



# Appendix A

## List of Preparers

## List of Preparers

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Role</b>
Juli Anna McNutt	Senior Project Manager / Senior Biologist	Author and Report Review
Kara Mulvihill	Senior Environmental Planner	Author
Alysha Hakala	Environmental Scientist	Author
Stephanie Whitfield	Senior Project Manager	Report Review and QA/QC

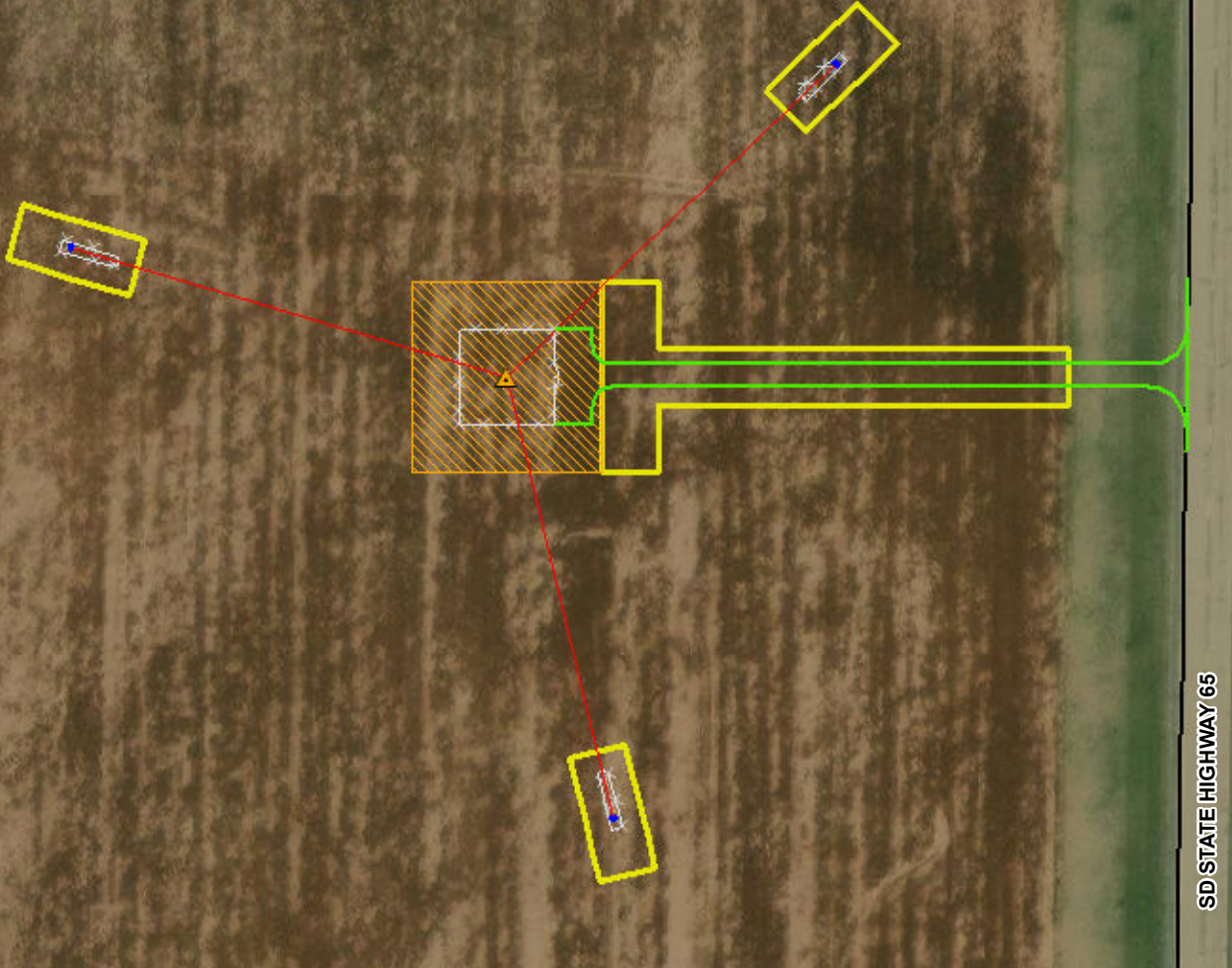


# Appendix B

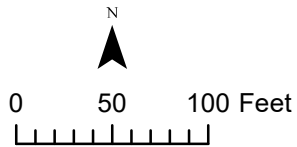
## Figures





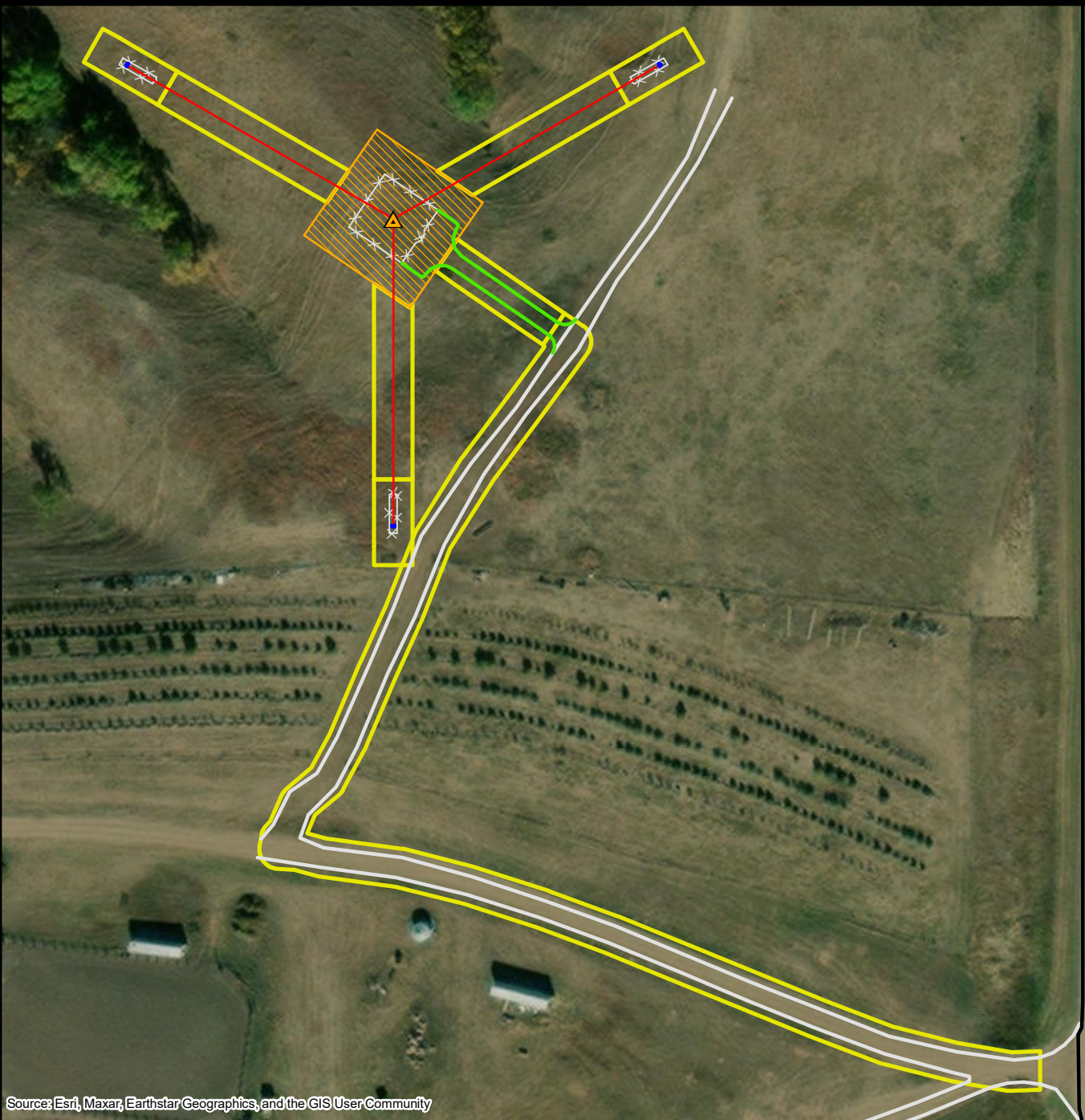


**Figure 2A**  
**Site Plan**  
**Black Horse Butte**  
*Standing Rock Tribal Broadband EA*



Legend	
Tower	Paved Road
Access Road	Lease Area
Fence	30-Foot Wide Easement
Guy Wire Anchor	
Guy Wire	

