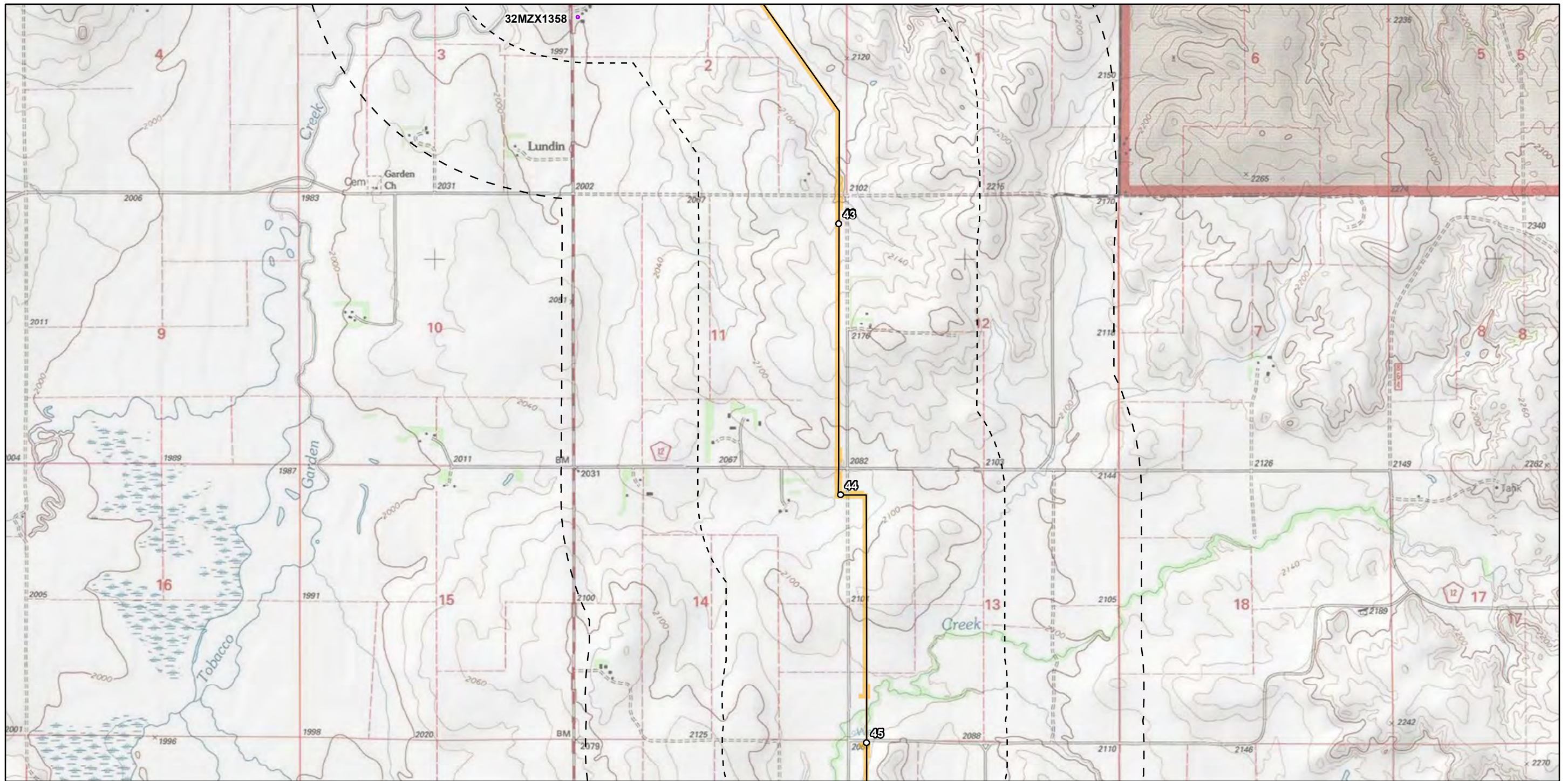




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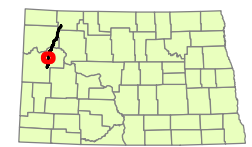
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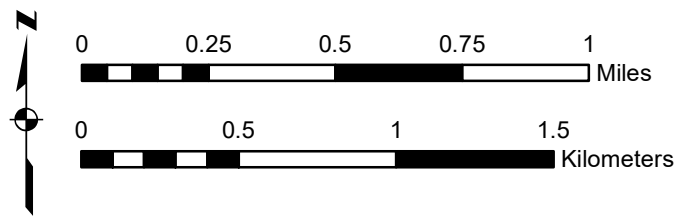
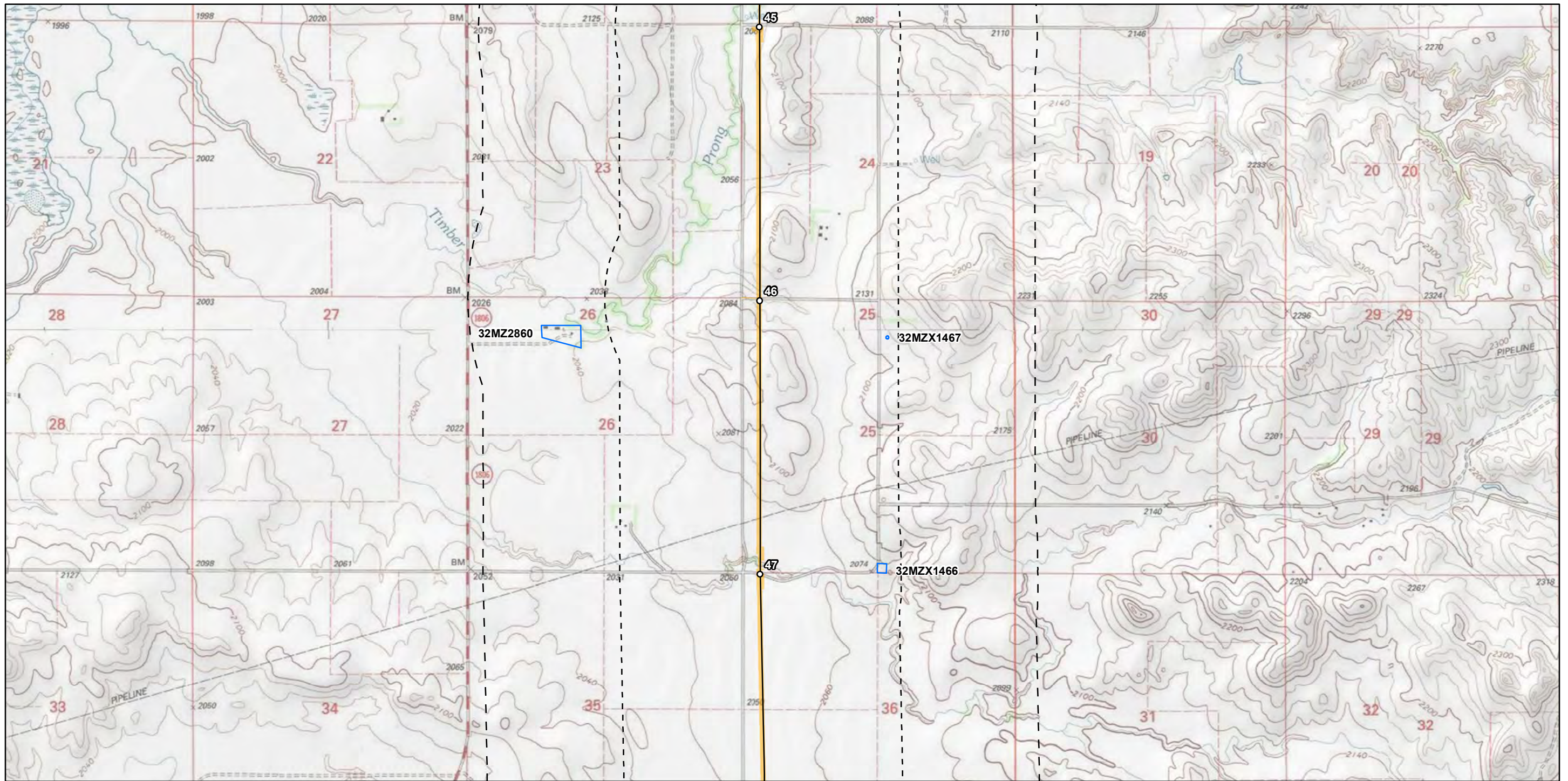




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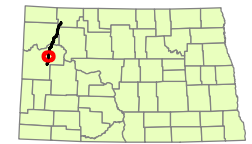
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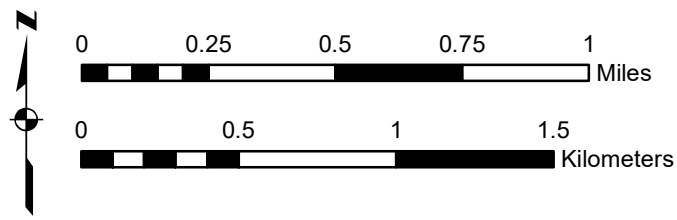
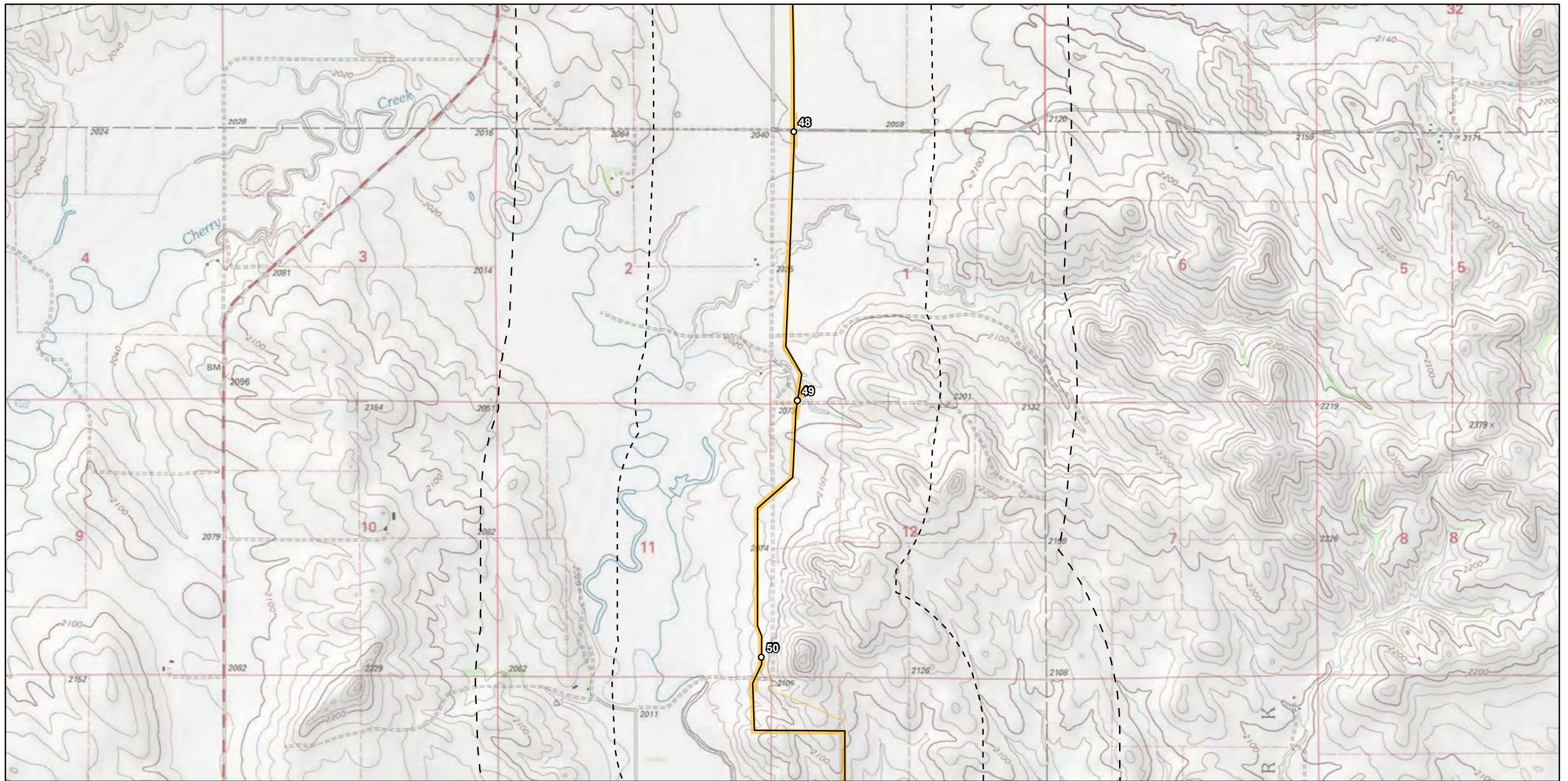




