DRAFT Environmental Assessment
Central Power Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Churchs Ferry Substation Relocation Project
Benson County, North Dakota

September, 2013

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Section

Appendices

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AMSL	Above Mean Sea Level
BMP	Best Management Practices
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
DEA	Draft Environmental Assessment
DHS	U.S. Department of Homeland Security
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EA	Environmental Assessment
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FINDS	Facility Index System
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
GIS	Geographic Information System
HMGP	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
NDDES	North Dakota Department of Emergency Services
NDDOH	North Dakota Department of Health
NDDOT	North Dakota Department of Transportation
NDGF	North Dakota Game and Fish Department
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NWI	National Wetland Inventory
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
ROW	Right-of-Way
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SHWS	State Hazardous Waste Site
TCP	Traditional Cultural Properties
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Office
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

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Central Power Electric Cooperative, Inc.
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This Environmental Assessment (EA) documents the results of a study of the proposed action's potential environmental impacts and has been prepared in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969; the President's Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA (Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations [CFR], Part 1500-1508 [49 CFR 1500-1508]); and the Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) regulations implementing NEPA (44 CFR 10.9).

I. Background and Overview

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the Central Power Electric Cooperative, Inc. (Cooperative) are working with partners at the local and State levels and with other Federal agencies to coordinate the response to the devastating floods that struck the majority of counties within North Dakota between February 14, 2011 and July 20, 2011.

On May 10, 2011, the President declared a major disaster due to severe flooding in North Dakota and signed disaster declaration (FEMA-1981-DR-ND, as amended), allowing FEMA to provide federal assistance in designated areas of North Dakota. The record floods impacted every river basin in North Dakota and resulted in wide-ranging and devastating impacts to entire communities, including private property and public infrastructure. The North Dakota Department of Emergency Services (NDDES), in their *2011 Response and Recovery Flood Report* calculated the cost of the disaster to exceed $1.4 billion.

In addition to the declared flood event, parts of Benson County are subject to the ongoing rise of the water table surrounding Devils Lake. Over the last 18 years, the lake has tripled in surface area and surface elevation has risen over 30 feet, which has caused thousands of acres in the county to remain inundated for long periods of time.

FEMA proposes to administer federal disaster assistance funds for this project per the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 USC 5121-5206, as amended (Stafford Act). Specific funding will be provided through the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). This program provides grants to tribal, state and local governments to implement long-term hazard mitigation measures after a major disaster declaration. The purpose of the HMGP is to reduce the loss of life and property due to natural disasters and to enable mitigation measures to be implemented during the immediate recovery from a disaster. The HMGP is authorized under Section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (http://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-grant-program).

Project Overview

The existing Churchs Ferry Electric Substation (constructed in 1945) is located near the intersection of US Highway 281 and Benson County Road 2 (Lat. 48.277, Long. -99.199) near the north side of the community of Churchs Ferry in Benson County, ND. This location is at an elevation of 1453 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) and subject to continuous long term flooding and probable total inundation due to its proximity to Devils Lake. The current wet cycle in the Devils Lake basin has been ongoing for over 30 years. It has substantially increased the surface elevation of the lake, the amount of ground water currently held in nearby sloughs and lakes, and the level of the surrounding water table. Devils Lake is presently at 1454 feet AMSL and is expected to continue to rise until it reaches 1458 feet AMSL.

Continuous surface water around the substation enclosure has created a very hazardous situation for operations and maintenance personnel. Due to the inundation of the underground exit circuits outages are frequent, difficult to access and hazardous to repair.

Failure to improve the reliability of the station has the potential to affect Central Power's member cooperative, Northern Plains Electric Cooperative's, ability to provide electric power to 668 residents who are currently connected to this station. In addition, the Churchs Ferry Substation has the capacity and connectivity with limitations imposed by distance and distribution circuit capacity to backup portions of the demand of three adjacent substations, Lallie (310 residents), Leeds (180 residents) and Cando (260 residents).