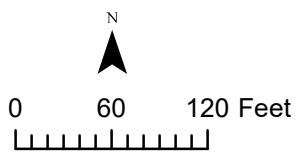




SD STATE HIGHWAY 63

Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

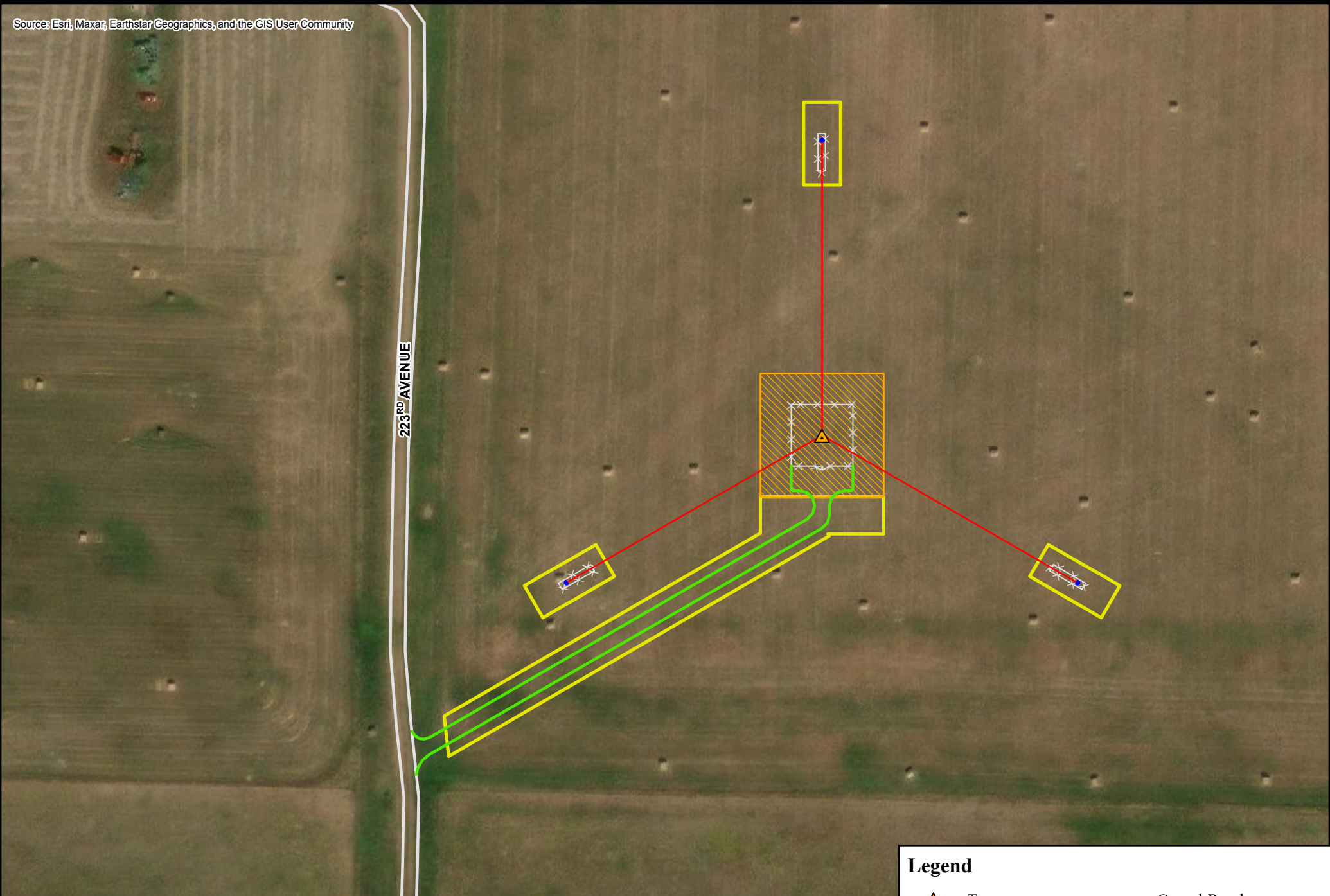
**Figure 2B**  
**Site Plan**  
**Little Eagle SE**  
*Standing Rock Tribal Broadband EA*



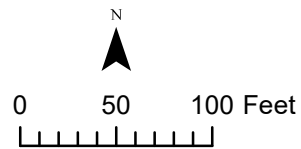
**Legend**

- |                 |                       |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Tower           | Paved Road            |
| Access Road     | Gravel Road           |
| Fence           | Lease Area            |
| Guy Wire Anchor | 30-Foot Wide Easement |
| Guy Wire        |                       |





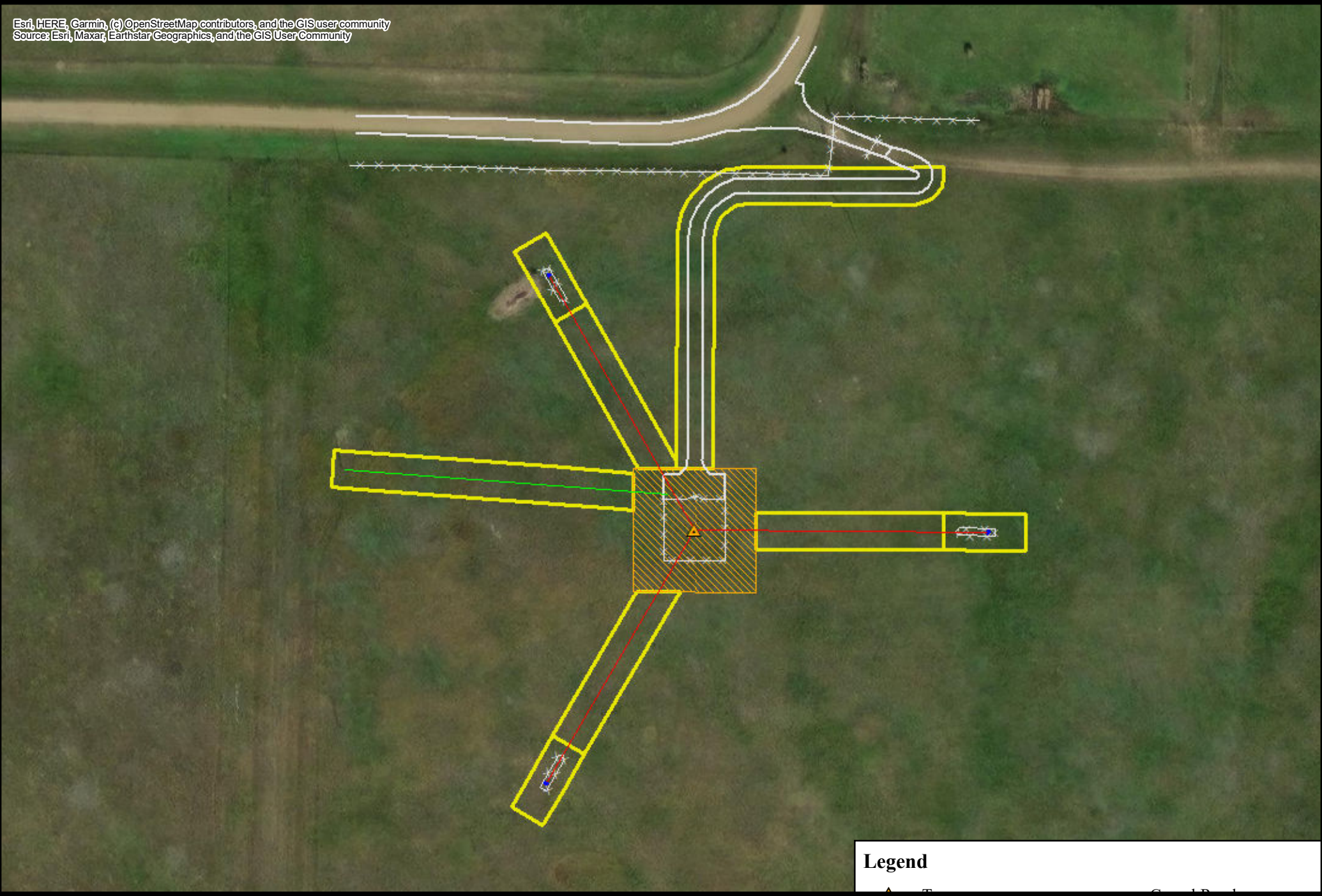
**Figure 2C**  
**Site Plan**  
**Morrystown East**  
*Standing Rock Tribal Broadband EA*



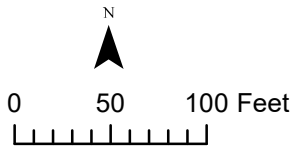
**Legend**

Tower	Gravel Road
Access Road	Lease Area
Fence	30-Foot Wide Easement
Guy Wire Anchor	
Guy Wire	





**Figure 2D**  
**Site Plan**  
**SW Solen**  
*Standing Rock Tribal Broadband EA*



Legend	
Tower	Fence
Guy Wire Anchor	Lease Area
Guy Wire	30-Foot Wide Easement
Underground Electrical	Gravel Road

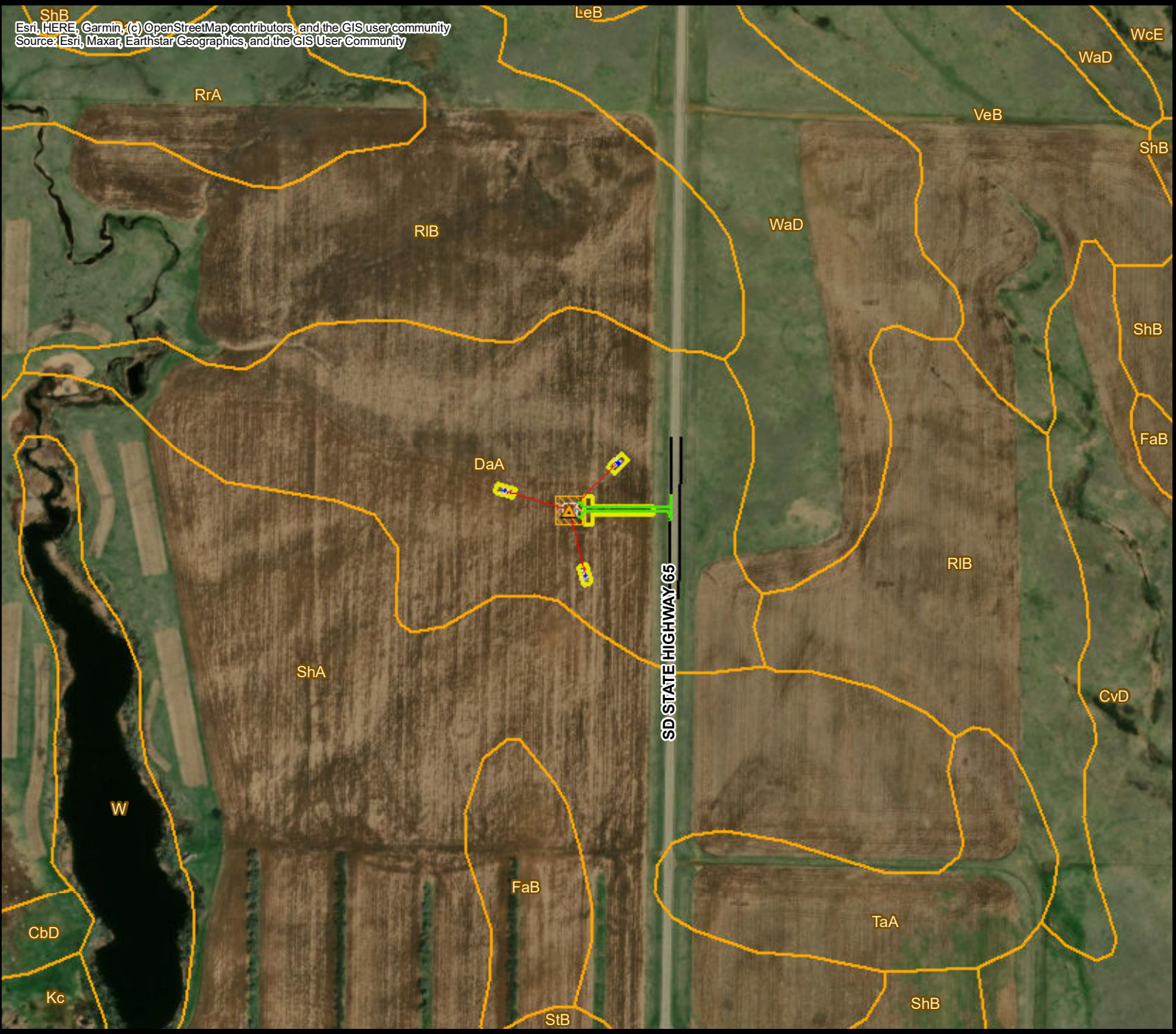


Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community  
 Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