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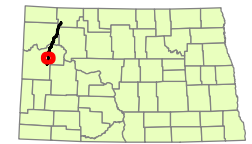
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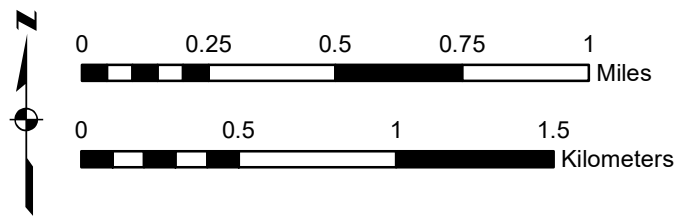
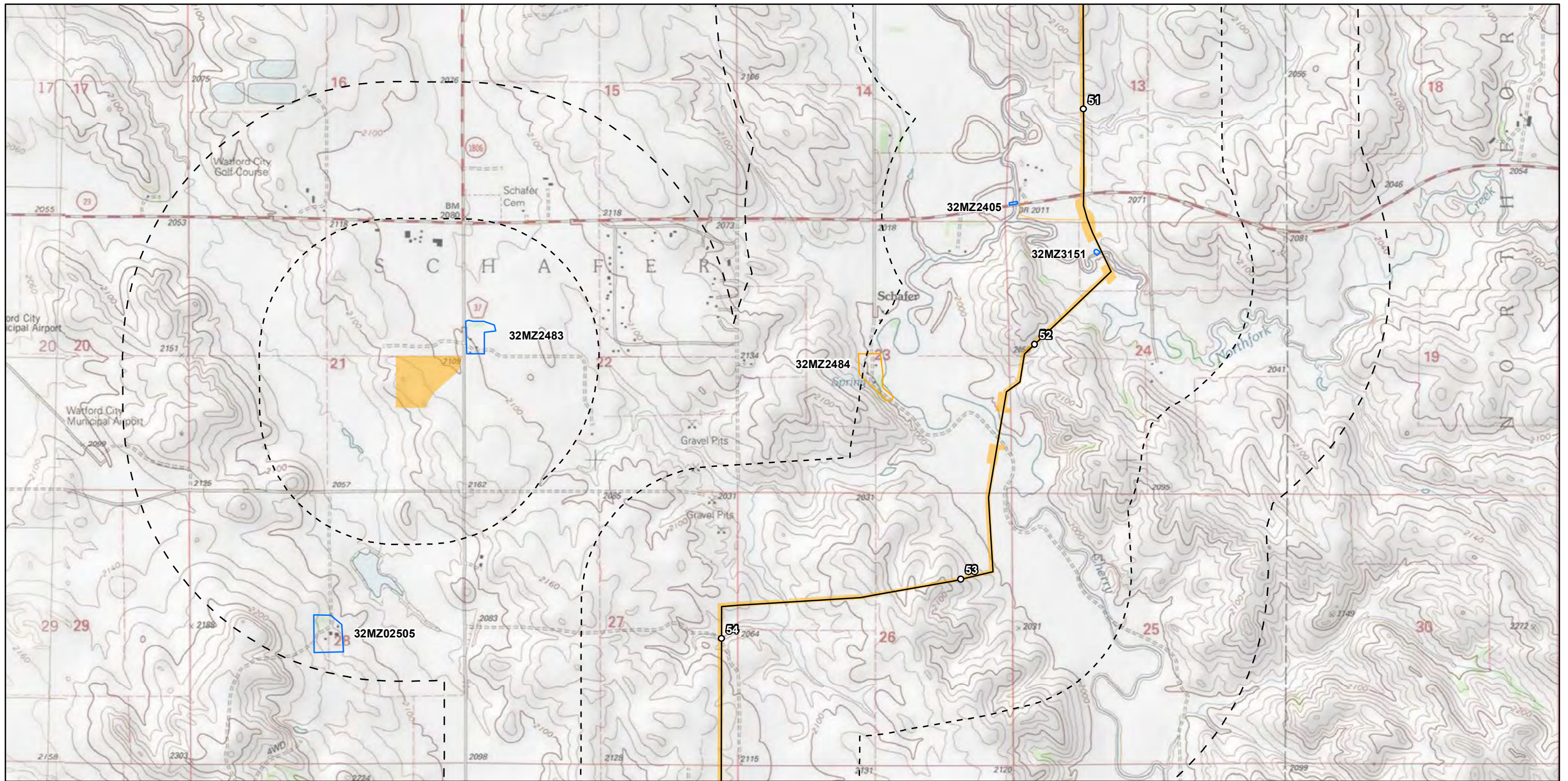




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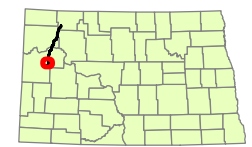
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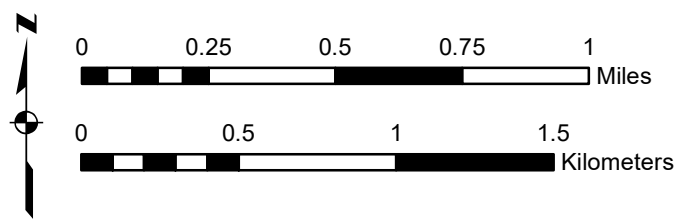
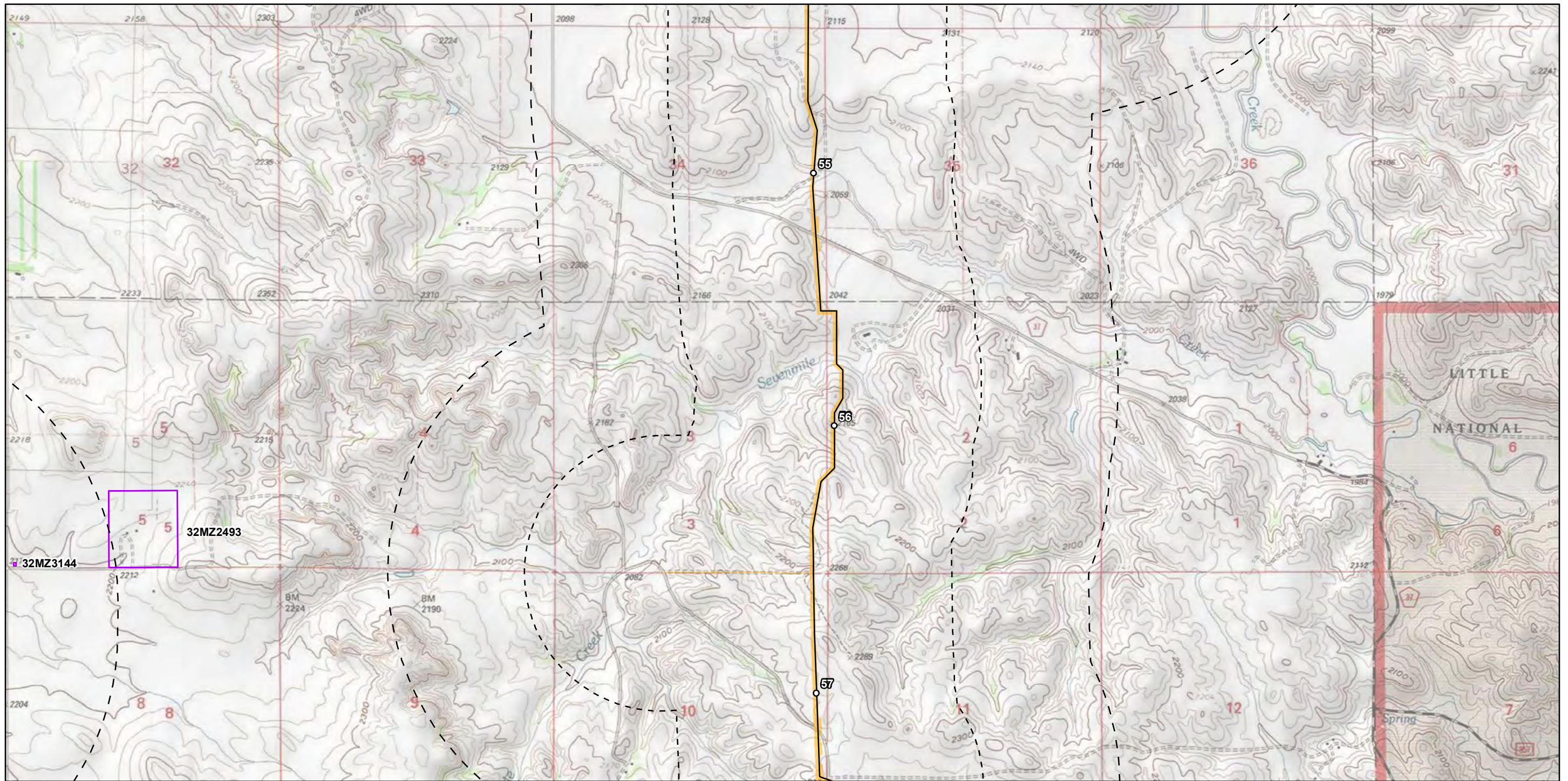




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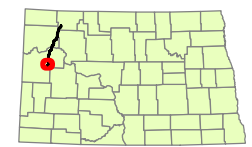
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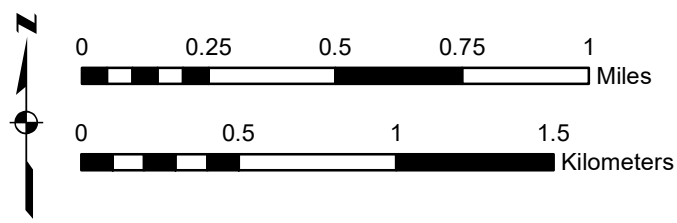
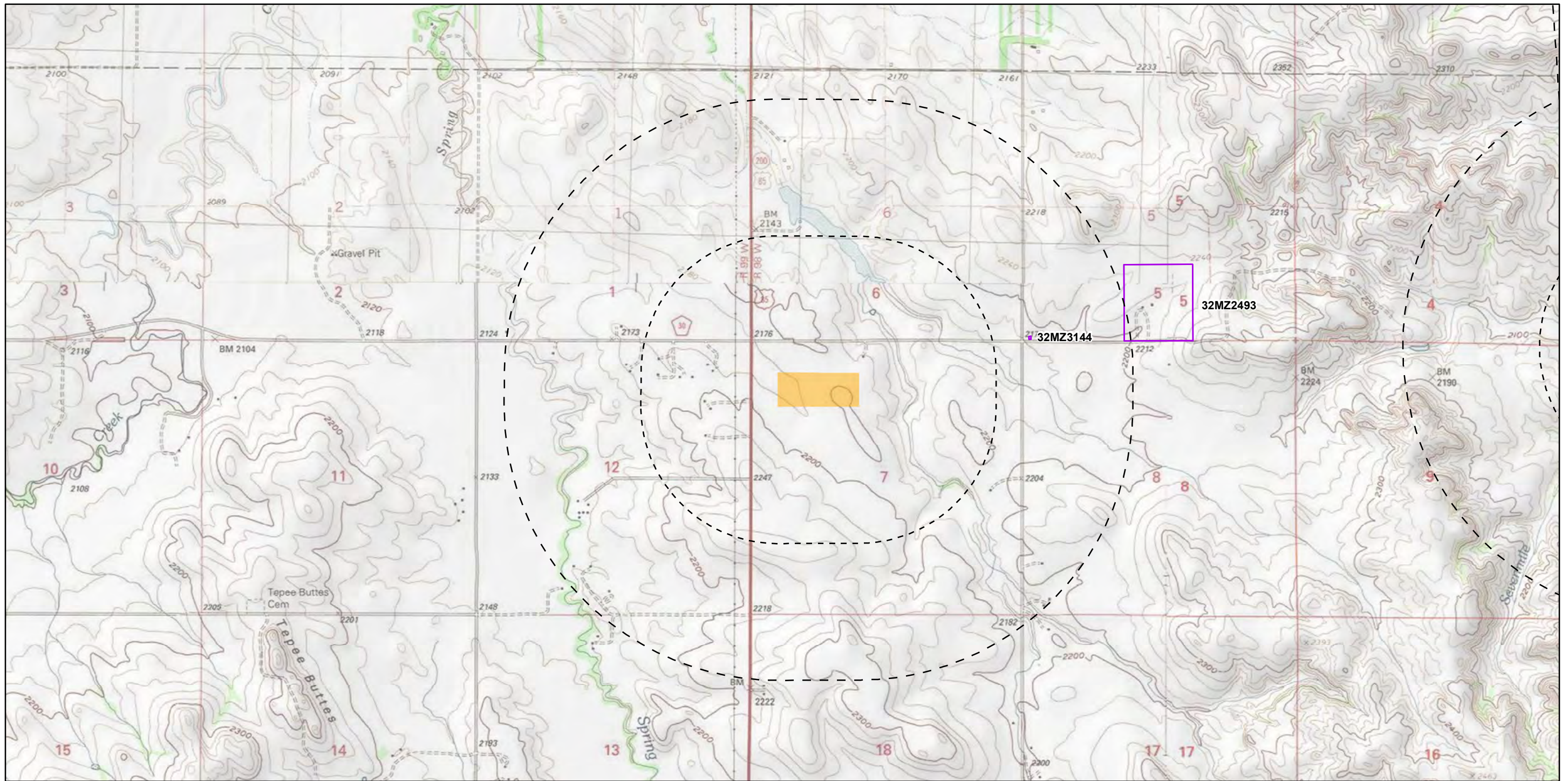