II. Purpose and Need

The purpose of the project is to protect existing infrastructure against future damages in order to maintain essential services needed to protect public health and safety and improved property. Central Power and Northern Plains have identified the need to protect the Churchs Ferry Electric Substation and ancillary power distribution system against continuous flooding and total inundation due to the rising water levels in the surrounding Devils Lake basin.

III. Project Alternatives

NEPA requires the investigation and evaluation of reasonable project alternatives as part of the project environmental review process. Three alternatives are addressed in the Environmental Assessment: 1) The No Action Alternative, where FEMA would not fund the mitigation project; 2) The relocation of the substation (Proposed Action), which addresses three alternative transmission line routes and two substation locations; and 3) The rehabilitation of the existing substation.

Alternative 1 – No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative is not feasible. If nothing is done at the present location the site will soon be totally inundated with water and will be rendered unusable.

Alternative 2 – Relocation of the Churchs Ferry Substation (Preferred Alternative)

The proposed project will relocate the existing Churchs Ferry Substation (Latitude 48.276226, Longitude 99.199443) to a new location approximately four (4) miles west of its present location to resolve the flooding issues at its present location. Two possible locations, one on either side of the US Highway #281 on the south side of the intersection with US Highway #2 were considered. The western location in the NE 1/4 of Section 5, Township 155 North, Range 67 West, Benson County, ND, was chosen because this location will not require a transmission line crossing of US Highway #281. The proposed location is 48 feet higher than the existing location and is not subject to flooding from the Devils Lake basin. It is sufficiently close to the existing substation and the existing distribution circuits that the interconnection with the usable portions of the existing circuits will be minimized.

The proposed location allows the connection to a much more stable and robust 69kV source with which to feed the relocated substation and will require Central Power to build approximately 7.6 miles of 69kV transmission line. Three (3) different iterations of the same basic route were considered and are discussed below. Connection to the 69kV source will be partially funded by FEMA and is considered a connected action under NEPA and will be addressed in this EA as a sub-section of the proposed action.

Proposed Project Location

The proposed site of the relocated substation is located approximately four (4) miles west of the existing Churchs Ferry Substation and six (6) miles east of Leeds, ND in the southwest quadrant of the intersection of US Highways #2 and #281 (Latitude 48.2773, Longitude -99.2873. The project area including the substation site and the transmission line route extends from the proposed substation to the tap site one-half (½) mile northeast of Leeds, ND, (Latitude 48.2964, Longitude -99.4259 where the new transmission line will connect with an existing Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) transmission line.

The northeast corner of the proposed substation property, point of beginning, will be located approximately 1900 feet south and approximately 100 feet west of the northeast section corner of Section 5, Township 155 North, Range 67 West, Benson County, ND, thence southerly and on the westerly right-of-way line of US Highway #281 approximately 123 feet; thence southeasterly on an arc for approximately 134 feet; thence easterly for approximately 313 feet; thence northerly for approximately 531 feet to the southerly right-of-way line of US Highway #2; thence easterly along said right-of-way line for approximately 58 feet; thence southeasterly along said right-of-way line approximately 372 feet to the point of beginning – an area of about three (3) acres (see Appendix A).

The site is located on cultivated agricultural land which is well drained, glaciated upland in an area that is designated as Zone X and outside the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) as defined by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). There are no wetlands or other water bodies on or adjacent to the site that could permanently affect or be affected by the proposed project.

The route of the electric transmission line (see Appendix A – listed as Alternate Proposed 69kV Transmission Line Route 2) beginning at the tap site in the Southeast ¼ of Section 29, Township 156 North, Range 68 West, Benson County, ND, will proceed easterly and adjacent to the north side of 61st ST NE to the intersection of 58th AVE NE; thence southerly and

adjacent to the east side of 58th AVE NE and across US Highway #2; thence easterly adjacent and parallel to US Highway #2 to the intersection of US Highways #2 and #281; thence southerly to the terminus in the relocated Churchs Ferry Substation in the Northeast ¼ of Section 5, Township 155 North, Range 67 West, Benson County, ND. Central Power's typical wooden pole for a TP-69 Structure is a Class 2 – 65 foot, embedded to a depth of 8.5 feet (Appendix A). Two other iterations were considered, but were discarded due to land owner preference:

1. Beginning at the tap site; thence proceeding easterly and adjacent to the north side of 61st ST NE to the intersection of 59th AVE NE; thence southerly and adjacent to the east side of 59th AVE NE and across US Highway #2; thence easterly adjacent and parallel to US Highway #2 to the intersection of US Highways #2 and #281; thence southerly to the terminus in the relocated Churchs Ferry Substation (see Appendix A – listed as Primary Proposed 69kV Transmission Line Route 1).
2. Beginning at the tap site; thence proceeding easterly and adjacent to the north side of 61st ST NE to the intersection of 60th AVE NE; thence southerly and adjacent to the east side of 60th AVE NE to the intersection of 60th ST NE; thence easterly and adjacent to the north side of 60th ST NE to the intersection of 62nd AVE NE; thence southerly and adjacent to the east side of 62nd AVE NE to the terminus in the relocated Churchs Ferry Substation, which under this iteration would have been located in the southeast quadrant of the intersection of US Highways #2 and #281 (see Appendix A – listed as Alternate Proposed 69kV Transmission Line Route 3).

Proposed Project Schedule, Methodology and Cost

In order to facilitate the selection of alternative sites, Central Power reviewed available aerial photos and maps, conducted site reconnaissance field surveys, and contacted state and local agencies and land owners. Factors considered in evaluating alternative sites included: site topography, property owner willingness, past land use, existing plans for development, access to existing utilities, and engineering feasibility. Background research consisted of a review of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) wetlands maps, FEMA floodplain maps, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographical maps, and was completed in coordination with

relevant Federal, State and local agencies. A field reconnaissance visit was conducted in conjunction with USFWS personnel on July 17, 2013 (see Appendix C, item III).

The work components and their duration are typical for a project of this nature and are expected to take approximately 18 months and to be completed in 2014. The new substation and the transmission line would be built concurrently. The existing transmission line and substation would remain in place and in operation until the new facilities are on-line, whereupon they would be removed.

Central Power Electric Cooperative has extensive experience with the design and construction of substations and transmission lines, and this project does not pose any unusual conditions nor are any major delays or impediments anticipated. The project would be completed both by

experienced contractors and Central Power Line and Substation crews. The entire project will be built using standard materials, specifications and drawings, and construction methods. The Cooperative's safety policies and Best Management Practices (BMP) will be observed during the process.

The estimated total cost of the project is $1,572,290, with a Benefit Cost Ratio (BCA module) of 1.40. Therefore, the benefits to the area residents outweigh the costs.

Alternative 3 – Rehabilitation of the Existing Churchs Ferry Substation

This alternative would be to completely remove the existing substation from its current location (Longitude 48.277, Latitude -99.199), build up the surface by at least seven (7) feet to 1460 feet AMSL and then reconstruct the entire substation. This could be accomplished, however; this would not address the detrimental effects that the immediate high water table is having on the underground distribution exit circuits, nor would it allow the existing substation to continue to serve local electric demand during the construction interim and it ignores the fact that many of the electric consumers served by this station have been forced to relocate further to the east. The resulting quality of service would continue to deteriorate.

IV. Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences

This section contains the results of the evaluation of the potential impacts to the natural and human environment of the alternatives described above.

The area being considered for the proposed substation and transmission line relocation (Alternative 2-Preferred Alternative) is rural and currently either under cultivation or within pre-disturbed road or utility right-of-way. The transmission line route passes by five (5) residences and a large grain elevator complex, but maintains several hundred feet of clearance to all structures. The site is not in the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) but there are several isolated wetlands in the area. The site is within the Central Migratory Bird Flyway and the endangered whooping crane is known to occur in the area. In addition, there are easement protected wetlands within this region that are managed for waterfowl production. Bird flight

diverters will be installed on the static conductor (the top most conductor on the structures) over the entire length of the transmission line.