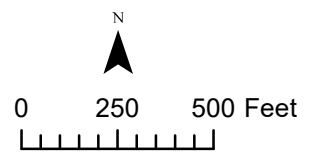
### Legend

-  Tower
-  Access Road
-  Fence
-  Guy Wire Anchor
-  Guy Wire
-  Paved Road
-  Lease Area
-  30-Foot Wide Easement
-  Soils (NRCS 2023)

Map Unit	Description
CbD	Cabba-Reeder loams, 6 to 25 percent slopes
CvD	Vebar-Flasher-Tally complex, 9 to 15 percent slopes
DaA	Daglum-Rhoades complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes
FaB	Farnuf loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
Kc	Korchea loam, channeled
LeB	Lehr loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
RIB	Rhoades-Daglum complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes
RrA	Rhoades loam, 0 to 6 percent slopes
ShA	Shambo loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
ShB	Shambo loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
StB	Stady loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
TaA	Tally fine sandy loam, 0 to 6 percent slopes
VeB	Vebar-Parshall fine sandy loams, 3 to 6 percent slopes
W	Water
WaD	Wabek gravelly sandy loam, 2 to 35 percent slopes
WcE	Wayden-Cabba complex, 9 to 40 percent slopes



**Figure 3A**  
**Major Soils**  
**Black Horse Butte**  
*Standing Rock Tribal Broadband EA*







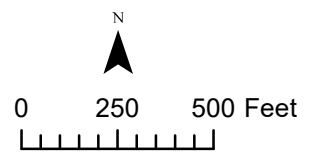
Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community  
 Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

**Legend**

-  Tower
-  Access Road
-  Fence
-  Guy Wire Anchor
-  Guy Wire
-  Paved Road
-  Gravel Road
-  Lease Area
-  30-Foot Wide Easement
-  Soils (NRCS 2023)










Map Unit	Description
An	Arnegard loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
CaF	Cabba-Amor loams, 15 to 60 percent slopes
CbD	Cabba-Reeder loams, 6 to 25 percent slopes
CvD	Vebar-Flasher-Tally complex, 9 to 15 percent slopes
DuDD	Dupree-Rock outcrop complex, 6 to 30 percent slopes
FtF	Flasher-Vebar-Parshall complex, 9 to 35 percent slopes
HwA	Hurley-Slickspots complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes
RaB	Reeder loam, 3 to 6 percent slopes
RcB	Reeder-Cabba loams, 3 to 6 percent slopes
VhB	Vebar-Cohagen fine sandy loams, 6 to 9 percent slopes

**Figure 3B**  
**Major Soils**  
**Little Eagle SE**  
*Standing Rock Tribal Broadband EA*



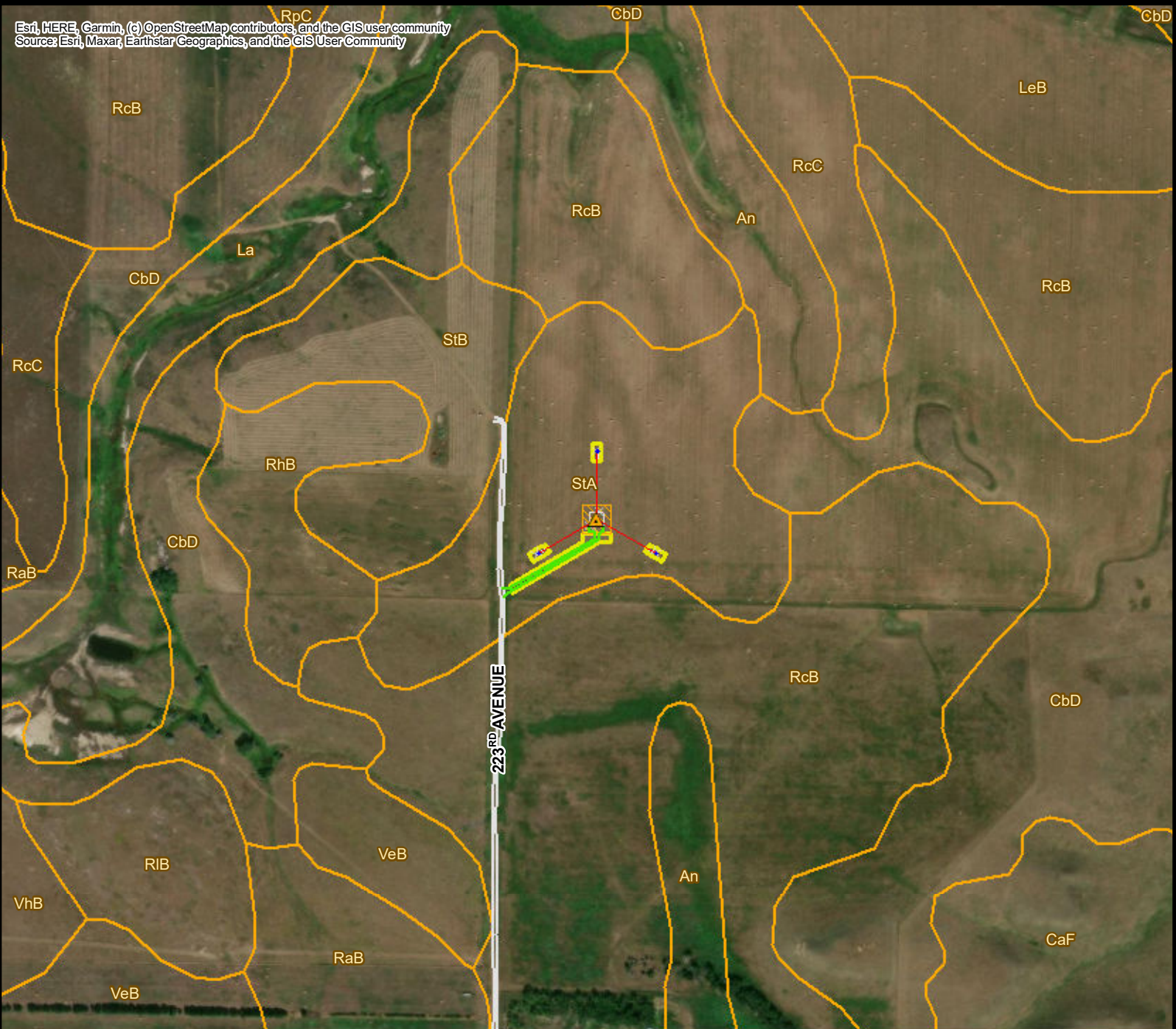
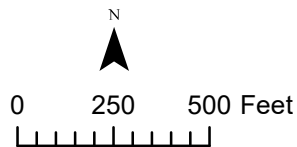


### Legend

-  Tower
-  Access Road
-  Fence
-  Guy Wire Anchor
-  Guy Wire
-  Gravel Road
-  Lease Area
-  30-Foot Wide Easement
-  Soils (NRCS 2023)

Map Unit	Description
An	Amegard loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
CaF	Cabba-Amor loams, 15 to 60 percent slopes
CbD	Cabba-Reeder loams, 6 to 25 percent slopes
La	Lallie silty clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes, occasionally flooded
LeB	Lehr loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
RaB	Reeder loam, 3 to 6 percent slopes
RcB	Reeder-Cabba loams, 3 to 6 percent slopes
RcC	Reeder-Cabba loams, 6 to 9 percent slopes
RhB	Reeder-Rhoades loams, 2 to 9 percent slopes
RIB	Rhoades-Daglum complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes
RpC	Regent-Wayden silty clay loams, 6 to 15 percent slopes
StA	Stady loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
StB	Stady loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
VeB	Vebar-Parshall fine sandy loams, 3 to 6 percent slopes
VhB	Vebar-Cohagen fine sandy loams, 6 to 9 percent slopes








**Figure 3C**  
**Major Soils**  
**Morristown East**  
*Standing Rock Tribal Broadband EA*





Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community  
 Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