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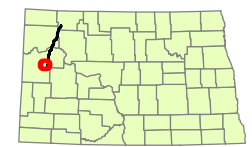
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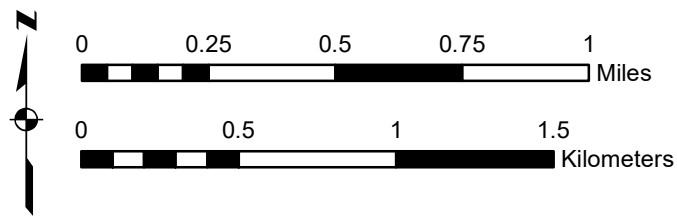
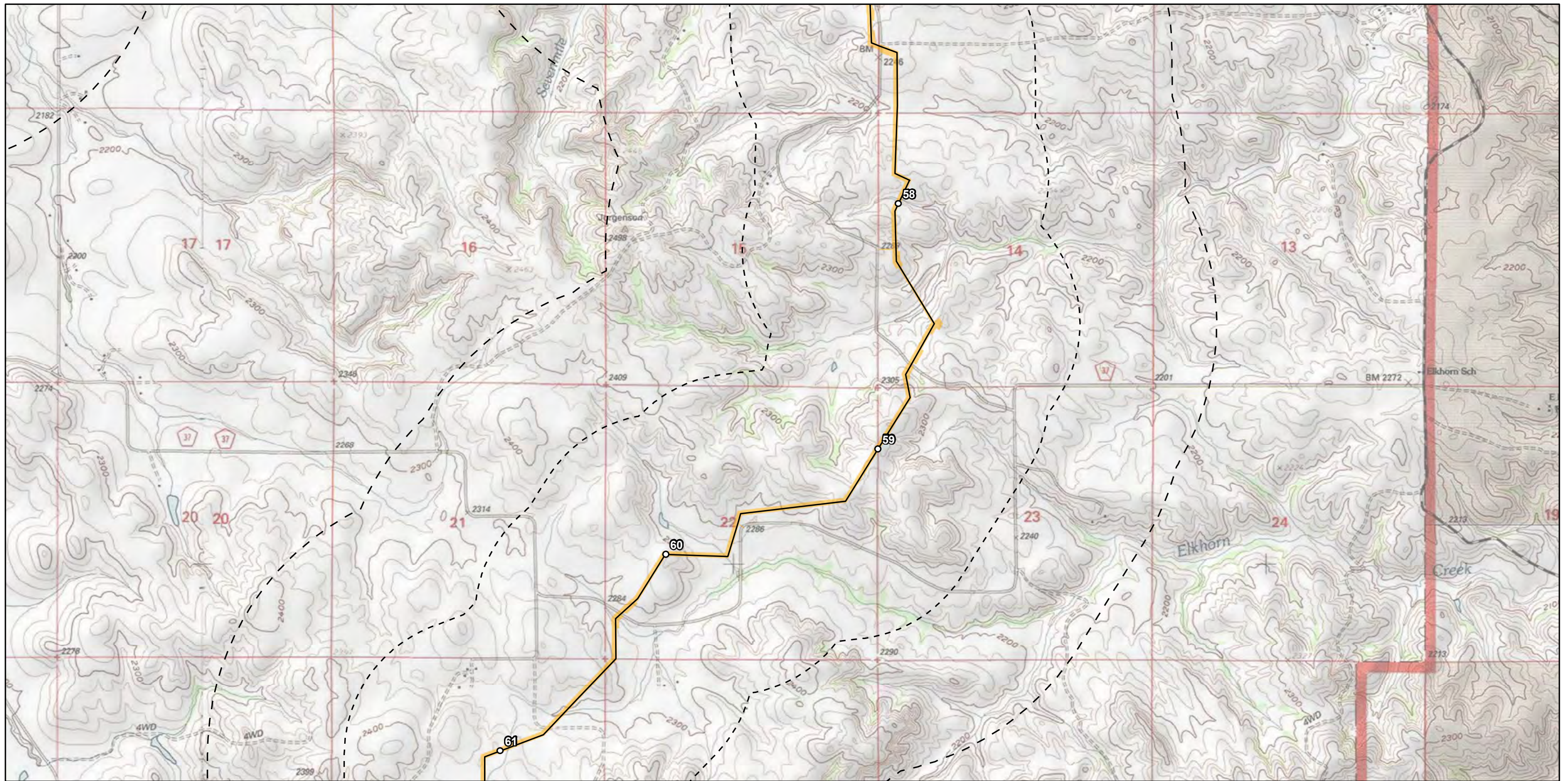




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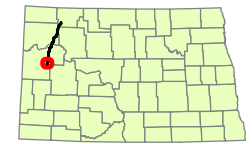
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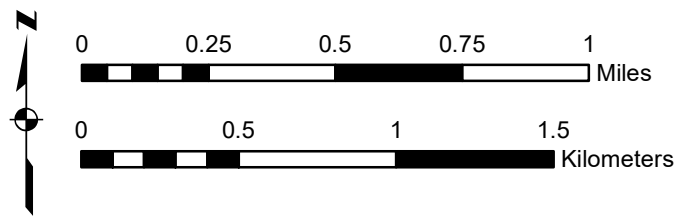
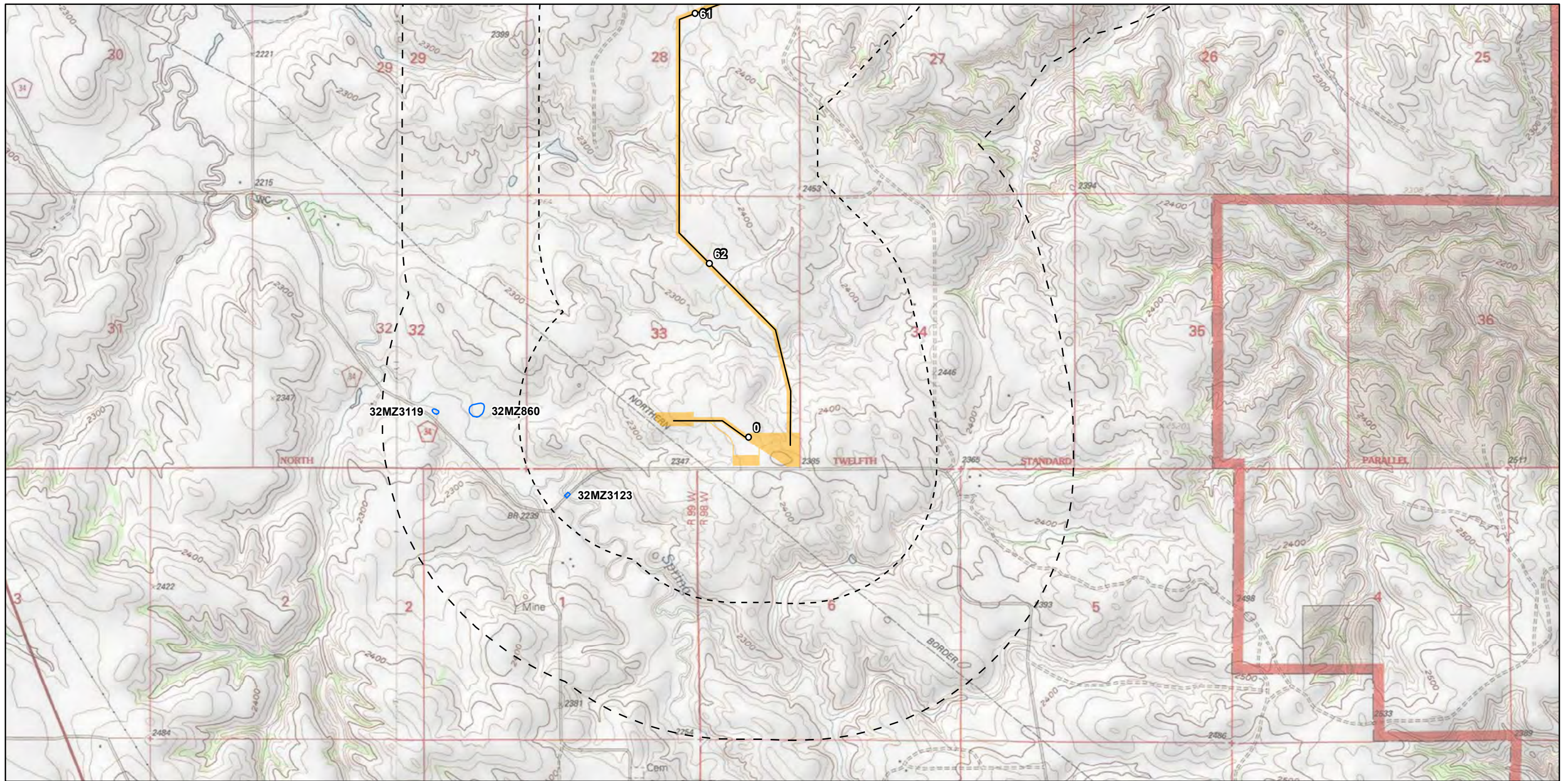




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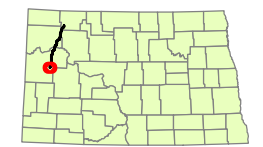
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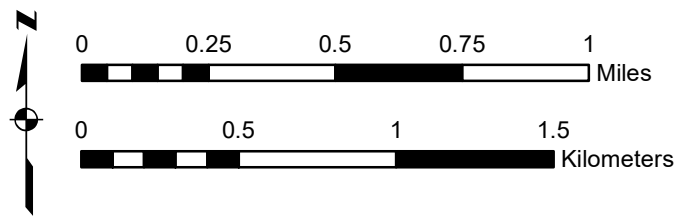
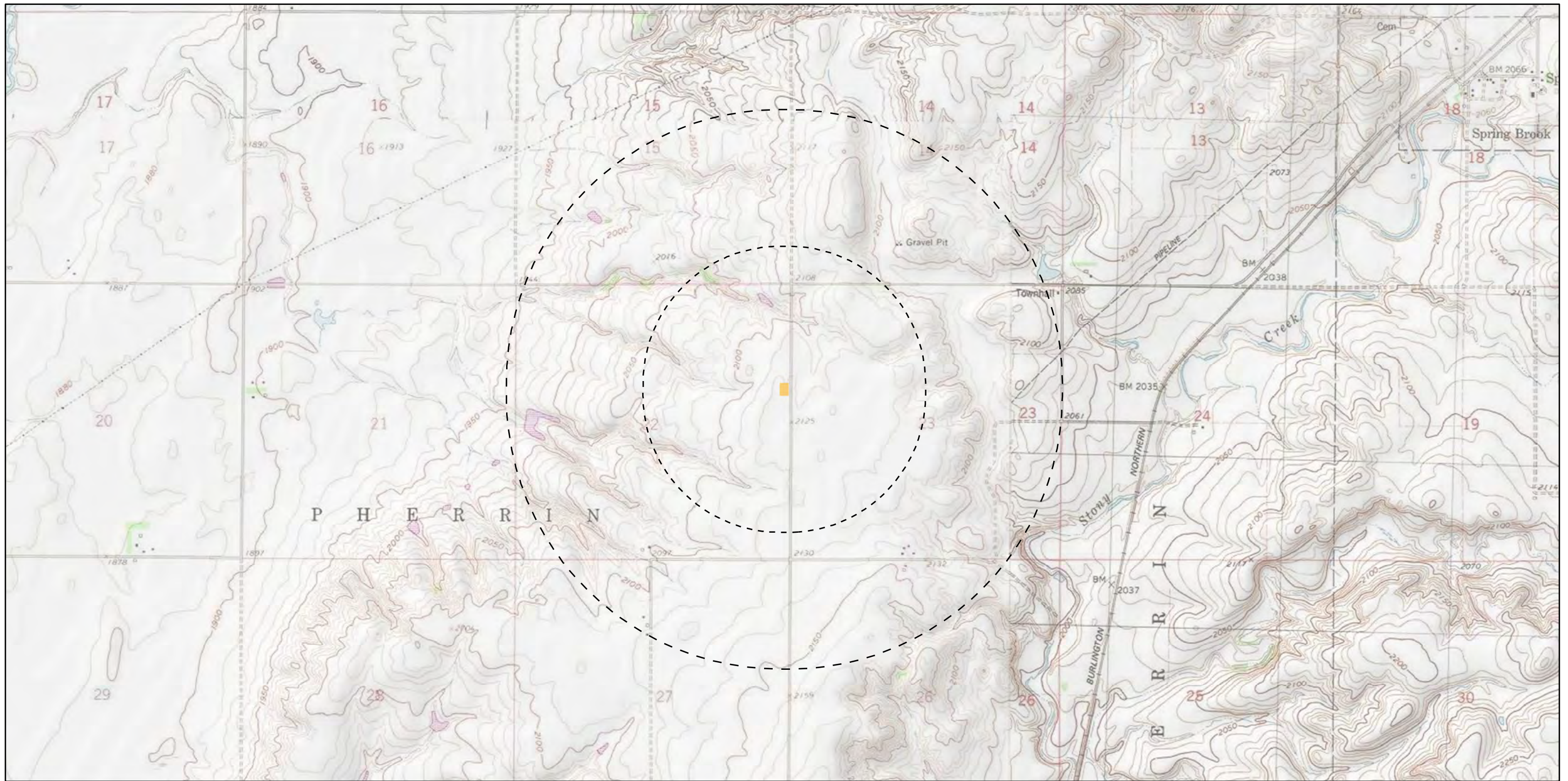