Analysis determined that impacts related to Alternative 1 (No Action) and Alternative 3 (Rehabilitation) would be similar in nature and only result in temporary, construction-related impacts that would be addressed through the implementation of standard BMP for erosion, sedimentation, air quality and noise control. Both Alternative 1 and Alternative 3 are analyzed and addressed under the ´No Action/Other` heading in the summary matric (Table 1). Alternative 2 is analyzed and addressed under the ´Proposed Action` heading in Table 1.

The following table summarizes the results of the environmental assessment process related to specific resources. Potential environmental impacts that were found to be negligible are not evaluated further. Resource areas that have the potential for impacts of minor, moderate, or major intensity are discussed in the following Additional Impact Analysis. Definitions of the impact intensity are described below:

Negligible: The resource area would not be affected, or changes would be either non-detectable or if detected, would have effects that would be slight and local. Impacts would be well below regulatory standards, and would be addressed through the implementation of standard BMP, as applicable.

Minor: Changes to the resource would be measurable, although the changes would be small and localized. Impacts would be within or below regulatory standards, as applicable. Mitigation measures, including implementation of standard BMP, would reduce any potential adverse effects.

Moderate: Changes to the resource would be measurable and have both localized and regional scale impacts. Impacts would be within or below regulatory standards, but historical conditions are being altered on a short-term basis. Mitigation to reduce any potential adverse effects would be necessary.

Major: Changes would be readily measurable and would have substantial consequences on a local and regional level. Impacts would exceed regulatory standards. Mitigation measures to offset the adverse effects would be required to reduce impacts, though long-term changes to the resource would be expected.

Table 1. Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences Matrix

Affected Environment/ Resource Area	Impacts	Agency Coordination/Permits	Mitigation/BMPs
Geology and Soils	No Action/Other: Negligible Proposed: Negligible	Project Sponsor is responsible	Implement standard BMP for erosion control and sedimentation.
Air Quality and Noise	No Action/Other: Negligible Proposed: Negligible	ND Department of Health, January 5, 2012	Implement standard BMP for air quality and noise as required per ND Department of Health coordination letter dated January 5, 2012.
Prime Farmland	No Action/Other: Negligible Proposed: Minor	NRCS Devils Lake Office, Forms AD-1006 and AD-106	Standard guidelines per NRCS coordination letter January 26, 2012
Water Resources	No Action/Other: Negligible Proposed: Negligible:	All applicable water quality permits and conditions as required per ND Department of Health	Comply with applicable permits and implement standard BMP for erosion control and sedimentation per coordination letter dated March 20, 2012.
Floodplains	No Action/Other: Negligible Proposed: Negligible	Zone X per FIRM Panel 38005C0125D	
Wetlands	No Action/Other: Negligible Proposed: Minor	NRCS coordination letter January 26, 2012 and USFWS Authorization Letter July 29, 2013 (see Appendix C)	Comply with NRCS requirements and Coordinate with USFWS to ensure no impacts to wetland easements.
T&E Species	No Action/Other: Negligible Proposed: Minor	USFWS Bismarck ND Field Office, March 12, 2013 (see Appendix C)	". . no significant impact on fish and wildlife resources." "No endangered or threatened species are known to occupy the project area and/or are not likely to be adversely affected." USFWS ESO ND Office
Migratory Birds	No Action/Other: Negligible Proposed: Minor	USFWS Bismarck ND Field Office, July 2, 2013 (see Appendix C)	Letter dated July 29, 2013 in Appendix C

Historic and Cultural Resources	No Action/Other: Negligible Proposed: Minor	ND SHPO, January 10, 2011 and October 29, 2012 (see Appendix C).	"No Historic Properties Affected"
Invasive Species	No Action/Other: Negligible Proposed: Negligible	Project Sponsor is responsible	Implement standard BMP for control of invasive species and comply with federal, tribal, state and local requirements
Environmental Justice	No Action/Other: Negligible Proposed: Negligible	No disproportionate impact to low income or minority populations	
Public Health and Safety	No Action/Other: Negligible Proposed: Minor	As required per ND Department of Health coordination letter dated January 5, 2012	Appropriate safety measures will be implemented during demolition, construction and operation of the facility. Debris and waste, including hazardous materials will be managed in compliance with applicable federal, state and local requirements.
Traffic	No Action/Other: Negligible Proposed: Negligible	ND DOT January 13, 2012 and Benson County, variance granted July 2, 2013 (see Appendix C).	Traffic control will be managed in compliance with federal, state and local requirements.
Climate Change	No Action/Other: Negligible Proposed: Negligible	No impact identified	
Cumulative Impacts	No Action/Other: Negligible Proposed: Negligible	No impact identified	