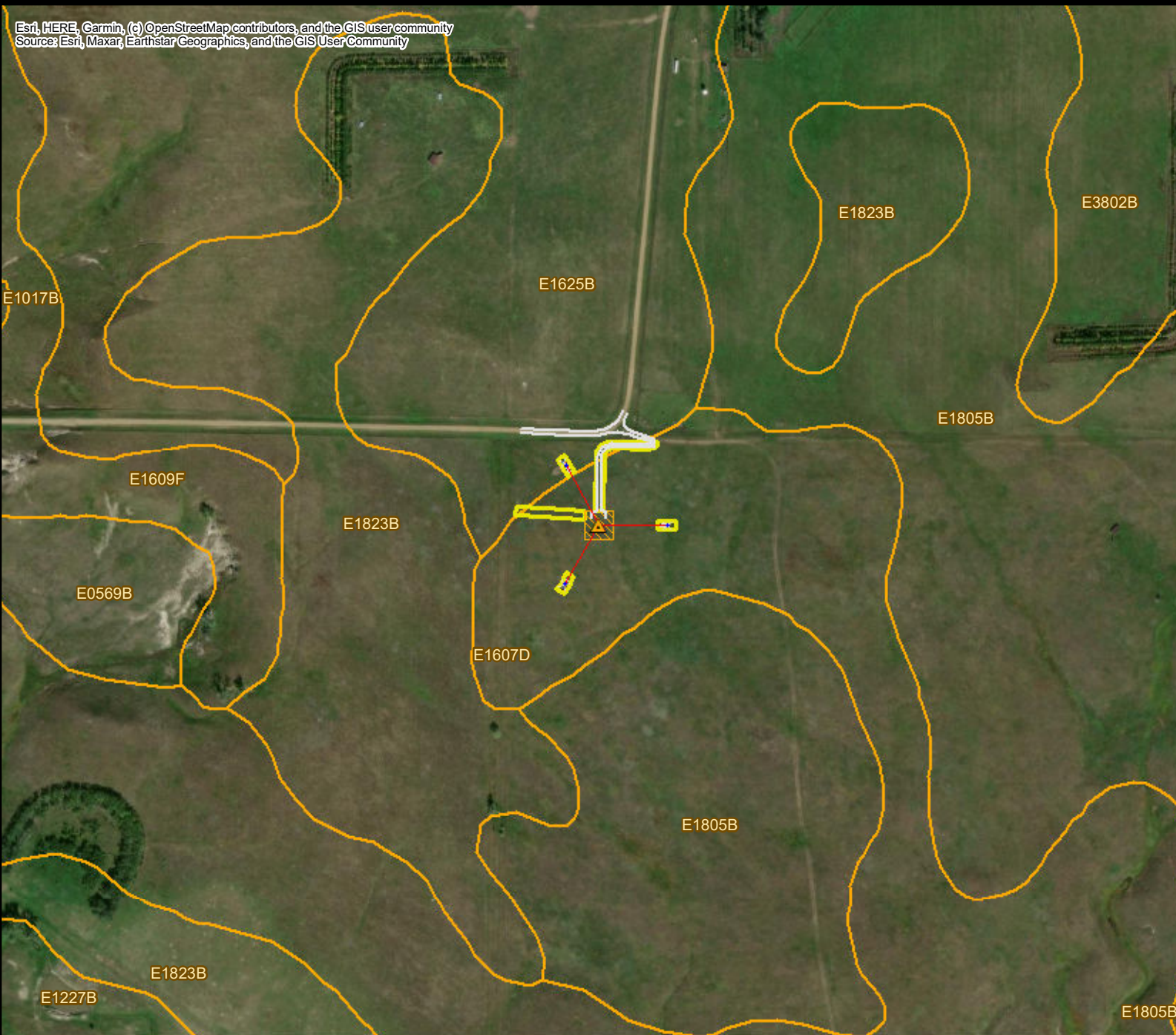
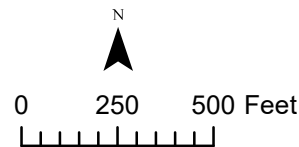
### Legend

-  Tower
-  Fence
-  Guy Wire Anchor
-  Guy Wire
-  Gravel Road
-  Lease Area
-  30-Foot Wide Easement

Map Unit	Description
E0569B	Janesburg-Dogtooth fine sandy loams, 0 to 6 percent slopes
E1017B	Moreau-Regent silty clay loams, 3 to 6 percent slopes
E1227B	Desart-Ekalaka-Telfer complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes
E1607D	Telfer-Parshall-Vebar complex, 6 to 15 percent slopes
E1609F	Telfer-Vebar-Beisigl complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes
E1625B	Vebar-Parshall fine sandy loams, 3 to 6 percent slopes
E1805B	Lihen-Parshall complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes
E1823B	Parshall fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
E3802B	Linton-Mandan silt loams, 2 to 6 percent slopes

**Figure 3D**  
**Major Soils**  
**SW Solen**

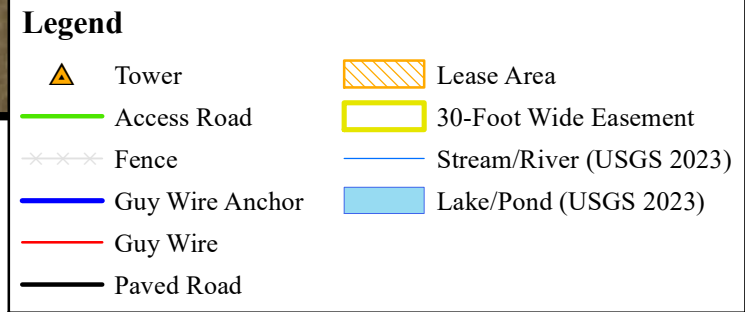
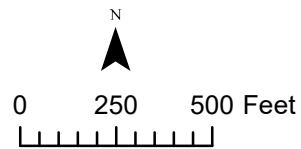
*Standing Rock Tribal Broadband EA*







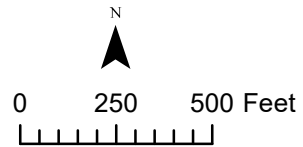
**Figure 4A**  
**Surface Water Resources**  
**Black Horse Butte**  
*Standing Rock Tribal Broadband EA*







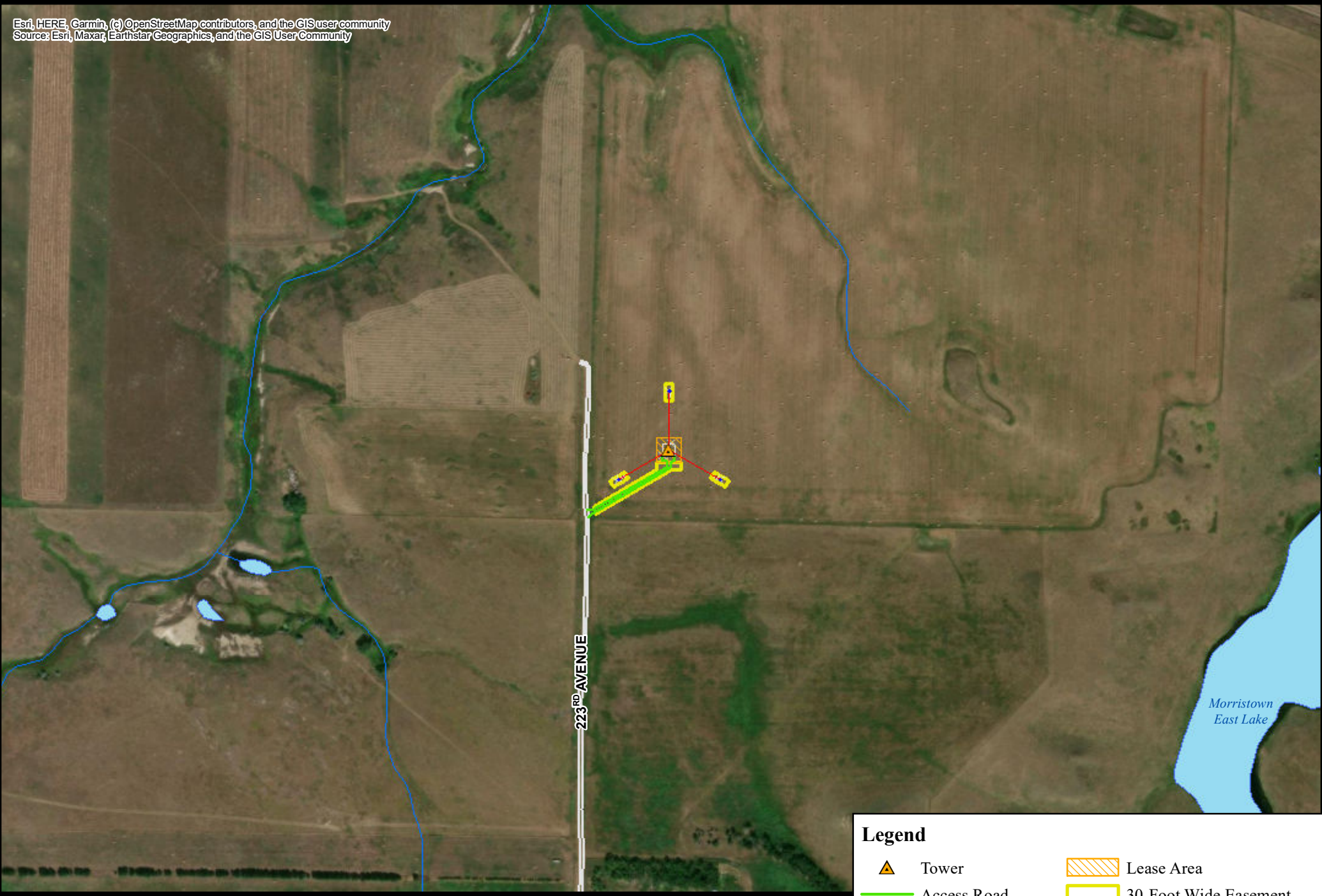
**Figure 4B**  
**Surface Water Resources**  
**Little Eagle SE**  
*Standing Rock Tribal Broadband EA*



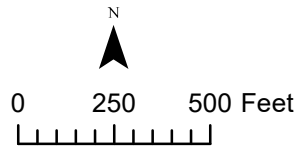
**Legend**

Tower	Lease Area
Access Road	30-Foot Wide Easement
Fence	Stream/River (USGS 2023)
Guy Wire	Lake/Pond (USGS 2023)
Paved Road	
Gravel Road	















**Figure 4C**  
**Surface Water Resources**  
**Morrystown East**  
*Standing Rock Tribal Broadband EA*



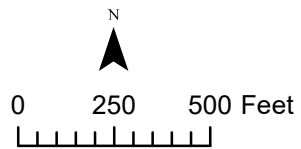
**Legend**

 Tower	 Lease Area
 Access Road	 30-Foot Wide Easement
 Fence	 Stream/River (USGS 2023)
 Guy Wire Anchor	 Lake/Pond (USGS 2023)
 Guy Wire	
 Gravel Road	