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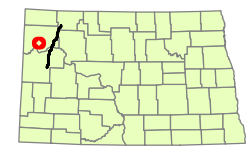
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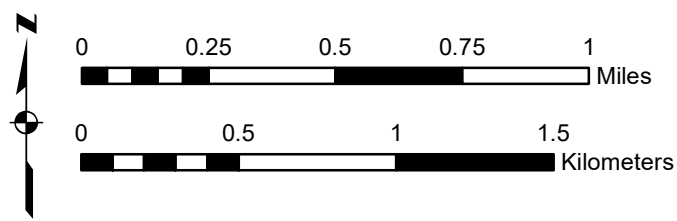
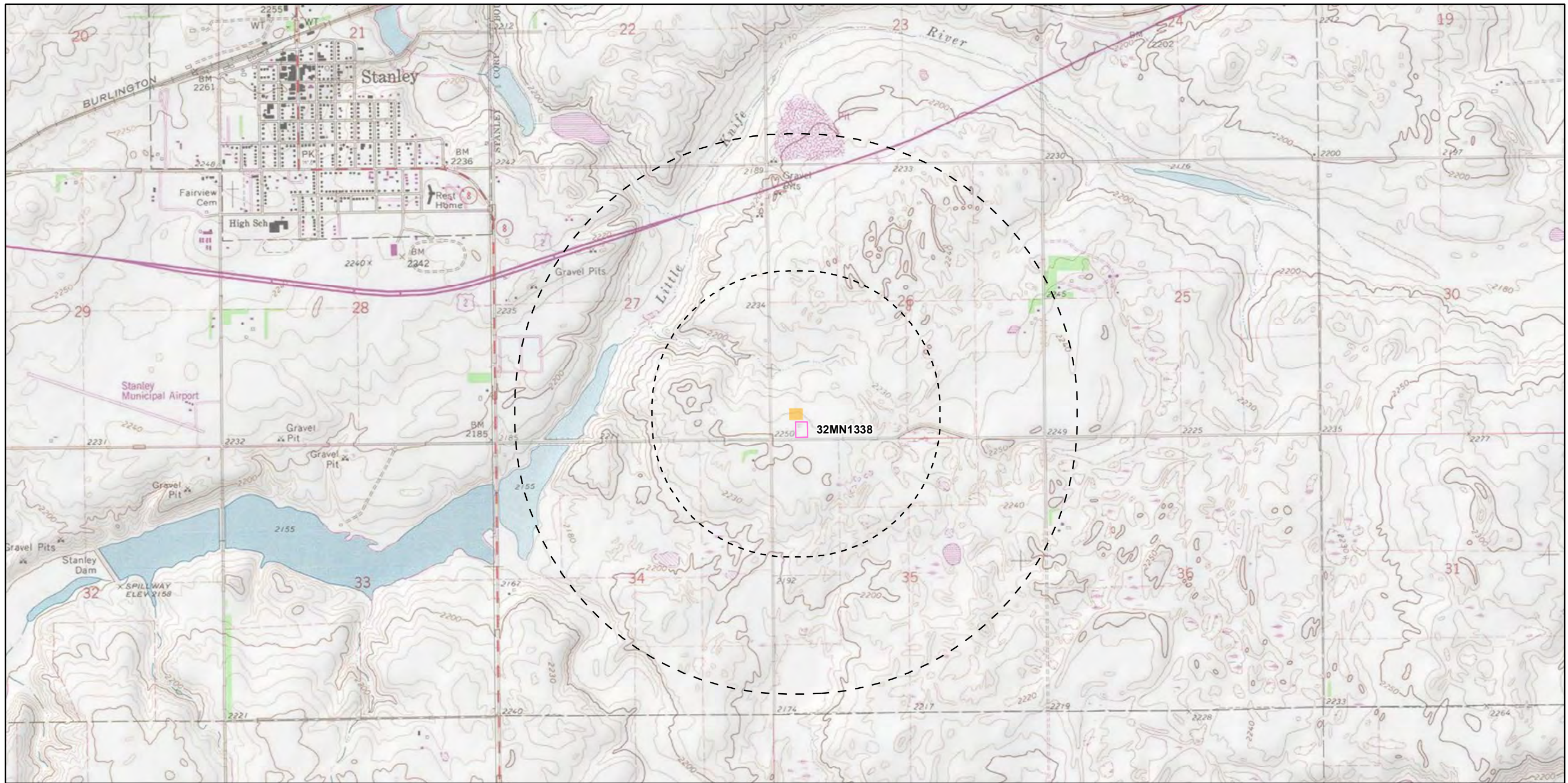




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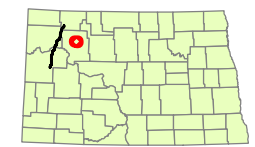
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APPENDIX B RESOURCE PHOTOGRAPHS AND FIGURES

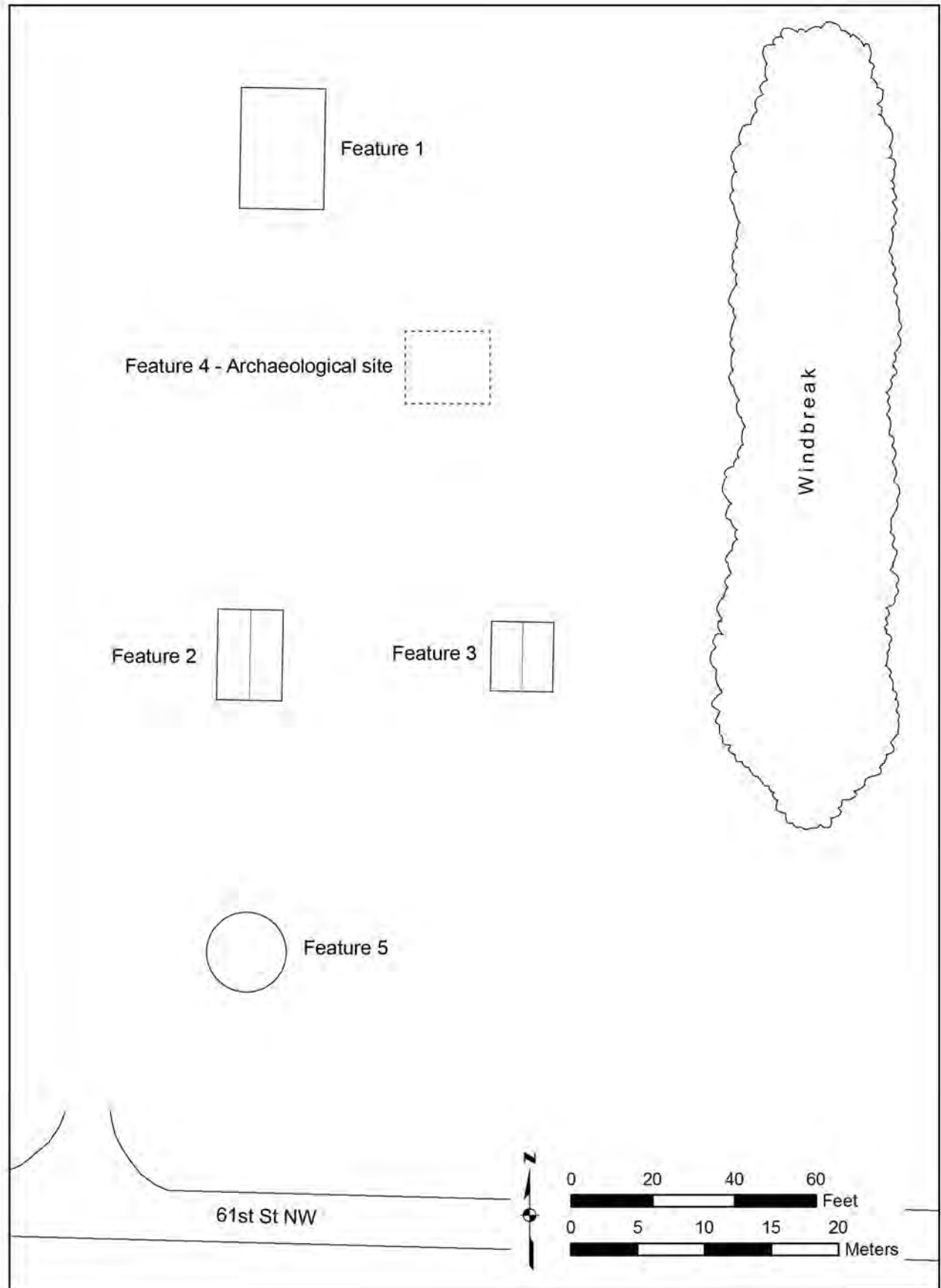


Figure 1. 32MN1338, sketch map.



Figure 2. 32MN1338, Feature 1, concrete foundation remains, view to the south.



Figure 3. 32MN1338, Feature 2, east and north elevations, view to the southwest.



Figure 4. 32MN1338, Feature 2, south and west elevations, view to the northeast



Figure 5. 32MN1338, Feature 3, south and east elevations, view to the northwest.



Figure 6. 32MN1338, Feature 3, north and west elevations, view to the southeast.



Figure 7. 32MN1338, Feature 5, view to the northeast.

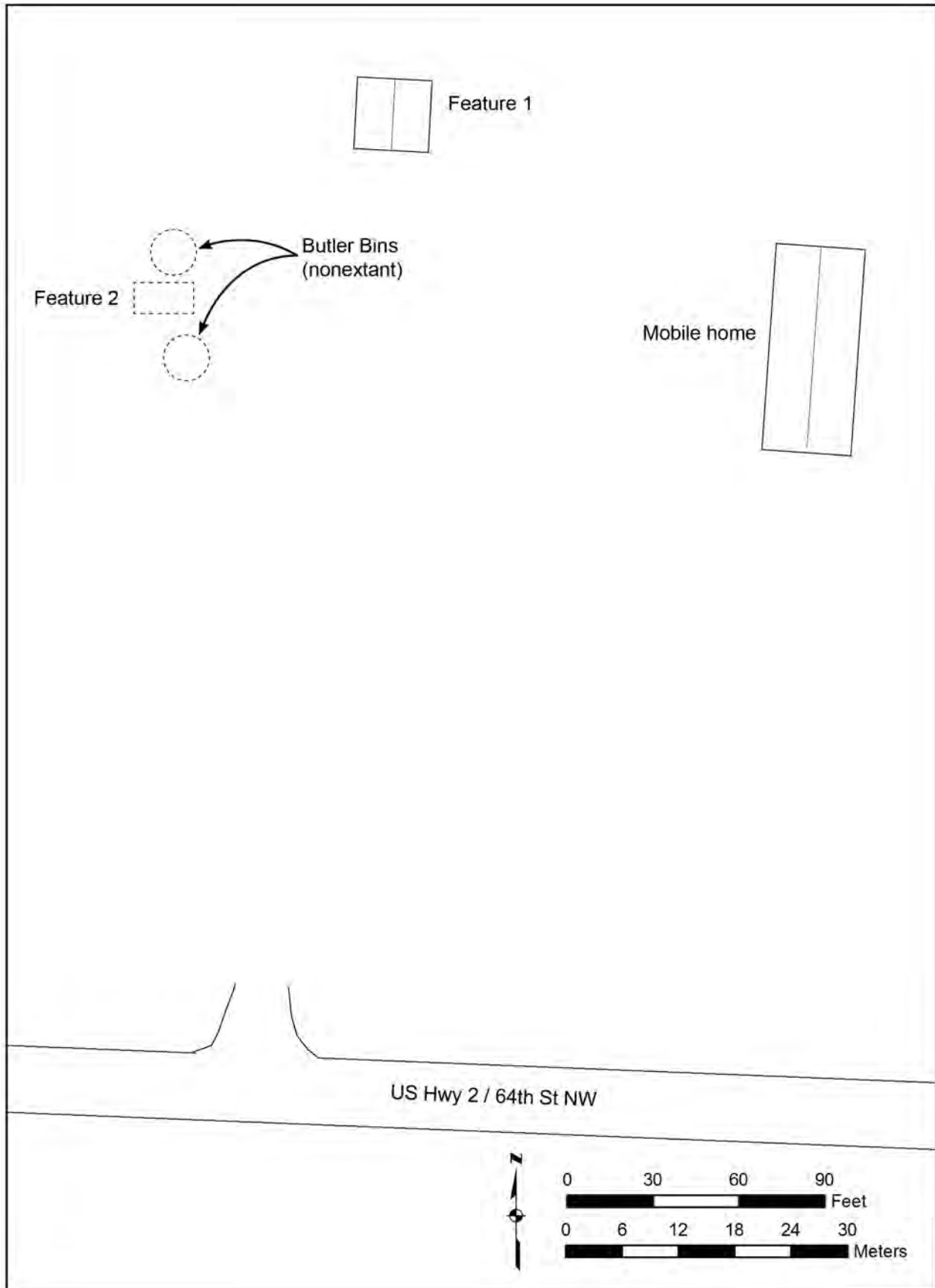


Figure 8. 32WI424, sketch map.