Additional Impact Analysis

Prime and Unique Farmland (FPPA)

The Farmland Protection Policy Act was enacted in 1981 (P.L. 98-98) to minimize the unnecessary conversion of farmland to nonagricultural uses as a result of federal actions. A portion of the project area appears to be classified as prime farmland (F101A). Forms AD-1006 and AD-106 were sent to NRCS August 7, 2013. Compliance with guidelines detailed in NRCS coordination letter January 26, 2012 is required.

Water Resources (CWA)

The United States Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) is responsible for permitting and enforcement functions dealing with building in U.S. waters under Sec. 404 of the CWA. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or a delegated state or tribal entity, is responsible for permitting and enforcement functions dealing with water quality under Sec. 401 of the CWA. The proposed project does not affect any Waters of the U.S. (including wetlands) and therefore, a Sec. 404 Clean Water Act permit is not required. As a condition of the FEMA grant, the applicant must obtain and comply with all applicable federal, tribal, state and local water quality and storm-water management permits, including the Sec. 401 (CWA) water quality certification and the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit from the ND Department of Health. Standard construction BMP for erosion control and sedimentation and requirements as detailed in their coordination letter dated January 5, 2012 (see Appendix C) must be implemented.

Floodplain Impacts (EO 11988)

The intent of Executive Order (EO) 11988 is to require Federal Agencies to take actions to minimize occupancy of and modifications to floodplains. The proposed site is located outside the 100-year (1% annual chance) floodplain in un-shaded Zone X per the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) Panel 38005C0125D

Westland Impacts (EO 11990)

Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands, requires federal agencies to take action to minimize the destruction or modification of wetlands, by considering both direct and indirect impacts to wetlands that may result from federally funded actions. There are no wetlands on or adjacent to the site that could permanently affect or be affected by the proposed project.

However, the USFWS administers Waterfowl Production Areas owned in fee title as well as wetland and grassland easements throughout North Dakota. A review of Service realty records indicates that Service property interests may be affected by the proposed project. Service wetland easements are located in: T 156N, R 68W, Section 35, W ½, Benson County, North Dakota. USFWS Devils Lake Wetlands Management District issued a letter dated July 29, 2013, authorizing Central Power to place transmission line structures in USFWS wetland easements in the section listed above (see Appendix C)

Easement protected wetlands within this area are managed as a waterfowl production area. Wetlands within the easement area are protected from being drained or filled with earth or any other material. The 100' x 150' graded substation pad will be located and graded such that the protected wetlands will not be impacted as specified by the USFWS Devils Lake Wetlands Management District office. Compliance with guidelines detailed in NRCS coordination letter January 26, 2012 (Appendix C) is also required.

Threatened and Endangered Species (ESA) and Migratory Birds (MBTA)

- The Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973 establishes a federal program to conserve, protect and restore threatened and endangered plants and animals and their habitats. FEMA has determined that relocating the substation "may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect" on the piping plover or designated critical habitat due to the nearest habitat being approximately 12 to 19 miles away from the project area. There will be no direct effects of the project on whooping cranes. Indirect effects include construction noise disturbance on migratory species within in the area, thus the project will be conditioned that if whooping cranes are sighted within one mile of the construction area, construction must cease until the birds have migrated. Based on the previous condition, FEMA determined that relocating the substation "may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect" the whooping crane. USFWS issued the determination that," No endangered or threatened species are known to occupy the project area and/or are not likely to be adversely affected." by the proposed project per USFWS EOS scoping letter reply issued on March 12, 2013 (see Appendix C). Implementation of guidelines documented in the "*2006 Suggested Practices for Avian Protection on Power Lines*" and "*Mitigating Bird Collisions with Power Lines: The State of the Art in 1994*" is required.