**Figure 4D**  
**Surface Water Resources**  
**SW Solen**  
*Standing Rock Tribal Broadband EA*



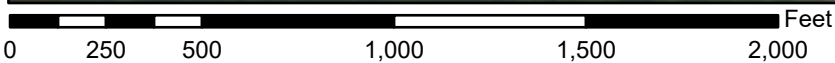
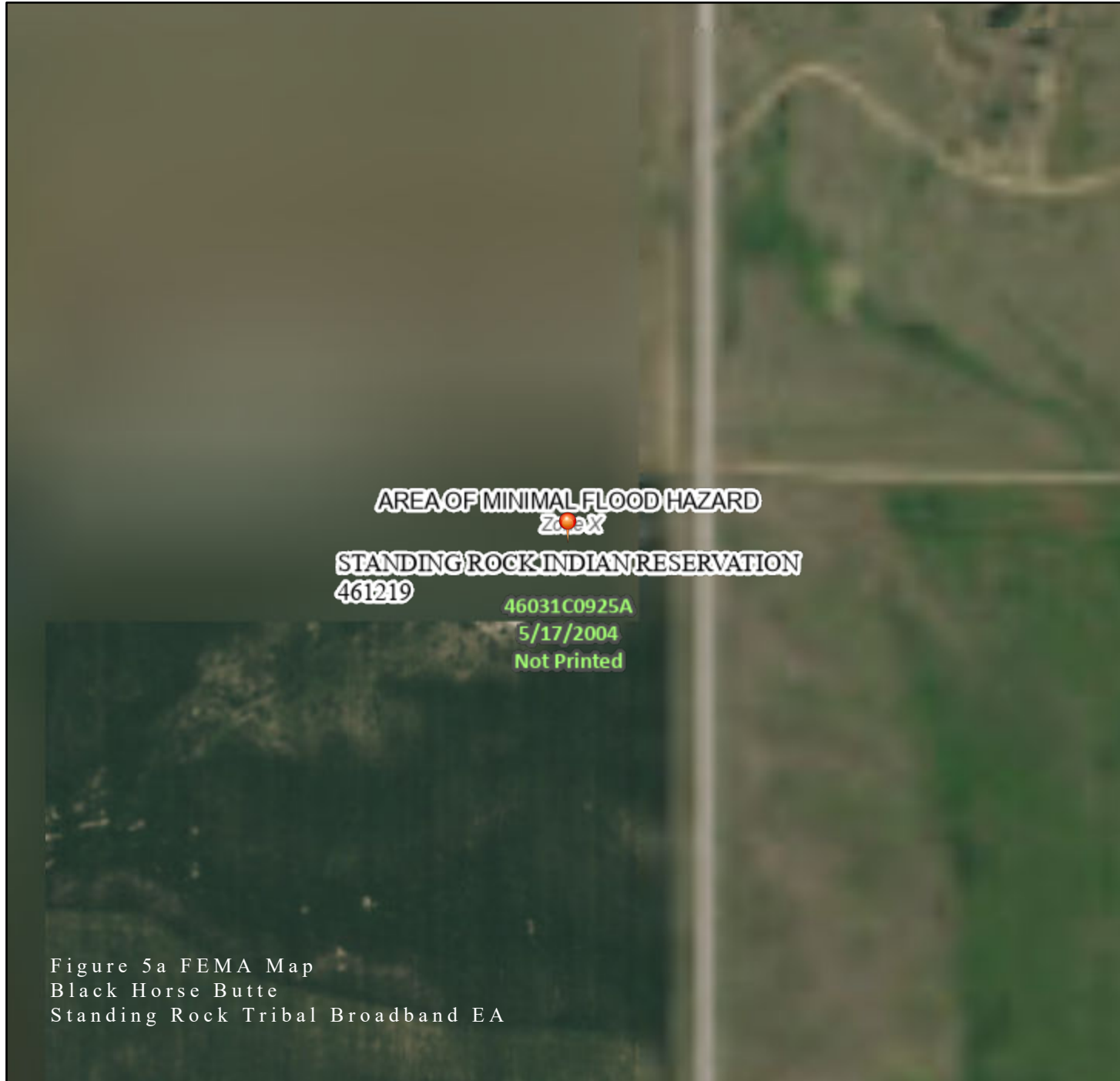
**Legend**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
|  Tower           |  Lease Area               |
|  Fence           |  30-Foot Wide Easement    |
|  Guy Wire Anchor |  Stream/River (USGS 2023) |
|  Guy Wire        |  Lake/Pond (USGS 2023)    |
|  Gravel Road     |  |

# National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette



101°20'37"W 45°43'18"N



1:6,000

101°20'W 45°42'53"N

Basemap Imagery Source: USGS National Map 2023

## Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS		Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) <i>Zone A, V, A99</i>
		With BFE or Depth <i>Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR</i>
		Regulatory Floodway
OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD		0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile <i>Zone X</i>
		Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard <i>Zone X</i>
		Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. <i>Zone X</i>
		Area with Flood Risk due to Levee <i>Zone D</i>
OTHER AREAS		NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard <i>Zone X</i>
		Effective LOMRs
GENERAL STRUCTURES		Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard <i>Zone D</i>
		Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
		Levee, Dike, or Floodwall
OTHER FEATURES		20.2 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance
		17.5 Water Surface Elevation
		Coastal Transect
		Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
		Limit of Study
		Jurisdiction Boundary
MAP PANELS		Coastal Transect Baseline
		Profile Baseline
		Hydrographic Feature
		Digital Data Available
		No Digital Data Available
		Unmapped
		The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.



Figure 5a FEMA Map  
Black Horse Butte  
Standing Rock Tribal Broadband EA

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards

The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on **1/28/2024 at 6:49 PM** and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

This map image is void if the one or more of the following map elements do not appear: basemap imagery, flood zone labels, legend, scale bar, map creation date, community identifiers, FIRM panel number, and FIRM effective date. Map images for unmapped and unmodernized areas cannot be used for regulatory purposes.



# National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette



100°49'11"W 45°35'56"N



## Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS		Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) <i>Zone A, V, A99</i>
		With BFE or Depth <i>Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR</i>
		Regulatory Floodway
OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD		0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile <i>Zone X</i>
		Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard <i>Zone X</i>
		Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. <i>Zone X</i>
		Area with Flood Risk due to Levee <i>Zone D</i>
OTHER AREAS		NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard <i>Zone X</i>
		Effective LOMRs
GENERAL STRUCTURES		Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard <i>Zone D</i>
		Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
		Levee, Dike, or Floodwall
OTHER FEATURES		Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance Water Surface Elevation
		Coastal Transect
		Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
		Limit of Study
		Jurisdiction Boundary
		Coastal Transect Baseline
MAP PANELS		Profile Baseline
		Hydrographic Feature
		Digital Data Available
		No Digital Data Available
		Unmapped

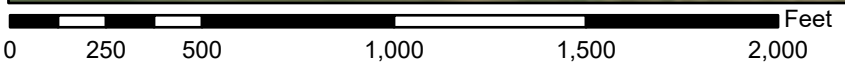
The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards

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Figure 5b FEMA Map  
Little Eagle SE  
Standing Rock Tribal Broadband EA



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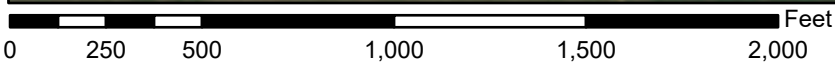
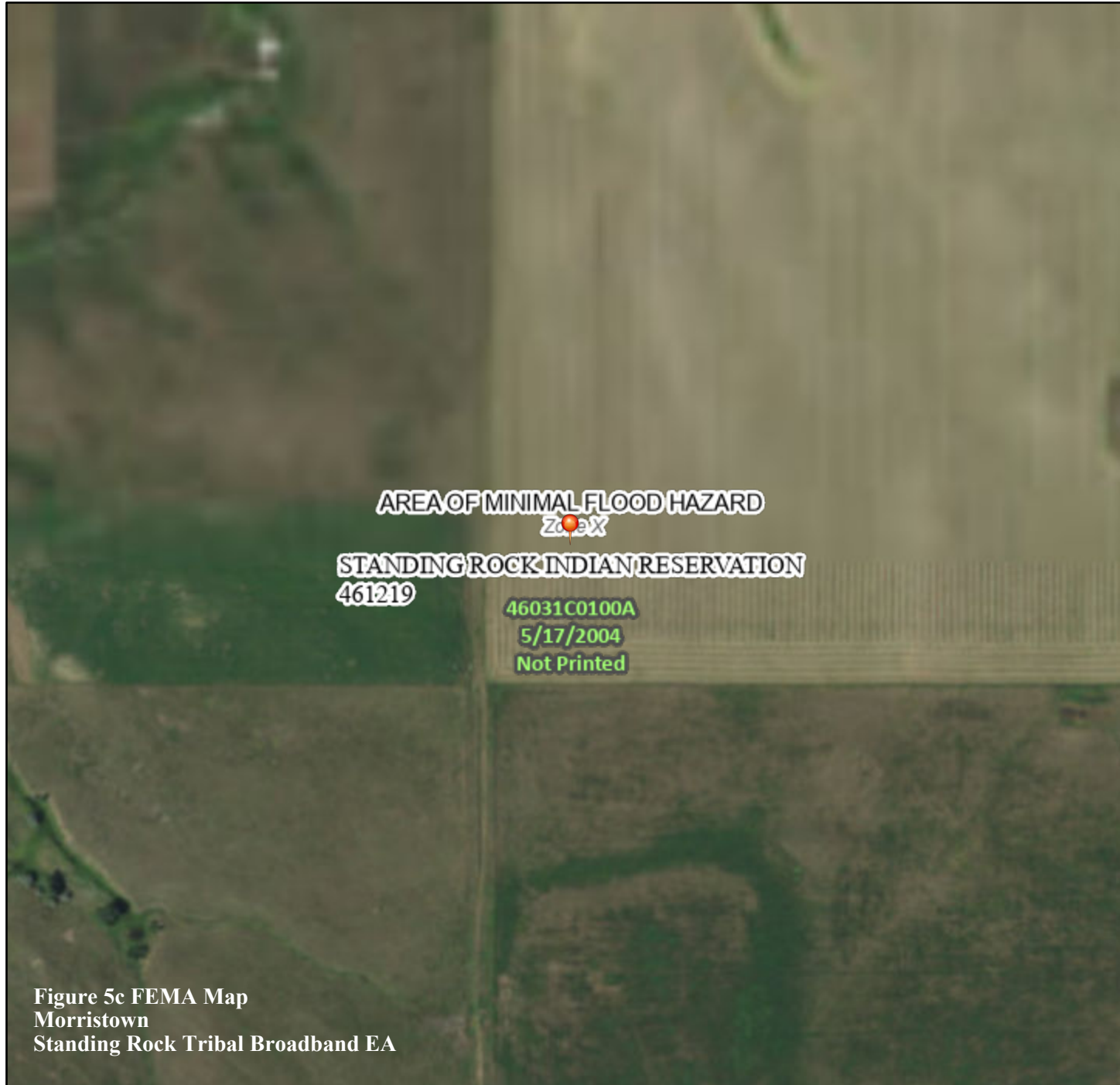
100°48'33"W 45°35'31"N