Figure 9. 32WI424, Feature 1, south and west elevations, view to the northeast.



Figure 10. 32WI424, Feature 1, north and west elevations, view to the southeast.



Figure 11. 32WI424, Mobile home, west and north elevations, view to the southeast.

APPENDIX C RESUMES

Mary Beth Derrick

Architectural Historian

Ms. Derrick meets the Secretary of the Interior's qualification standards [36 CFR61] for Architectural Historian. She has survey experience in West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Pennsylvania, North Dakota, and Louisiana. Mary Beth has extensive experience in conducting historic research and fieldwork for federal and state agencies, which has led to the completion of historic site inventory forms, historic structure reports, condition assessments, and mitigation plans.

Mary Beth also has an educational background in history and art history. She has had experience in museum exhibits, surveys at the local and state level, photo simulations, ArcGIS, and measured-drawings.

Experience: Over 3 years of experience in the field of Cultural Resource Management.

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Professional Affiliations & Registrations

- Society of Architectural Historians
- The Vernacular Architecture Forum

Fields of Competence

- Architectural surveys and evaluations
- Historic documentary research
- National Register of Historic Places eligibility evaluation and assessments for historic resources
- Compliance with state, and federal cultural resource regulations, including guidelines set forth by various State Historic Preservation Offices, the National Historic Preservation Act and the National Environmental Policy Act
- Historic Structure Reports
- Cultural Resource Survey and Reporting for Federal Agencies including FERC, FCC, and USACE
- Measured Drawings
- Photo Simulations
- Section 106

Education

- M.A., Architectural History, University of Virginia, 2016
- Certificate in Historic Preservation, University of Virginia, 2016
- B.A., History, University of South Carolina, 2013
- B.A., Art History, University of South Carolina, 2013

Languages

- English, native speaker

Key Industry Sectors

- Power generation and transmission
- Oil and gas

Key Projects

Energy Client, Pipeline, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, U.S.A., 2016-present

Conducted field surveys as architectural historian field lead and assessed previously-listed and unlisted historic structures within the project's APE and proposed compressor stations. Evaluated the viewshed of historic structures toward the proposed project. Determined the project's impact on the historic resources, their eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, completed West Virginia Historic Property Inventory forms, input data into Virginia Cultural Resources Information System, and completed North Carolina Historic Preservation Office Survey Database entries. Worked on historic structure reports, assessment of effects, and treatment plans for cultural resources to mitigate project effects. Worked on project components being permitted by FERC and FCC. Consulted with state SHPOs as appropriate.

Energy Client, Electric Power, Virginia, U.S.A., 2017-2019

Took high-resolution photo simulations of areas that could be affected by the proposed Project and wrote assessments of previously recorded historic resources in the area. Determined the project's impact on the historic resources, their eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, contributed to final reports, and inputted data into the Virginia Cultural Resources Information System.

Energy Client, Electric Power, North Carolina, U.S.A., 2017

Conducted field surveys assessments of previously listed and unlisted historic structures in the town of Scotland Neck, NC as an architectural historian field lead and evaluated their viewshed towards the proposed project. Completed North Carolina Historic Preservation Office Survey Database entries and final report.

Energy Client, Pipeline, West Virginia, U.S.A., 2016-present

Conducted field surveys as lead field architectural historian. wrote assessments of historic structures, determined the project's impact on the historic resources, their eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, and completed Historic Property Inventory Forms and historic structures reports.

Energy Client, Development Project, Montana, U.S.A., 2018

Investigated the proposed Project's effects on a historic trail and possible mitigation efforts

Energy Client, Pipeline, West Virginia and Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 2016-2019

Conducted field surveys as architectural historian field lead, assessed historic structures, and evaluated the project's area of potential effect (APE). Determined resources' eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, and completed Historic Property Inventory Forms and historic structures reports.

Energy Client, LNG Project, North Carolina, U.S.A., 2018

Principal Investigator for historic architecture survey, assessed historic structures, and evaluated the project's area of potential effect (APE). Determined resources' eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, and completed North Carolina Historic Preservation Office Survey Database entries.

Manufacturing Client, Manufacturing Facility, West Virginia, U.S.A., 2018

Conducted field surveys, re-assessed historic structures within the project APE, and evaluated the project's area of potential effect in West Virginia. Completed Historic Property Inventory forms and the associated historic structures report.

Energy Client, Electric Power, Michigan, U.S.A., 2018-2019

Acted as lead architectural historian, completed previously-recorded resource search at the Michigan State Historic Preservation Office in Lansing, assessed historic structures, and evaluated the project's area of potential effect (APE). Determined resources' eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, and completed Michigan History/Architectural Survey site forms.

Energy Client, Electric Power, West Virginia, U.S.A., 2018

Conducted field surveys and historic structure assessments of structures 45 years and older in the project's area of potential effect. Contributed to the history and architectural descriptions in the final historic structures reports. Determined resources' eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, and completed West Virginia Historic Property Inventory forms.

Energy Client, Wind Energy, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 2018-present

Acted as architectural historian field lead that involved field surveys and assessments of previously-listed and unlisted historic structures within the project's area of potential effect. Evaluated the project's impact on the structures and historic districts and contributed to the historic structures report.

Energy Client, Pipeline, Louisiana, U.S.A., 2019

Acted as lead architectural historian for three compressor sites and a pipeline, which included researching historic sites, completing field surveys, assessing historic structures for their NRHP eligibility, and evaluating the project's APE. Suggested possible changes to compressor station location to minimize possible project effects. Completed Louisiana Historic resource inventory forms and historic structures section of report.

Energy Client, Pipeline, North Dakota, U.S.A., 2019

Acted as lead architectural historian for a pipeline and two compressor sites. This included researching historic sites, completing field surveys, photo documentation, and assessing historic structures for NRHP eligibility.

Megan Wiginton

Architectural Historian

Mrs. Megan Wiginton meets Secretary of the Interior qualification standard [36 CFR61] for Architectural Historian. Megan has survey experience in West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Georgia. She has experience in conducting historic research and survey work for federal and state agencies. She had completed works including historic site forms, historic structure reports, condition assessments, and National Register Nominations. Her projects have included intra and interstate pipelines, electrical transmission lines, wind projects, and microwave towers. Megan also has experience in ArcGIS, museum exhibition, and knowledgeable in photography techniques.

Experience: 3 years of experience in the field of Cultural Resource Management.

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Professional Affiliations & Registrations

- Society of Architectural Historians
- The Vernacular Architecture Forum

Fields of Competence

- Architectural surveys and evaluations
- Historic documentary research
- National Register of Historic Places eligibility evaluation and assessments for historic resources
- Compliance with state, and federal cultural resource regulations, including guidelines set forth by various State Historic Preservation Offices, the National Historic Preservation Act and the National Environmental Policy Act
- Cultural Resource Survey and Reporting for Federal Agencies including FERC and FCC
- Historic Structures Reports
- Individual and Districts National Register Nominations
- Commercial and Residential Design Guidelines
- Section 106 and MOA training

Education

- M.A., Historic Preservation, Georgia State University, 2015
- B.A., Anthropology, Georgia State University, 2012

Languages

- English, native speaker

Key Industry Sectors

- Power generation and transmission
- Oil and gas
- Wind projects

Key Projects

Energy Client, Pipeline Project, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, U.S.A, 2016 - present

Conducted field survey and assessment of previously recorded and unlisted historic structures within the project's APE and compressor stations and evaluated their view shed towards the proposed project. Determined projects impact on historic resources and determined their eligibility for inclusion on the Nation Register of Historic Places. Communicated with State Historic Preservation Offices regarding resources. Submitted West Virginia Historic Property Forms and input data to Virginia Cultural Resources Information System. Worked on project components being permitted by FERC and FCC.

Energy Client, Pipeline Project, West Virginia, 2016 - present

Conducted fieldwork and wrote reports regarding the project's impact on historic resources and their eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. Submitted West Virginia Historic Property Inventory Forms to State Historic Preservation Office.

Energy Client, Transmission Line Project, Virginia, 2017-present

Contributed to reporting writing assessing historic structures and evaluating project areas of potential effect (APE) in Virginia. Determined resources eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, and completed Virginia Cultural Resources Inventory (VCRIS) forms.

Energy Client, Transmission Line Project, West Virginia, 2017-2018

Architectural historian field lead for approximately 33 miles of transmission line rebuild in Fayette, Kanawha, Boone and Logan Counties, West Virginia. Lead field survey and previously-listed and unlisted historic resources. Determined project impact on historic resources, complete Historic Property Inventory forms, and contributed to report wiring and compilation.

Energy Client, Pipeline Project, West Virginia, 2017

Conducted field surveys, assessed historic structures, and evaluated the project's area of potential effect (APE) in West Virginia. Determined resources' eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, and completed Historic Property Inventory forms.

Manufacturing Client, Manufacturing facility, West Virginia, 2018

Lead field architectural historian for the supplemental assessment pertaining to the construction of a manufacturing facility. Re-assessment of historic resources within the APE, wrote report, and submitted Historic Property Inventory forms regarding the previously surveyed structures in regards to the Project.

Energy Client, Transmission Line Project, Michigan and Indiana, 2018

Conducted parliamentary historic architecture research and wrote architectural structure report portion for the survey report. Submitted Michigan Architectural Site form.

Energy Client, LNG Project, North Carolina, 2018

Contributed to report writing and compilation of SHPO deliverables of historic structures for the Project.

Energy Client, Wind Energy, Pennsylvania, 2018-present

Conducted preliminary historic resource research for Project survey needs. In addition to surveying all required structures within the Projects APE, specific attention was paid to SHPO requests for recording, documenting, and assessing agricultural and rural structures for National Register of Historic Places eligibility.

Energy Client, Pipeline Project, Louisiana, 2019 - present

Lead architectural historian for approximately 282 miles of new pipeline spanning from north to southeast Louisiana across 10 counties. Conducted surveyed and assessments of newly recorded and previously recorded resources. Headed field survey and organization for architectural crew. Responsible for writing and compilation of report for client, as well as completing Louisiana Historic Resources forms.

Emily Tucker-Laird

Senior Architectural Historian and
Archaeologist

Ms. Tucker-Laird is Secretary of the Interior Qualified as an architectural historian and archaeologist. Emily has extensive experience working as a Principal Investigator. Her projects have included intra and interstate pipelines, electrical transmission lines, wind projects, solar projects, microwave towers, and treatment plans. In addition to fieldwork, Emily has experience supervising and coordinating for complex projects. Emily has participated in the consultation process and has worked with a wide range of state and federal agencies.

Experience: Fifteen years' experience in the field of cultural resource management

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Education

- M.A., Anthropology, Ball State University, 2013
- M.S., Historic Preservation, Ball State University, 2003
- B.S., Social Sciences, University of Pittsburgh, 1999

Professional Affiliations and Registrations

- Society of Architectural Historians
- Register of Professional Archaeologists
- The Vernacular Architecture Forum

Languages

- English, native speaker

Fields of Competence

- Architectural surveys and evaluations
- Development of research and fieldwork designs for cultural resources
- National Register of Historic Places eligibility evaluation and assessments for historic resources
- Compliance with state, and federal cultural resource regulations, including guidelines set forth by various State Historic Preservation Offices, the National Historic Preservation Act and the National Environmental Policy Act
- Phase I, II, and III Archaeological Field Investigations and report preparation
- Project management and coordination

Key Industry Sectors

- Power generation and transmission
- Oil and gas
- Public and private land development
- Telecommunications

Key Projects

Confidential Project, Architectural Historian

Seventy-two turbine wind project in Grant and Tucker Counties of West Virginia. Key tasks included field survey and reporting. The project met the requirements of the West Virginia Public Service Commission and Section 106.

Confidential Project, Architectural Historian & Principal Investigator

600-mile-long natural gas pipeline extending from West Virginia to North Carolina. Led the historic architecture survey and assessment of effects while acting as the Historic Architecture Task Manager responsible for overseeing treatment plans to mitigate project effects. Task Manager for FCC tasks. Responsibilities also included consultations with the FERC, SHPO, and consulting parties for Section 106 compliance.

Confidential Project, Cultural Resources Specialist

Prepared sections of the routing study, SCC application, and pre-application analysis, and conducted the technical review for the cultural resource investigations conducted for a proposed pipeline to be sited in northern Virginia.

Driftwood LNG Project, Architectural Historian

Ninety-six mile natural gas pipeline in Calcasieu, Jefferson Davis, Acadia, and Evangeline Parishes of Louisiana. Completed architectural surveys to meet the requirements of FERC and SHPO for Section 106 compliance.

Telecommunications Sector NEPA Compliance Services for FCC, Architectural Historian & Archaeologist

Supported a nationwide NEPA Program Management team serving a major national telecommunications carrier. Provide QA/QC oversight on cultural resources submittals and client deliverables. Tasks included assuring that all compliance submittals conformed to regulatory requirements as well as meeting client standards,

and assuring that required documentation of compliance is included in all client deliverables.

Key Projects before Joining ERM

Tennessee Valley Authority, Architectural Historian

Completed HABS Level II documentation of selected resources of the Tennessee Valley Authority Muscle Shoals, Alabama Reservation. The architectural survey included a detailed survey of both the interior and exterior of 20 resources. Final deliverables included a photographic record, historical context of each resource, and architectural descriptions.