Historic and Cultural Resources (NHPA)

Consideration of impacts to cultural resources is mandated under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) as implemented by 36 CFR 800. On October 29, 2012, in response to a scoping letter prepared by the applicant on March 8, 2012, the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) indicated that if consulted by a federal agency, they would concur with a determination that there would be 'no historic properties affected' by the proposed project. A Class I file search for cultural resources in the Area of Potential Affects (APE) and the surrounding area was completed by Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc. of Bismarck ND. The search revealed that 9 cultural resource inventories have taken place in the search area with a total of 35 cultural resources recorded, but none are within or adjacent to the construction area and will not be impacted by the project. Results were provided to SHPO on October 16, 2012 and considered as part of their evaluation (see Appendix C).

IV. Public Involvement

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) issued initial disaster-wide public notice in the Bismarck Tribune from June 30 until July 2, 2011 of its intent to reimburse eligible applicants for eligible costs to repair and/or replace facilities damaged by flooding during the declared incident period. This notice applied to the Public Assistance (PA), Individual Assistance (IA), and Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs (HMGP) implemented under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C §§ 5121-5206.

A final public Notice of Availability of the EA for public review and comment was published in the Minot Daily News and the Devils Lake Journal, newspapers of record for the state of North Dakota. The draft EA was available for public review on the Central Power Electric Cooperative website at http://www.centralpwr.com/index./htm .

A public comment period related to the Proposed Action remained open for 15 days following publication of this notice. Interested parties may submit comments or request hard copy of the draft EA and other information by contacting Jeanine Neipert, FEMA Region VIII, by telephone at 701-667-8323, or by email at Neipert, Jeanine.Neipert@fema.dhs.gov OR Daniel Jones, FEMA Region VIII, by telephone at 303 231-1887 or by email at Daniel.Jones5@fema.dhs.gov OR Mark Sherman, Central Power Electric Cooperative, Inc. by telephone at (701-852-4407 or by email at marks@centralpwr.com

If no substantive comments are received by the above deadline, the draft EA will become final and associated Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) and be issued by FEMA. Substantive comments will be addressed as appropriate in the final documents.

V. Preparers

This Environmental Assessment was prepared by:

- Jeanine Neipert, CEM, CFM, FEMA Region VIII, Hazard Mitigation Assistance Specialist
- Daniel Jones, FEMA Region VIII, Environmental/Historic Preservation Specialist
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Appendix A – Maps & Figures

Figure 1: Certificate of Survey showing the proposed new location of the substation.

Figure 2: Map showing the proposed and alternate transmission line routes (note that "Alternate 2" on the map has become the prosed route).

Figure 3: Power pole specifications.

Figure 4: Aerial photograph showing proximity of project area to Devils Lake, the location of the existing substation and the proposed new location.

Figure 5: Aerial photograph showing the location of the existing substation, the proposed new location and the proposed transmission line.

Figure 6: ND Hub Explorer topographic map showing proposed new construction location area.

Figure 7: ND Hub Explorer topographic map showing proposed new construction location area.

Appendix B – Photographs

Photo 1: Photograph of existing substation view northeast, near the intersection of US Highway # 281 and County Road 2/59th ST, Benson County, North Dakota.

Photo2: Photograph of existing substation view southeast, near the intersection of US Highway # 281 and County Road 2/59th ST, Benson County, North Dakota.

Appendix C – Correspondence

I. Generic Scoping Letter

II. Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers

III. North Dakota Game and Fish Department

IV. North Dakota Department of Health, Environmental Health Service

V. North Dakota Historical Society

VI. North Dakota State Water Commission

VII. U.S. Department of Agriculture, State Conservationist

VIII. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

IX. North Dakota Department of Transportation

X. Benson County Commission

XI. Spirit Lake Tribal Historic Preservation Office (SL THPO)

XII. Public Notice Printed in the Minot Daily News and in the Devils Lake Journal