Basemap Imagery Source: USGS National Map 2023

# National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette



101°39'50"W 45°55'55"N



1:6,000

101°39'12"W 45°55'30"N

Basemap Imagery Source: USGS National Map 2023

## Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

<b>SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS</b>		Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) <i>Zone A, V, A99</i>
		With BFE or Depth <i>Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR</i>
		Regulatory Floodway
<b>OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD</b>		0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile <i>Zone X</i>
		Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard <i>Zone X</i>
		Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. <i>Zone X</i>
		Area with Flood Risk due to Levee <i>Zone D</i>
<b>OTHER AREAS</b>		NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard <i>Zone X</i>
		Effective LOMRs
<b>GENERAL STRUCTURES</b>		Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard <i>Zone D</i>
		Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
		Levee, Dike, or Floodwall
<b>OTHER FEATURES</b>		20.2 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance
		17.5 Water Surface Elevation
		Coastal Transect
		Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
		Limit of Study
<b>MAP PANELS</b>		Jurisdiction Boundary
		Coastal Transect Baseline
		Profile Baseline
		Hydrographic Feature
		Digital Data Available
		No Digital Data Available
		Unmapped
		The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.



This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards

The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on **1/28/2024 at 6:15 PM** and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

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Figure 5c FEMA Map  
Morristown  
Standing Rock Tribal Broadband EA



# National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette



100°55'39"W 46°19'N



## Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS		Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) <i>Zone A, V, A99</i>
		With BFE or Depth <i>Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR</i>
		Regulatory Floodway

OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD		0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile <i>Zone X</i>
		Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard <i>Zone X</i>
		Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. <i>Zone X</i>
		Area with Flood Risk due to Levee <i>Zone D</i>

OTHER AREAS		NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard <i>Zone X</i>
		Effective LOMRs
		Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard <i>Zone D</i>

GENERAL STRUCTURES		Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
		Levee, Dike, or Floodwall

OTHER FEATURES		Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance Water Surface Elevation
		Coastal Transect
		Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
		Limit of Study
		Jurisdiction Boundary
		Coastal Transect Baseline
		Profile Baseline
		Hydrographic Feature

MAP PANELS		Digital Data Available
		No Digital Data Available
		Unmapped

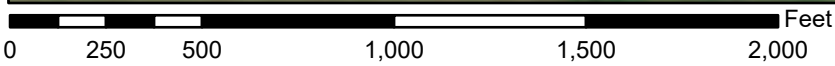


The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards

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This map image is void if the one or more of the following map elements do not appear: basemap imagery, flood zone labels, legend, scale bar, map creation date, community identifiers, FIRM panel number, and FIRM effective date. Map images for unmapped and unmodernized areas cannot be used for regulatory purposes.



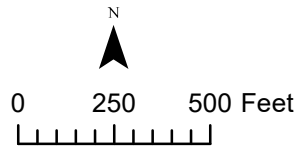
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100°55'2"W 46°18'35"N

Basemap Imagery Source: USGS National Map 2023



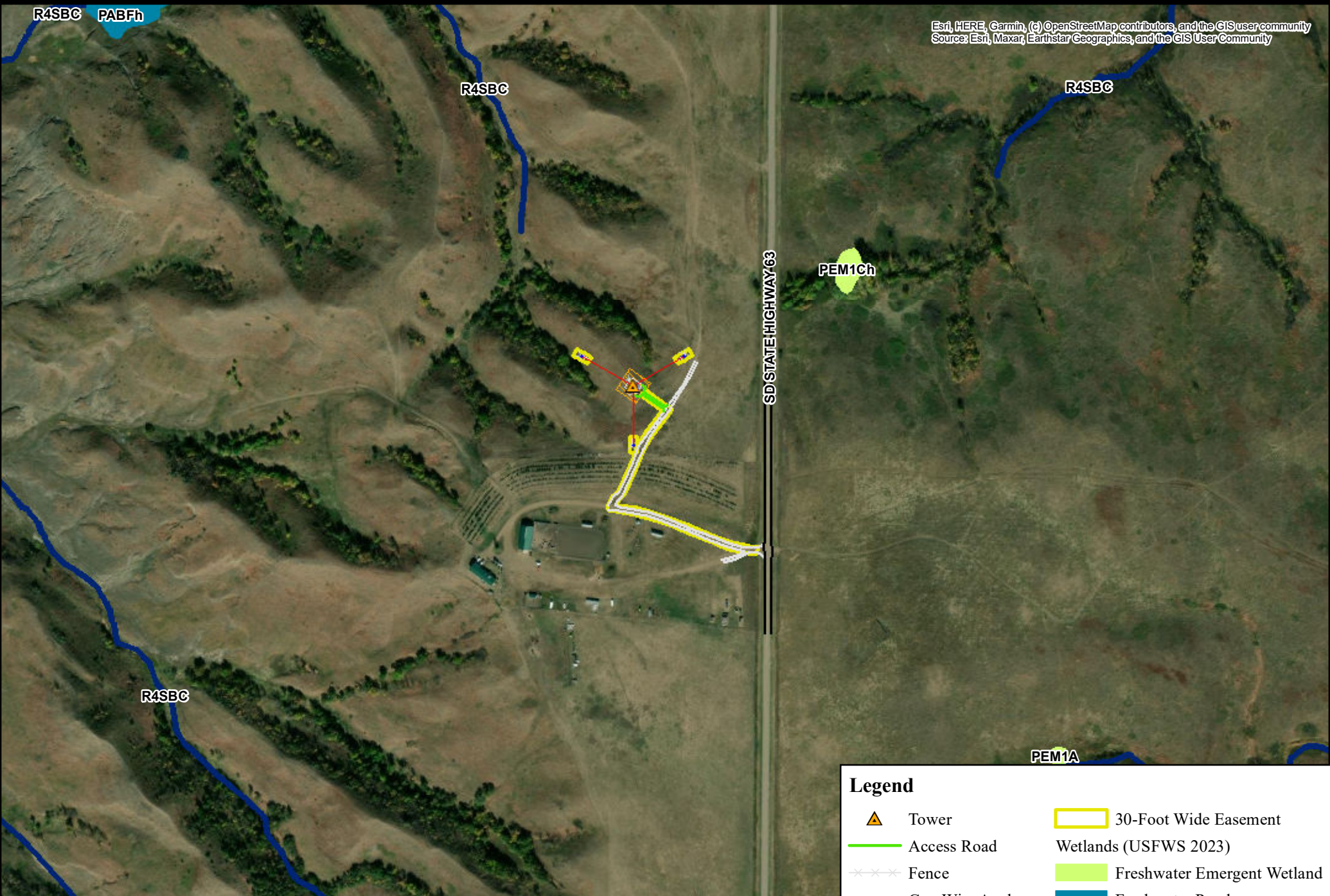
**Figure 6A**  
**Wetlands**  
**Black Horse Butte**  
*Standing Rock Tribal Broadband EA*



**Legend**

Tower	30-Foot Wide Easement
Access Road	Wetlands (USFWS 2023)
Fence	Freshwater Emergent Wetland
Guy Wire Anchor	Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
Guy Wire	Freshwater Pond
Paved Road	Riverine
Lease Area	





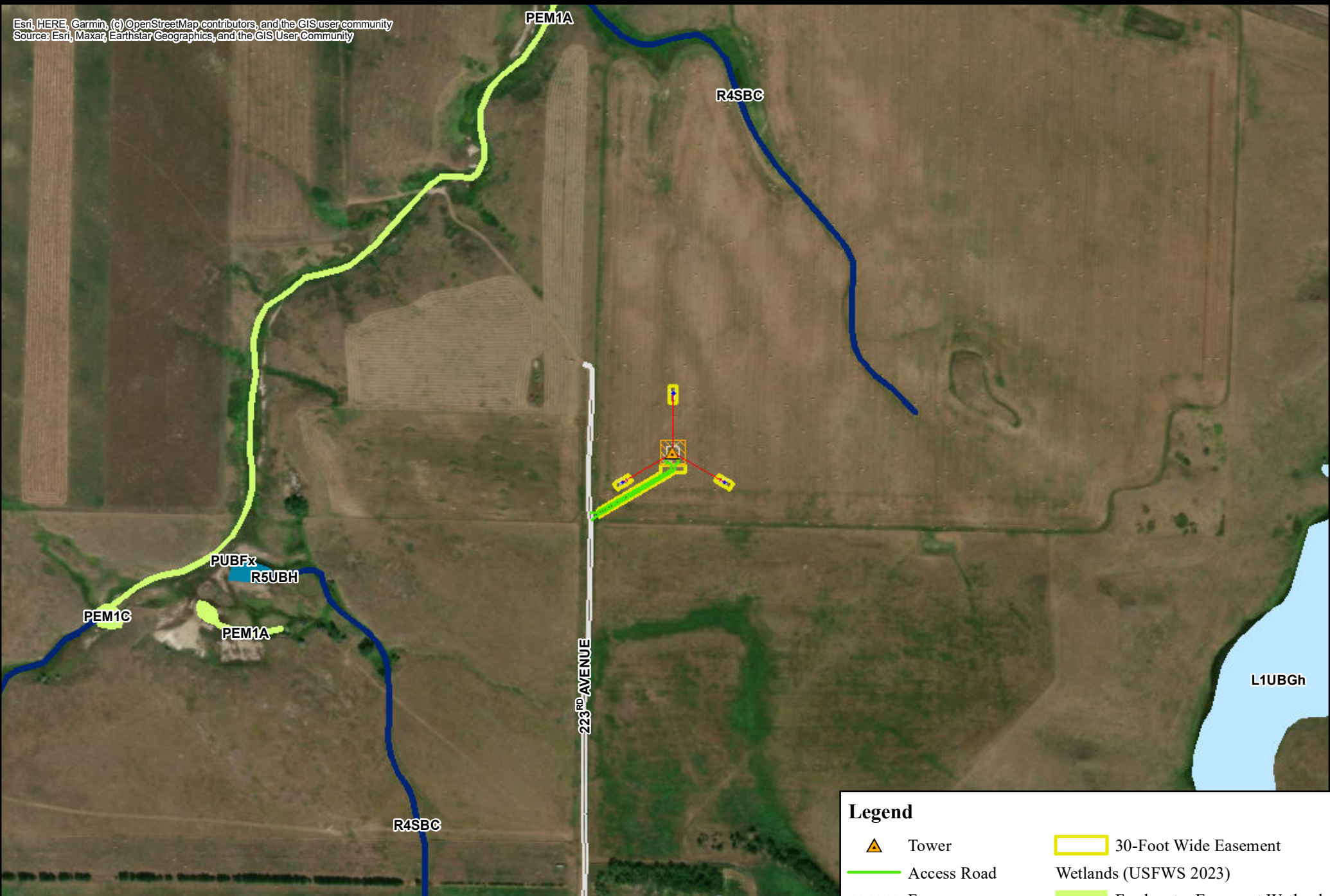
**Figure 6B**  
**Wetlands**  
**Little Eagle SE**  
*Standing Rock Tribal Broadband EA*