City of Georgetown Department of Planning, Architectural Historian

Participated in the Georgetown, South Carolina Historic District Survey as one of a team of Architectural Historians recording 900 resources within the National Register-listed historic district. Final deliverables included a comprehensive historic district inventory, maps which identified building by period of construction and contributing status, South Carolina Department of Archives and History Intensive-level historic structure forms and photographs, and a summary report.

Macon Cemetery Preservation Corporation, Architectural Historian

Completed a conditions assessment of the 13-acre Linwood Cemetery containing over 4,000 burials. Identified the extent of interments, overall conditions across the cemetery, and specific graves and markers requiring repair and stabilization. An assessment of the cemetery's condition and a preservation plan documented the project.

Enbridge Line 78 Project, Architectural Principal Investigator, Field Director and Crew Coordinator

Seventy-five mile pipeline in Illinois and Indiana requiring management of several crews and subcontractors, coordination with land offices for surveys and acted as the health and safety officer. Responsible for writing technical reports.

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NORTH BAKKEN EXPANSION PROJECT

Resource Report 4

APPENDIX 4F

**Summary of Communications with
Federally Recognized Indian Tribes**

APPENDIX 4F				
North Bakken Expansion Project Summary of Communications with Federally Recognized Indian Tribes				
Tribe	Date	Summary	Filing Date	
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe	4-15-19	Introductory letter, including a description and map of the North Bakken Expansion Project (Project), and request for comment on the Project, sent to the Chairman.	2-14-20	
	4-15-19	Introductory letter, including a Project description and map, and request for comment on the Project, sent to the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO).	2-14-20	
	5-10-19	Follow-up phone call to the Chairman's office; voice mailbox full.	2-14-20	
	5-10-19	Follow-up phone call to the THPO; voicemail message.	2-14-20	
	5-15-19	Follow-up phone call to the Chairman's office and the THPO.	2-14-20	
	6-27-19	Follow-up phone call to the THPO; voicemail message.	2-14-20	
	6-27-19	Follow-up email to the THPO transmitting a copy of the 4-15-19 introductory letter.	2-14-20	
	7-17-19	Letter inviting the Chairman to participate in WBI Energy Transmission, Inc.'s (WBI Energy) open houses.	2-14-20	
	7-17-19	Letter inviting the THPO to participate in WBI Energy's open houses.	2-14-20	
	7-30-19	Project update letter to the THPO, including a Project description and map, and a renewed request for comment on the Project.	2-14-20	
	2-28-20	Letter to the Chairman regarding the filing of WBI Energy's application with FERC.	7-8-20	
	2-28-20	Letter to the THPO regarding the filing of WBI Energy's application with FERC.	7-8-20	
	Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation	4-15-19	Introductory letter, including a Project description and map, and request for comment on the Project, sent to the Chairwoman.	2-14-20
		4-15-19	Introductory letter, including a Project description and map, and request for comment on the Project, sent to the THPO.	2-14-20
5-10-19		Follow-up phone call to the THPO; an additional copy of the 4-15-19 introductory letter was requested.	2-14-20	
5-10-19		Follow-up email to the THPO transmitting an additional copy of the 4-15-19 introductory letter.	2-14-20	
5-15-19		Follow-up email sent to the Chairman transmitting an additional copy of the 4-15-19 introductory letter.	2-14-20	
6-27-19		Follow-up phone call to the THPO; voicemail message left.	2-14-20	
6-27-19		Follow-up email to the THPO transmitting an additional copy of the 4-15-19 introductory letter.	2-14-20	
7-17-19		Letter inviting the Chairwoman to participate in WBI Energy's open houses.	2-14-20	
7-17-19		Letter inviting the THPO to participate in WBI Energy's open houses.	2-14-20	
7-30-19		Project update letter to the THPO, including a Project description and map, and a renewed request for comment on the Project.	2-14-20	
2-28-20		Letter to the Chairman regarding the filing of WBI Energy's application with FERC.	7-8-20	
2-28-20		Letter to the THPO regarding the filing of WBI Energy's application with FERC.	7-8-20	

North Bakken Expansion Project				
Summary of Communications with Federally Recognized Indian Tribes (continued)				
Tribe	Date	Summary	Filing Date	
Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians	4-15-19	Introductory letter, including a Project description and map, and request for comment on the Project, sent to the Chairman.	2-14-20	
	4-15-19	Introductory letter, including a Project description and map, and request for comment on the Project, sent to the THPO.	2-14-20	
	5-10-19	Follow-up phone call to the THPO; an additional copy of the 4-15-19 introductory letter was requested.	2-14-20	
	5-10-19	Follow-up email to the Chairman transmitting an additional copy of the 4-15-19 introductory letter.	2-14-20	
	5-10-19	Follow-up email to the THPO transmitting an additional copy of the 4-15-19 introductory letter.	2-14-20	
	6-27-19	Follow up phone call to the THPO; the tribe does not plan to comment on the Project.	2-14-20	
	7-17-19	Letter inviting the Chairman to participate in WBI Energy's open houses.	2-14-20	
	7-17-19	Letter inviting the THPO to participate in WBI Energy's open houses.	2-14-20	
	2-28-20	Letter to the Chairman regarding the filing of WBI Energy's application with FERC.	7-8-20	
	2-28-20	Letter to the THPO regarding the filing of WBI Energy's application with FERC.	7-8-20	
	Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation	4-15-19	Introductory letter, including a Project description and map, and request for comment on the Project, sent to the Chairman.	2-14-20
		4-15-19	Introductory letter, including a Project description and map, and request for comment on the Project, sent to the THPO.	2-14-20
		5-10-19	Follow-up phone call to the Chairman's office, who confirmed receipt of the 4-15-19 introductory letter.	2-14-20
5-10-19		Follow-up phone call to THPO; no answer.	2-14-20	
5-10-19		Follow-up phone call to THPO; no answer.	2-14-20	
5-15-19		Follow-up email to the THPO transmitting a copy of the 4-15-19 introductory letter.	2-14-20	
6-26-19		Follow-up phone call to the THPO; an additional copy of the 4-15-19 introductory letter was requested.	2-14-20	
6-26-19		Follow-up email to the THPO transmitting an additional copy of the 4-15-19 introductory letter.	2-14-20	
7-17-19		Letter inviting the Chairman to participate in WBI Energy's open houses.	2-14-20	
7-17-19		Letter inviting the THPO to participate in WBI Energy's open houses.	2-14-20	
7-30-19		Project update letter to the THPO, including a Project description and map, and a renewed request for comment on the Project.	2-14-20	
8-5-19		Phone call from the Director of the Tree Affiliated Tribes Pipeline Authority (TAT Pipeline Authority) regarding the Project.	2-14-20	
8-6-19		Email from the Director of the TAT Pipeline Authority regarding the Project open houses.	2-14-20	
8-6-19		Email to the Director of the TAT Pipeline Authority requesting a meeting.	2-14-20	
8-7-19		Meeting with the Director of the TAT Pipeline Authority at the Project open house in Watford City, North Dakota, to discuss the Project and pipeline safety.	2-14-20	

North Bakken Expansion Project			
Summary of Communications with Federally Recognized Indian Tribes (continued)			
Tribe	Date	Summary	Filing Date
	8-23-19	Phone call to the THPO regarding tribal participation in the field survey of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) and other lands in the Project area.	2-14-20
	8-23-19	Email to the THPO regarding tribal participation in the field survey of COE and other lands in the Project area and transmitting copies of previous correspondence.	2-14-20
	9-3-19	Email from the TAT Pipeline Authority requesting plan and profile alignment sheets for the proposed crossing of the Missouri River (Lake Sakakawea).	2-14-20
	9-5-19	Email to the TAT Pipeline Authority transmitting a preliminary bore profile for the proposed crossing of the Missouri River (Lake Sakakawea).	2-14-20
	12-10-19	Email to the Director of the TAT Pipeline Authority regarding the status of the Project and the proposed HDD at the Missouri River (Lake Sakakawea).	4-20-20
	2-14-20	Letter to the THPO transmitting the Class III Archaeological Survey Report, standalone archaeological survey report for USFS lands, and Class III Historic Structures Report. (Note: The delivery receipt for this report, dated 2-19-20, was filed on 4-20-20).	2-14-20
	2-28-20	Letter to the Chairman regarding the filing of WBI Energy's application with FERC.	7-8-20
	2-28-20	Letter to the THPO regarding the filing of WBI Energy's application with FERC.	7-8-20
	3-3-20	Email to the Director of the TAT Pipeline Authority regarding the status of the Project and the proposed HDD at the Missouri River (Lake Sakakawea).	4-20-20
	3-3-20	Letter to the Director of the TAT Pipeline Authority regarding the filing of WBI Energy's application with FERC.	4-20-20
	3-3-20	Letter to the TAT Pipeline Authority regarding the filing of WBI Energy's application with FERC.	4-20-20
	3-30-20	Email to the THPO transmitting a letter regarding the status of the Project and plans for field surveys and site testing in 2020.	4-20-20
	3-30-20	Letter to the THPO providing an update on the status of the Project and plans for field surveys and site testing in 2020.	4-20-20
	3-30-20	Email from the THPO confirming the tribe's interest in participating in the 2020 field surveys.	4-20-20
	3-30-20	Emails with the THPO coordinating a call to discuss the tribe's participation in the 2020 field surveys.	4-20-20
	3-31-20	Invitation email to the THPO for a call on 4-2-20 to discuss the Project and the tribe's participation in the 2020 field surveys.	4-20-20
	3-31-20	Email accepting WBI Energy's invitation to participate in a call on 4-2-20 to discuss the Project and the tribe's participation in the 2020 field surveys.	4-20-20
	4-2-20	Call to the THPO to coordinate a meeting to discuss the Project and the tribe's participation in the 2020 field surveys; voice mail message.	4-20-20
	4-2-20	Email to the THPO to coordinate a meeting to discuss the Project and the tribe's participation in the 2020 field surveys.	4-20-20
	4-8-20	Call to the THPO to coordinate a meeting to discuss the Project and the tribe's participation in the 2020 field surveys; voice mail message.	4-20-20

North Bakken Expansion Project			
Summary of Communications with Federally Recognized Indian Tribes (continued)			
Tribe	Date	Summary	Filing Date
Spirit Lake Sioux Tribe	4-8-20	Email to the THPO to coordinate a meeting to discuss the Project and the tribe's participation in the 2020 field surveys.	4-20-20
	4-22-20	Email (with read receipt) to the THPO providing an update on the survey plans for 2020.	7-8-20
	4-15-19	Introductory letter, including a Project description and map, and request for comment on the Project, sent to the Chairwoman.	2-14-20
	4-15-19	Introductory letter, including a Project description and map, and request for comment on the Project, sent to the THPO.	2-14-20
	5-10-19	Follow-up phone call to the THPO; voice mailbox full.	2-14-20
	5-10-19	Follow-up phone call to the Chairwoman; voicemail unavailable.	2-14-20
	5-10-19	Follow-up email to the Chairwoman transmitting an additional copy of the 4-15-19 introductory letter.	2-14-20
	5-15-19	Follow-up phone call to THPO; an additional copy of the 4-15-19 introductory letter was requested.	2-14-20
	5-15-19	Follow-up email to the THPO transmitting an additional copy of the 4-15-19 introductory letter.	2-14-20
	6-27-19	Follow-up phone call to the THPO; voicemail message.	2-14-20
	6-27-19	Follow-up email to the THPO transmitting an additional copy of the 4-15-19 introductory letter.	2-14-20
	7-17-19	Letter inviting the Chairwoman to participate in WBI Energy's open houses.	2-14-20
	7-17-19	Letter inviting the THPO to participate in WBI Energy's open houses.	2-14-20
	7-30-19	Project update letter to the THPO, including a Project description and map, and a renewed request for comment on the Project.	2-14-20
	2-28-20	Letter to the THPO regarding the filing of WBI Energy's application with FERC.	7-8-20
	2-28-20	Letter to the THPO regarding the filing of WBI Energy's application with FERC.	7-8-20
	3-2-20	Call from the THPO; voice mail message requesting a return call.	7-8-20
	3-3-20	Return call to the THPO; voice mail message.	7-8-20
	3-4-20	Call from the THPO requesting an additional copy of WBI Energy's letter dated 2-28-20.	7-8-20
	3-4-20	Email to the THPO transmitting a copy of WBI Energy's letter dated 2-28-20.	7-8-20
Yankton Sioux Tribe	4-15-19	Introductory letter, including a Project description and map, and request for comment on the Project, sent to the Chairman.	2-14-20
	4-15-19	Introductory letter, including a Project description and map, and request for comment on the Project, sent to the THPO.	2-14-20
	5-10-19	Follow-up phone call to the THPO; voicemail message.	2-14-20
	5-10-19	Follow-up phone call to the Chairman; voicemail message.	2-14-20
	6-27-19	Follow-up phone call to the THPO; an additional copy of the 4-15-19 introductory letter was requested.	2-14-20
	6-27-19	Follow-up email to the THPO transmitting an additional copy of the 4-15-19 introductory letter.	2-14-20
	6-27-19	Phone call from THPO regarding previous email.	2-14-20

North Bakken Expansion Project			
Summary of Communications with Federally Recognized Indian Tribes (continued)			
Tribe	Date	Summary	Filing Date
Northern Cheyenne Tribe	6-27-19	Follow-up email to the THPO transmitting an additional copy of the 4-15-19 introductory letter and requesting a copy of the tribe's consultation protocols.	2-14-20
	7-17-19	Letter inviting the Chairman to participate in WBI Energy's open houses.	2-14-20
	7-17-19	Letter inviting the THPO to participate in WBI Energy's open houses.	2-14-20
	7-30-19	Project update letter to the THPO, including a Project description and map, and a renewed request for comment on the Project.	2-14-20
	2-28-20	Letter to the Chairman regarding the filing of WBI Energy's application with FERC.	7-8-20
	2-28-20	Letter to the THPO regarding the filing of WBI Energy's application with FERC.	7-8-20
	4-15-19	Introductory letter, including a Project description and map, and request for comment on the Project, sent to the President.	2-14-20
	4-15-19	Introductory letter, including a Project description and map, and request for comment on the Project, sent to the THPO.	2-14-20
	5-10-19	Follow-up phone call to the THPO; message left.	2-14-20
	5-10-19	Follow-up phone call to the President's office, voicemail message.	2-14-20
	5-14-19	Email from the THPO transmitting a response letter.	2-14-20
	5-14-19	Letter from the THPO requesting copies of survey reports for review.	2-14-20
	5-20-19	Email acknowledging receipt of the THPO's 5-14-19 letter.	2-14-20
	7-17-19	Letter inviting the President to participate in WBI Energy's open houses.	2-14-20
	7-17-19	Letter inviting the THPO to participate in WBI Energy's open houses.	2-14-20
	7-30-19	Project update letter to the THPO, including a Project description and map, and a renewed request for comment on the Project.	2-14-20
	8-30-19	Email to the THPO regarding tribal involvement in field surveys and reiterating WBI Energy's previous commitment to provide copies of reports.	2-14-20
	9-5-19	Phone call to the THPO regarding the Project and survey logistics; voice mail message. (Note: This call is documented in WBI Energy's email to the THPO on 9-5-19.)	2-14-20
	9-5-19	Email to the THPO regarding the Project and survey logistics.	2-14-20
	9-6-19	Phone call to the THPO regarding the Project and survey logistics; message left.	2-14-20
	10-9-19	Email from the THPO regarding the status of field surveys	2-14-20
	10-9-19	Email from the THPO regarding the status of field surveys	2-14-20
10-10-19	Email to the THPO regarding the status of field surveys	2-14-20	
2-14-20	Letter to the THPO transmitting the Class III Archaeological Survey Report, standalone archaeological survey report for USFS lands, and Class III Historic Structures Report. (Note: The delivery receipt for this report, dated 2-21-20, was filed on 4-20-20).	2-14-20	
2-28-20	Letter to the President regarding the filing of WBI Energy's application with FERC.	7-8-20	
2-28-20	Letter to the THPO regarding the filing of WBI Energy's application with FERC.	7-8-20	

North Bakken Expansion Project			
Summary of Communications with Federally Recognized Indian Tribes (continued)			
Tribe	Date	Summary	Filing Date
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe	3-13-20	Phone call from the THPO regarding the status of the tribe's review of the Class III Archaeological Survey Report.	4-20-20
	3-19-20	Phone call from the THPO regarding the status of the tribe's review of the Class III Archaeological Survey Report and the tribe's interest in participating in the 2020 field surveys.	4-20-20
	3-30-20	Phone call to the THPO to confirm contact information for the tribe.	4-20-20
	3-30-20	Email to the THPO transmitting a letter regarding the status of the Project and plans for field survey and site testing in 2020.	4-20-20
	3-30-20	Letter to the THPO providing an update on the status of the Project and plans for field surveys and site testing in 2020.	4-20-20
	3-31-20	Phone call to the THPO to confirm the tribe's receipt of WBI Energy's email and letter sent on 3-30-20 and to schedule a meeting to discuss the tribe's participation in the 2020 field surveys.	4-20-20
	3-31-20	Invitation email to the THPO for a call on 4-7-20 to discuss the Project and the tribe's participation in the 2020 field surveys.	4-20-20
	4-7-20	Teleconference to discuss the tribe's participation in the 2020 field surveys.	4-20-20
	4-22-20	Email (with read receipt) to the THPO providing an update on the survey plans for 2020.	7-8-20
	4-15-19	Introductory letter, including a Project description and map, and request for comment on the Project, sent to the Chairman.	2-14-20
	4-15-19	Introductory letter, including a Project description and map, and request for comment on the Project, sent to the THPO.	2-14-20
	5-10-19	Follow-up phone call to the THPO; message left.	2-14-20
	5-10-19	Follow-up phone call to the Chairman's office; message left.	2-14-20
	7-17-19	Letter inviting the Chairman to participate in WBI Energy's open houses.	2-14-20
	7-17-19	Letter inviting the THPO to participate in WBI Energy's open houses.	2-14-20
	7-30-19	Project update letter to the THPO, including a Project description and map, and a renewed request for comment on the Project.	2-14-20
	2-28-20	Letter to the THPO transmitting the Class III Archaeological Survey Report, standalone archaeological survey report for USFS lands, and Class III Historic Structures Report. (Note: The delivery receipt for this report, dated 3-4-20, was filed on 4-20-20).	4-20-20
	2-28-20	Letter to the Chairman regarding the filing of WBI Energy's application with FERC.	7-8-20
	2-28-20	Letter to the THPO regarding the filing of WBI Energy's application with FERC.	7-8-20
	3-30-20	Email to the THPO transmitting a letter regarding the status of the Project and plans for field surveys and site testing in 2020.	4-20-20
	3-30-20	Letter to the THPO providing an update on the status of the Project and plans for field surveys and site testing in 2020.	4-20-20
	4-8-20	Email to the THPO to confirm the tribe's receipt of WBI Energy's email and letter sent on 3-30-20.	4-20-20
	4-13-20	Phone call to the THPO to confirm the tribe's receipt of WBI Energy's email and letter sent on 3-30-20; message left.	4-20-20

North Bakken Expansion Project			
Summary of Communications with Federally Recognized Indian Tribes (continued)			
Tribe	Date	Summary	Filing Date
Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes	4-22-20	Email to the THPO requesting confirmation of the THPO's receipt of WBI Energy's letter dated 3-3-20 and email sent on 4-8-20 and providing information on the survey plans for 2020.	7-8-20
	4-15-19	Introductory letter, including a Project description and map, and request for comment on the Project, sent to the Chairman.	2-14-20
	4-15-19	Introductory letter, including a Project description and map, and request for comment on the Project, sent to the THPO.	2-14-20
	5-10-19	Follow-up phone call to THPO.	2-14-20
	5-10-19	Follow-up email to the Chairman transmitting an additional copy of the 4-15-19 introductory letter.	2-14-20
	5-15-19	Follow-up email to the THPO transmitting an additional copy of the 4-15-19 introductory letter.	2-14-20
	5-15-19	Email from the THPO requesting additional information on the Project and a meeting with WBI Energy.	2-14-20
	5-16-19	Email to the THPO responding to the THPO's request for additional information and transmitting an updated introductory letter dated 5-16-19.	2-14-20
	5-16-19	Updated introductory letter, including a Project description and map, and request for comment on the Project; sent to the THPO.	2-14-20
	6-13-19	Meeting to discuss the Project and cultural resources field surveys. (Note: The THPO from The Fort Belknap Indian Community also participated in this meeting.)	2-14-20
	6-27-19	Email to the THPO transmitting a scope of work (letter dated 6-27-19) for tribal surveys for the Project.	2-14-20
	6-27-19	Letter to the THPO providing a scope of work for tribal surveys for the Project.	2-14-20
	7-15-19	Email from the THPO advising WBI Energy that the tribe will not participate in field surveys for the Project.	2-14-20
	7-17-19	Letter inviting the Chairman to participate in WBI Energy's open houses.	2-14-20
	7-17-19	Letter inviting the THPO to participate in WBI Energy's open houses.	2-14-20
	7-18-19	Email to the THPO acknowledging receipt of the THPO's 7-15-19 email regarding field surveys.	2-14-20
	7-30-19	Project update letter to the THPO, including a Project description and map, and a renewed request for comment on the Project.	2-14-20
	9-4-19	Email from the THPO requesting an update on the status of the cultural resources survey.	2-14-20
	9-5-19	Email to the THPO providing an update on the status of the archaeological survey and advising the THPO of an upcoming survey of COE lands.	2-14-20
	2-14-20	Letter to the THPO transmitting the Class III Archaeological Survey Report, standalone archaeological survey report for USFS lands, and Class III Historic Structures Report. (Note: The delivery receipt for this report, dated 2-21-20, was filed on 4-20-20).	2-14-20
2-28-20	Letter to the Chairman regarding the filing of WBI Energy's application with FERC.	7-8-20	
2-28-20	Letter to the THPO regarding the filing of WBI Energy's application with FERC.	7-8-20	

North Bakken Expansion Project			
Summary of Communications with Federally Recognized Indian Tribes (continued)			
Tribe	Date	Summary	Filing Date
	3-30-20	Email to the THPO transmitting a letter regarding the status of the Project and plans for field surveys and site testing in 2020.	4-20-20
	3-30-20	Letter to the THPO providing an update on the status of the Project and plans for field surveys and site testing in 2020.	4-20-20
	3-31-20	Phone call to the THPO to confirm the tribe's receipt of WBI Energy's email and letter sent on 3-30-20; voice mail message.	4-20-20
	4-8-20	Email to the THPO to confirm the tribe's receipt of WBI Energy's email and letter sent on 3-30-20.	4-20-20
	4-13-20	Phone call to the THPO to confirm the tribe's receipt of WBI Energy's email and letter sent on 3-30-20; voice mail message.	4-20-20
	4-22-20	Email to the THPO providing an update on the Project and survey plans for 2020.	7-8-20
	4-27-20	Call with the THPO to discuss the Class III survey reports sent to the THPO on 2-28-20 and the tribe's participation in the 2020 field surveys.	7-8-20
Rosebud Sioux Tribe	4-15-19	Introductory letter, including a Project description and map, and request for comment on the Project, sent to the President.	2-14-20
	4-15-19	Introductory letter, including a Project description and map, and request for comment on the Project, sent to the THPO.	2-14-20
	5-10-19	Follow-up phone call to the President; message left.	2-14-20
	5-10-19	Follow-up phone call to the THPO; message left.	2-14-20
	6-27-19	Follow-up phone call to the THPO; an additional copy of the 4-15-19 introductory letter was requested.	2-14-20
	6-27-19	Follow-up email to the THPO transmitting an additional copy of the 4-15-19 introductory letter.	2-14-20
	6-27-19	Email response from the THPO; the tribe is interested in the Project and will participate in future Project meetings.	2-14-20
	6-28-19	Email acknowledging receipt of the THPO's request to participate in future meetings and expression of interest in the Project.	2-14-20
	6-28-19	Phone call from the THPO's office requesting information on the Project and an additional copy of the 4-15-19 introductory letter.	2-14-20
	6-28-19	Follow-up email to the THPO transmitting an additional copy of the 4-15-19 introductory letter.	2-14-20
	7-17-19	Letter inviting the President to participate in WBI Energy's open houses.	2-14-20
	7-17-19	Letter inviting the THPO to participate in WBI Energy's open houses.	2-14-20
	7-30-19	Project update letter to the THPO, including a Project description and map, and a renewed request for comment on the Project.	2-14-20
	8-23-19	Phone call to the THPO regarding tribal participation in the field survey of COE and other lands in the Project area; voicemail message.	2-14-20
	8-23-19	Phone call to the THPO regarding tribal participation in the field survey of COE and other lands in the Project area; voicemail message.	2-14-20
	8-29-19	Email to the THPO regarding tribal participation in the field survey of COE and other lands in the Project area.	2-14-20
	8-30-19	Email from the THPO confirming the tribe's interest in participating in the field survey of COE lands.	2-14-20
	9-4-19	Phone call from the THPO confirming the tribe's interest in participating in the field survey of COE lands.	2-14-20