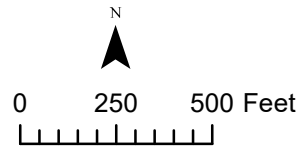
**Legend**

Tower	30-Foot Wide Easement
Access Road	Wetlands (USFWS 2023)
Fence	Freshwater Emergent Wetland
Guy Wire Anchor	Freshwater Pond
Guy Wire	Riverine
Paved Road	
Gravel Road	
Lease Area	





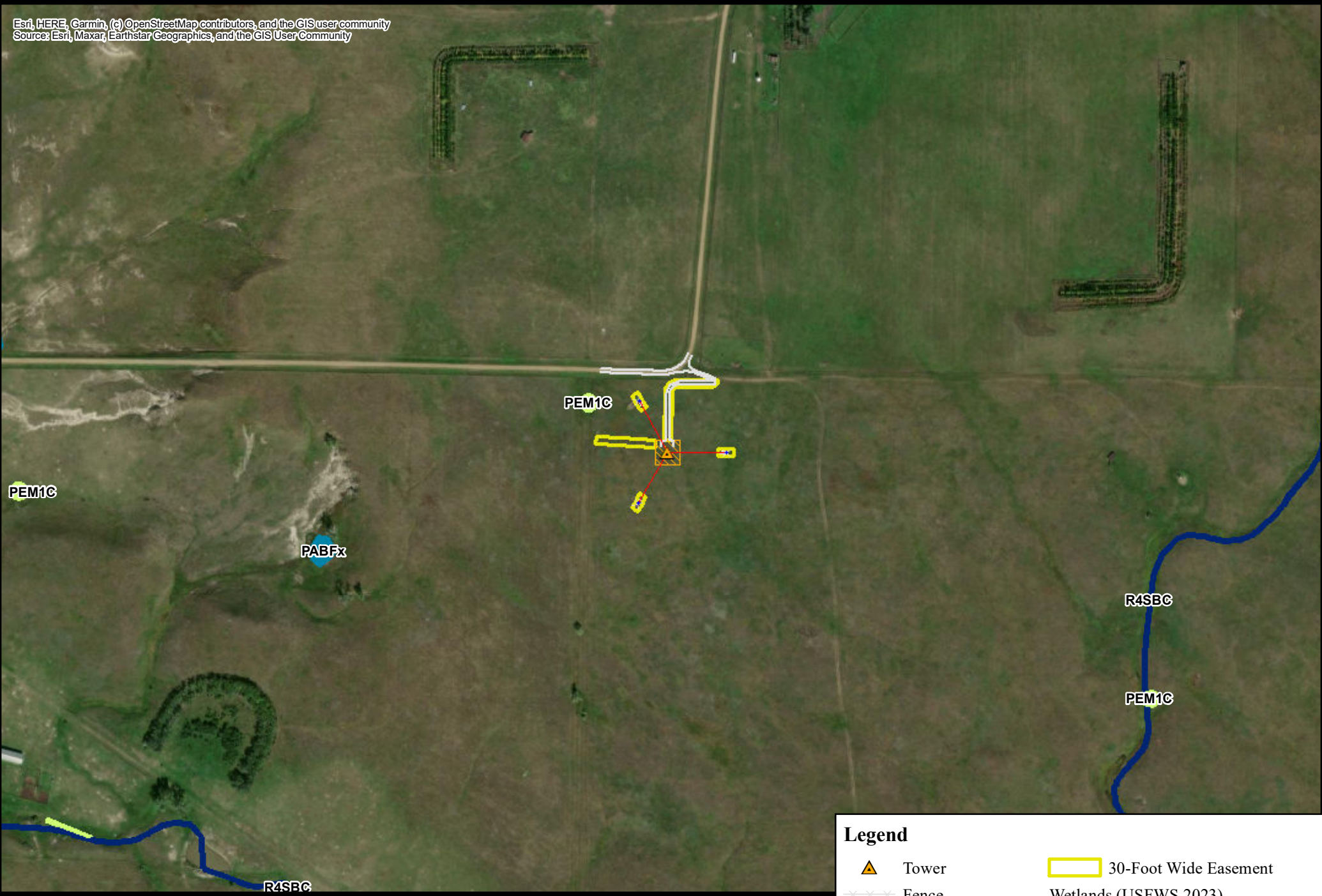
**Figure 6C**  
**Wetlands**  
**Morrystown East**  
*Standing Rock Tribal Broadband EA*



**Legend**

Tower	30-Foot Wide Easement
Access Road	Wetlands (USFWS 2023)
Fence	Freshwater Emergent Wetland
Guy Wire Anchor	Freshwater Pond
Guy Wire	Lake
Gravel Road	Riverine
Lease Area	





PEM1C

PABFx

PEM1C

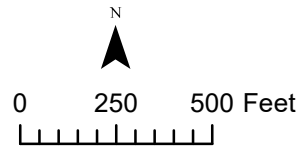
R4SBC

PEM1C

R4SBC

**Figure 6D**  
**Wetlands**  
**SW Solen**

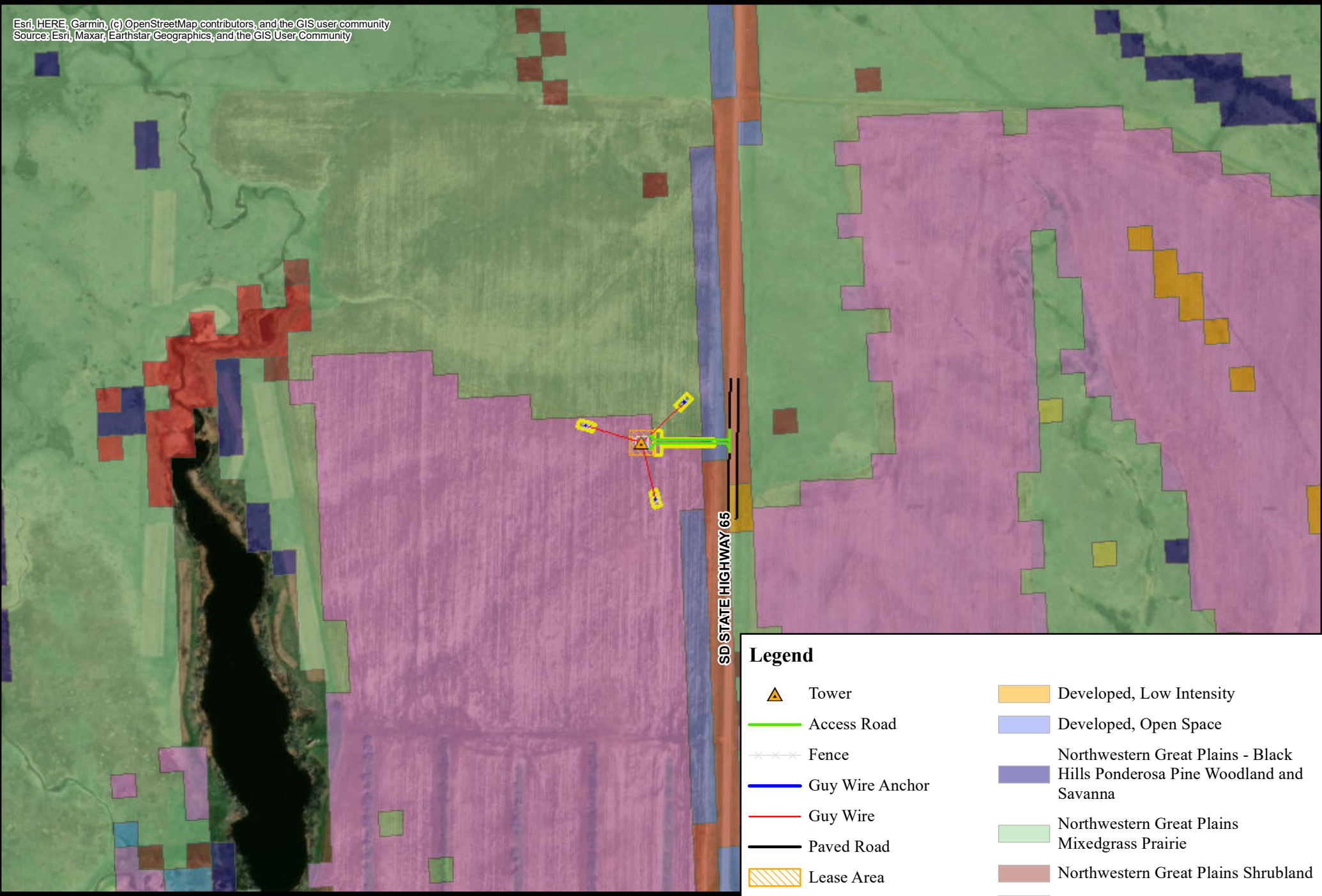
*Standing Rock Tribal Broadband EA*





















**Legend**

- |                 |                             |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| Tower           | 30-Foot Wide Easement       |
| Fence           | Wetlands (USFWS 2023)       |
| Guy Wire Anchor | Freshwater Emergent Wetland |
| Guy Wire        | Freshwater Pond             |
| Gravel Road     | Riverine                    |
| Lease Area      |                             |