North Bakken Expansion Project			
Summary of Communications with Federally Recognized Indian Tribes (continued)			
Tribe	Date	Summary	Filing Date
	9-5-19	Phone call to the THPO to coordinate the tribe's participation in the field survey of COE lands. (Note: This call is documented in WBI Energy's email to the THPO on 9-5-19.)	2-14-20
	9-5-19	Email to the THPO to coordinate the tribe's participation in the field survey of COE lands.	2-14-20
	9-5-19	Email from the THPO to coordinate the tribe's participation in the field survey of COE lands.	2-14-20
	9-17-19	Phone call to the THPO to coordinate the tribe's participation in the field survey of COE lands.	2-14-20
	9-17-19	Email from the THPO to coordinate the tribe's participation in the field survey of COE lands.	2-14-20
	9-17-19	Email to the THPO to coordinate the tribe's participation in the field survey of COE lands.	2-14-20
	9-19-19	Email to the THPO (and COE) to coordinate the tribe's participation in the field survey of COE lands.	2-14-20
	9-19-19	Phone call from the THPO to coordinate the tribe's participation in the field survey of COE lands.	2-14-20
	9-23-19	Phone call from the THPO to coordinate the tribe's participation in the field survey of COE lands.	2-14-20
	9-23-19	Email to the THPO to coordinate the tribe's participation in the field survey of COE lands.	2-14-20
	9-23-19	Email to the THPO to coordinate the tribe's participation in the field survey of COE lands.	2-14-20
	10-9-19	Phone call to the THPO to coordinate the tribe's participation in field surveys	2-14-20
	2-14-20	Letter to the THPO transmitting the Class III Archaeological Survey Report, standalone archaeological survey report for USFS lands, and Class III Historic Structures Report. (Note: The delivery receipt for this report, dated 2-21-20, was filed on 4-20-20).	2-14-20
	2-28-20	Letter to the President regarding the filing of WBI Energy's application with FERC.	7-8-20
	2-28-20	Letter to the THPO regarding the filing of WBI Energy's application with FERC.	7-8-20
	3-30-20	Email to the THPO transmitting a letter regarding the status of the Project and plans for field surveys and site testing in 2020.	4-20-20
	3-30-20	Letter to the THPO providing an update on the status of the Project and plans for field surveys and site testing in 2020.	4-20-20
	3-31-20	Phone call to the THPO to confirm the tribe's receipt of WBI Energy's email and letter sent on 3-30-20; voice mail message.	4-20-20
	4-8-20	Email to the THPO to confirm the tribe's receipt of WBI Energy's email and letter sent on 3-30-20.	4-20-20
	4-13-20	Phone call to the THPO to confirm the tribe's receipt of WBI Energy's email and letter sent on 3-30-20; voice mail message.	4-20-20
	4-22-2	Email to the THPO providing an update on the Project and survey plans for 2020.	7-8-20
Oglala Sioux Tribe	4-15-19	Introductory letter, including a Project description and map, and request for comment on the Project, sent to the President.	2-14-20

North Bakken Expansion Project			
Summary of Communications with Federally Recognized Indian Tribes (continued)			
Tribe	Date	Summary	Filing Date
	4-15-19	Introductory letter, including a Project description and map, and request for comment on the Project, sent to the THPO.	2-14-20
	5-10-19	Follow-up phone call to the THPO, message left.	2-14-20
	5-10-19	Follow-up phone call to the President's office; an additional copy of the 4-15-19 introductory letter was requested.	2-14-20
	5-10-19	Follow-up email to the President transmitting an additional copy of the 4-15-19 introductory letter.	2-14-20
	6-27-19	Follow-up phone call to the THPO.	2-14-20
	6-28-19	Follow-up phone call to the THPO, who confirmed receipt of the 4-15-19 introductory letter.	2-14-20
	7-17-19	Letter inviting the President to participate in WBI Energy's open houses.	2-14-20
	7-17-19	Letter inviting the THPO to participate in WBI Energy's open houses.	2-14-20
	7-30-19	Project update letter to the THPO, including a Project description and map, and a renewed request for comment on the Project.	2-14-20
	2-14-20	Letter to the THPO transmitting the Class III Archaeological Survey Report, standalone archaeological survey report for USFS lands, and Class III Historic Structures Report. (Note: The delivery receipt for this report, dated 3-16-20, was filed on 4-20-20).	2-14-20
	2-28-20	Letter to the President regarding the filing of WBI Energy's application with FERC.	7-8-20
	2-28-20	Letter to the THPO regarding the filing of WBI Energy's application with FERC.	7-8-20
	3-13-20	Phone call to the THPO to confirm receipt of the Class III reports; voice mail message.	4-20-20
	3-30-20	Email to the THPO transmitting a letter regarding the status of the Project and plans for field surveys and site testing in 2020.	4-20-20
	3-30-20	Letter to the THPO providing an update on the status of the Project and plans for field surveys and site testing in 2020.	4-20-20
	4-8-20	Email to the THPO to confirm the tribe's receipt of WBI Energy's email and letter sent on 3-30-20.	4-20-20
	4-13-20	Phone call to the THPO to confirm the tribe's receipt of WBI Energy's email and letter sent on 3-30-20; the was no answer and the voice mailbox was full.	4-20-20
	4-22-20	Email requesting confirmation of the THPO's receipt of WBI Energy's letter dated 3-3-20 and email send on 4-8-20, and providing information on the survey plans for 2020.	7-8-20
Northern Arapaho Tribe of Wind River Indian Reservation	4-15-19	Introductory letter, including a Project description and map, and request for comment on the Project, sent to the Chairman.	2-14-20
	4-15-19	Introductory letter, including a Project description and map, and request for comment on the Project, sent to the THPO.	2-14-20
	5-10-19	Follow-up phone call to the THPO; voicemail message.	2-14-20
	6-27-19	Follow-up phone call to the THPO; an additional copy of the 4-15-19 introductory letter was requested.	2-14-20
	6-27-19	Follow-up email to the THPO transmitting an additional copy of the 4-15-19 introductory letter.	2-14-20
	7-17-19	Letter inviting the President to participate in WBI Energy's open houses.	2-14-20

North Bakken Expansion Project			
Summary of Communications with Federally Recognized Indian Tribes (continued)			
Tribe	Date	Summary	Filing Date
Fort Belknap Indian Community	7-17-19	Letter inviting the THPO to participate in WBI Energy's open houses.	2-14-20
	7-30-19	Project update letter, including a Project description and map, and a renewed request for comment on the Project.	2-14-20
	2-28-20	Letter to the Chairman regarding the filing of WBI Energy's application with FERC.	7-8-20
	2-28-20	Letter to the THPO regarding the filing of WBI Energy's application with FERC.	7-8-20
	4-22-20	Email to the THPO providing an update on the Project and information on the survey plans for 2020.	7-8-20
	6-13-19	Meeting to discuss the Project and cultural resources field surveys. (Note: This meeting was hosted by the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Reservation.)	2-14-20
	6-27-19	Email to the THPO transmitting a scope of work (letter dated 6-27-19) for tribal surveys for the Project.	2-14-20
	6-27-19	Letter to the THPO providing a scope of work for tribal surveys for the Project.	2-14-20
	7-29-19	Letter inviting the THPO to participate in WBI Energy's open houses.	2-14-20
	7-30-19	Project update letter, including a Project description and map, and a renewed request for comment on the Project.	2-14-20
	2-14-20	Letter to the THPO transmitting the Class III Archaeological Survey Report, standalone archaeological survey report for USFS lands, and Class III Historic Structures Report. (Note: The delivery receipt for this report, dated 2-19-20, was filed on 4-20-20).	2-14-20
	2-28-20	Letter to the President regarding the filing of WBI Energy's application with FERC.	7-8-20
	2-28-20	Letter to the THPO regarding the filing of WBI Energy's application with FERC.	7-8-20
	3-30-20	Email to the THPO transmitting a letter regarding the status of the Project and plans for field surveys and site testing in 2020.	4-20-20
	3-30-20	Letter to the THPO providing an update on the status of the Project and plans for field surveys and site testing in 2020.	4-20-20
	4-8-20	Email to the THPO to confirm the tribe's receipt of WBI Energy's email and letter sent on 3-30-20.	4-20-20
	4-13-20	Phone call to the THPO to confirm the tribe's receipt of WBI Energy's email and letter sent on 3-30-20.	4-20-20
	4-15-20	Phone call to the THPO to confirm the tribe's receipt of WBI Energy's email and letter sent on 3-30-20.	4-20-20
	4-15-20	Email to the THPO to confirm the tribe's receipt of WBI Energy's email and letter sent on 3-30-20.	4-20-20
	4-17-20	Phone call to the THPO confirming the tribe's receipt of WBI Energy's email and letter sent on 3-30-20; the THPO said he had no questions or comments on the 2019 field surveys or Class III reports provided to the tribe in February 2020.	7-8-20
4-22-20	Email to the THPO providing information the survey plans for 2020.	7-8-20	

NORTH BAKKEN EXPANSION PROJECT

Resource Report 4

**APPENDIX 4G
Tribal Participation in
2020 Fieldwork by Site**

Appendix 4G				
North Bakken Expansion Project Tribal Participation in Fieldwork by Site, 2020				
Site No	Description	Delineation	Testing	Revisit
32BK168	Historic homestead		X	
32BK277	Prehistoric stone feature			X
32BK278	Prehistoric lithic scatter		X	
32BK279	Prehistoric stone features			X
32BK280	Prehistoric stone features			X
32BK281	Prehistoric stone features			X
32BK282	Prehistoric stone features			X
32BK283	Prehistoric stone features			X
32BK285	Prehistoric stone feature			X
32BK353	Prehistoric stone feature	X		X
32MZ3278	Prehistoric stone features	X		X
32MZ3301	Prehistoric stone feature			X
32MZ3302	Prehistoric (Late Woodland) lithic scatter		X	
32MZ3306	Prehistoric lithic scatter		X	
32MZ3307	Prehistoric lithic scatter		X	
32MZ3308	Prehistoric lithic scatter			X
32MZ3310	Prehistoric lithic scatter			X
32MZ3311	Prehistoric stone feature			X
32MZ3312	Prehistoric stone features			X
32MZ3313	Prehistoric (Developmental) burial and lithic scatter		X	X
32MZ3314	Prehistoric stone feature			X
32MZ3315	Prehistoric stone features			X
32MZ3318	Prehistoric lithic scatter		X	
32MZ3319	Prehistoric stone features			X
32MZ3320	Prehistoric stone features			X
32MZ3321	Prehistoric stone feature/historic homestead			X
32MZ3322	Prehistoric stone features and lithic scatter/historic stone features and lithic scatter			X
32MZ3323	Historic homestead or outbuilding		X	
32MZ3325	Prehistoric stone feature			X
32MZ3326	Prehistoric lithic scatter		X	
32MZ3328	Prehistoric lithic scatter		X	X
32MZ3329	Prehistoric lithic scatter		X	
32MZ3331	Prehistoric lithic scatter and historic homestead		X	
32MZ3379	Prehistoric stone features	X		X
32MZ3380	Prehistoric stone features	X		X
32MZ3381	Prehistoric stone features	X		X
32MZ3382	Prehistoric stone feature	X		X
32MZ3383	Prehistoric stone features	X		X
32MZ3384	Prehistoric stone features	X		X
32MZ3385	Prehistoric stone features	X		X
32MZ3386	Prehistoric stone features	X		
32MZ3387	Prehistoric stone features	X		X

Appendix 4G				
North Bakken Expansion Project Tribal Participation in Fieldwork by Site, 2020				
Site No	Description	Delineation	Testing	Revisit
32MZ3388	Prehistoric stone feature	X		
32MZ3389	Prehistoric stone features	X		
32MZ3390	Prehistoric stone features	X		
32MZ1531	Prehistoric isolated find	X		
32MZ1744	Prehistoric isolated find	X		
32MZ1745	Prehistoric isolated find	X		
32MZ1753	Prehistoric isolated find	X		
32MZ1754	Prehistoric isolated find	X		
32MZ1768	Prehistoric isolated find	X		
32MZ1769	Prehistoric isolated find	X		
32MZ1770	Prehistoric isolated find	X		
32MZ1771	Prehistoric isolated find	X		
32MZ1772	Historic isolated find	X		
32WI319	Historic pole barn	X		
32WI970	Prehistoric stone features/historic depression (dugout)	X		X
32WI1101	Prehistoric stone features	X		
32WI1102	Prehistoric stone features	X		
32WI1103	Prehistoric stone features	X		
32WI1494	Prehistoric stone features			X
32WI1630	Prehistoric stone features			X
32WI1775	Prehistoric stone features/historic field clearing rock pile and trash dump	X		X
32WI2144	Prehistoric stone features			X
32WI2388	Prehistoric stone features			X
32WI2390	Prehistoric lithic scatter and stone features		X	
32WI2392	Prehistoric stone features			X
32WI2393	Prehistoric stone feature			X
32WI2394	Prehistoric stone feature			X
32WI2398	Prehistoric stone feature			X
32WI2404	Prehistoric stone feature			X
32WI2405	Prehistoric lithic scatter		X	
32WI2406	Prehistoric stone features			X
32WI2407	Historic homestead		X	
32WI2409	Prehistoric lithic scatter		X	
32WI2410	Prehistoric lithic scatter		X	
32WI2428	Prehistoric lithic scatter	X		
32WI2429	Prehistoric stone features	X		X
32WI2430	Prehistoric stone feature	X		X
32WI2431	Prehistoric stone features	X		
32WI2432	Prehistoric stone features	X		
32WI2433	Prehistoric stone features	X		
32WI2434	Prehistoric stone features	X		
32WI2435	Prehistoric stone features	X		

Appendix 4G				
North Bakken Expansion Project Tribal Participation in Fieldwork by Site, 2020				
Site No	Description	Delineation	Testing	Revisit
32WI2436	Prehistoric stone features	X		
32WI2437	Prehistoric stone features	X		
32WIX808	Prehistoric isolated find	X		
32WIX809	Prehistoric isolated find	X		
32WIX812	Prehistoric isolated find	X		
32WIX813	Prehistoric isolated find	X		
32WIX814	Prehistoric isolated find	X		