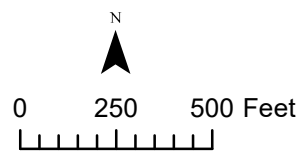




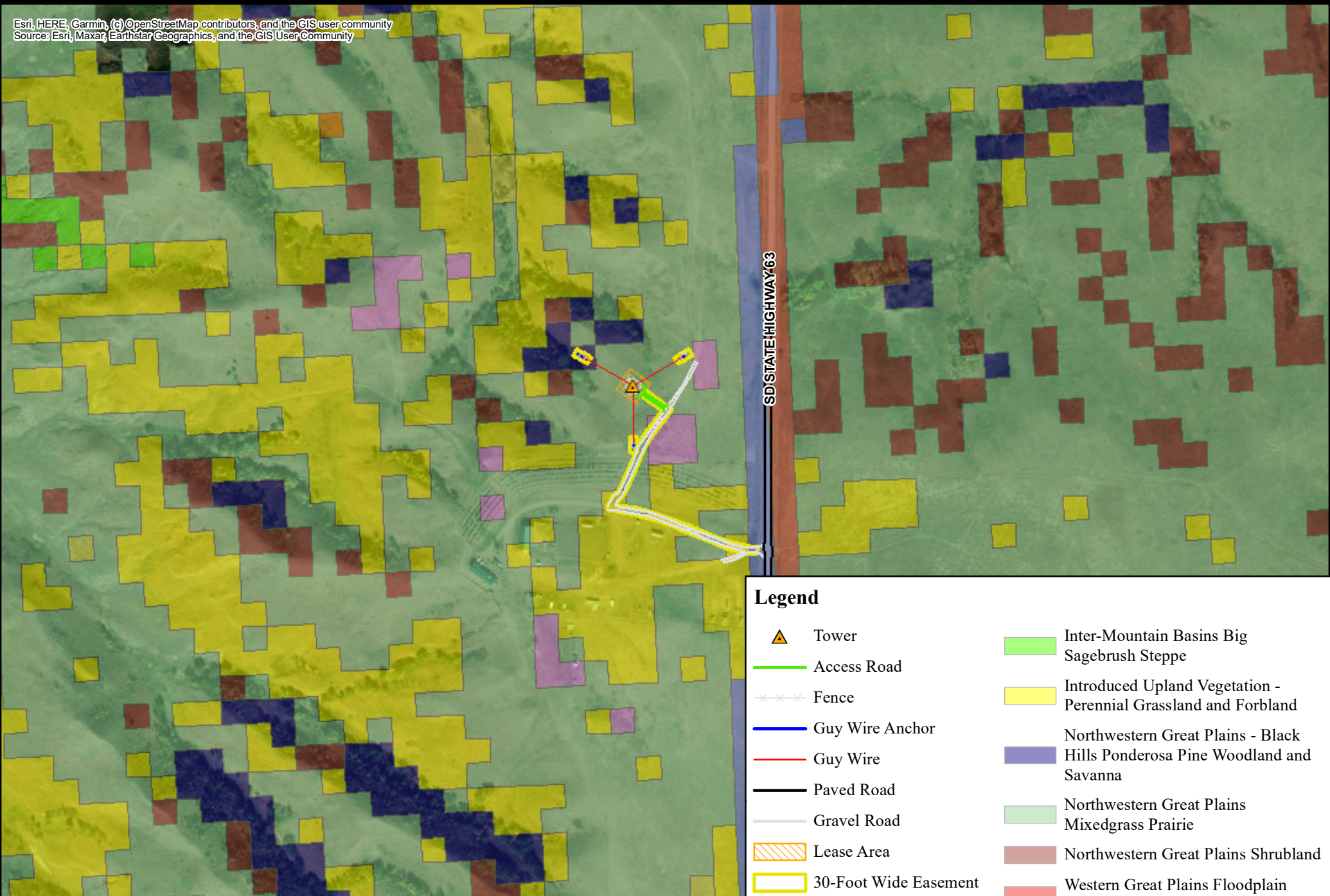
**Legend**

-  Tower
-  Access Road
-  Fence
-  Guy Wire Anchor
-  Guy Wire
-  Paved Road
-  Lease Area
-  30-Foot Wide Easement
-  Developed, Low Intensity
-  Developed, Open Space
-  Northwestern Great Plains - Black Hills Ponderosa Pine Woodland and Savanna
-  Northwestern Great Plains Mixedgrass Prairie
-  Northwestern Great Plains Shrubland
-  Pasture/Hay
-  Western Great Plains Floodplain Systems
-  Western Great Plains Sand Prairie
-  Cultivated Cropland
-  Developed, High Intensity





















**Figure 7A**  
**Major Vegetation**  
**Black Horse Butte**  
*Standing Rock Tribal Broadband EA*



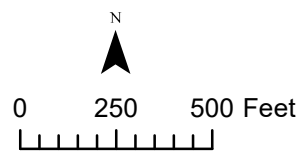


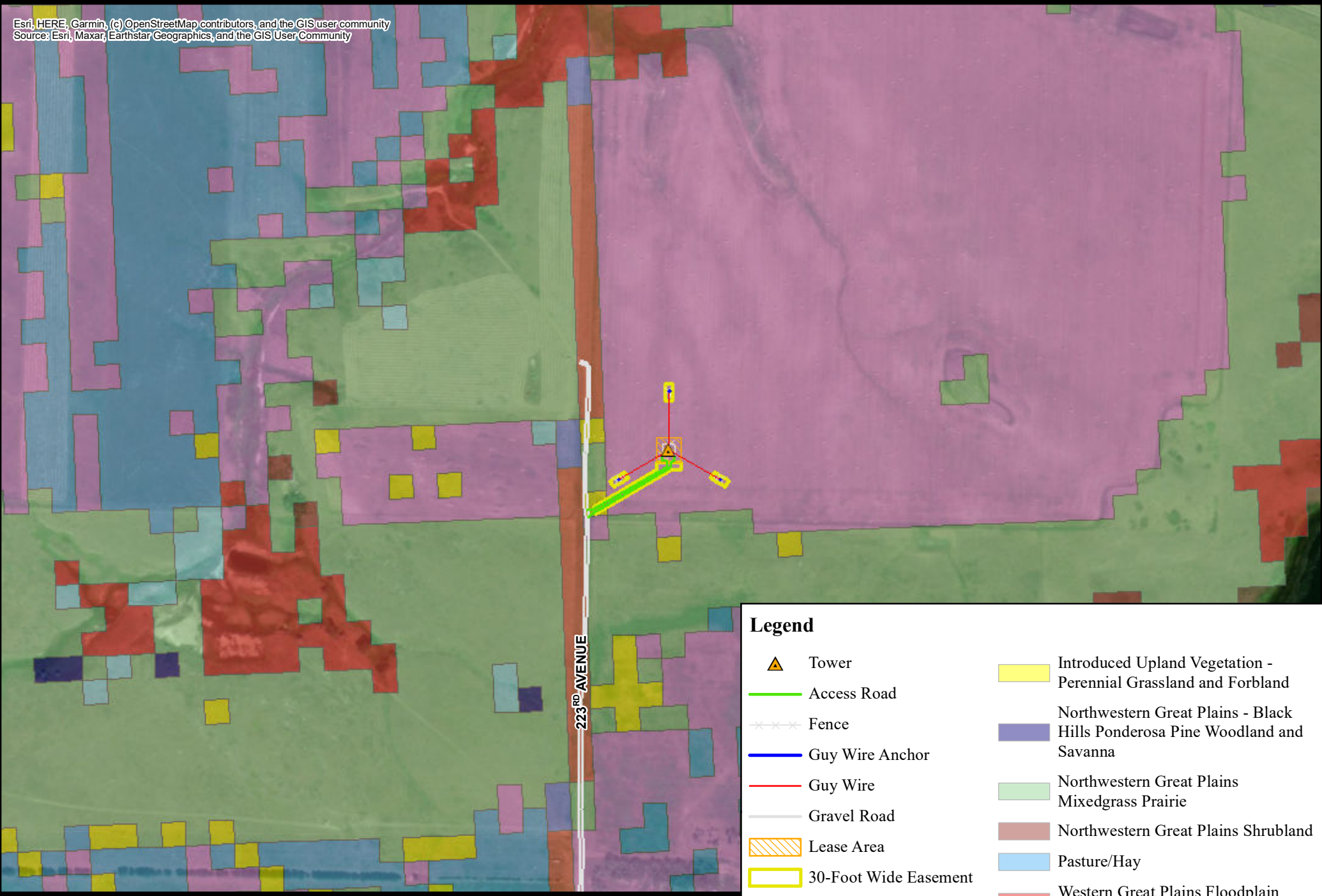


**Legend**

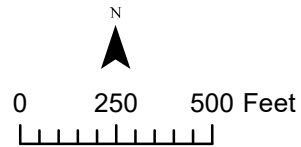
-  Tower
-  Access Road
-  Fence
-  Guy Wire Anchor
-  Guy Wire
-  Paved Road
-  Gravel Road
-  Lease Area
-  30-Foot Wide Easement
-  Inter-Mountain Basins Big Sagebrush Steppe
-  Introduced Upland Vegetation - Perennial Grassland and Forbland
-  Northwestern Great Plains - Black Hills Ponderosa Pine Woodland and Savanna
-  Northwestern Great Plains Mixedgrass Prairie
-  Northwestern Great Plains Shrubland
-  Western Great Plains Floodplain Systems
-  Western Great Plains Sand Prairie
-  Western Great Plains Tallgrass Prairie
-  Cultivated Cropland
-  Developed, High Intensity
-  Developed, Open Space

**Figure 7B**  
**Major Vegetation**  
**Little Eagle SE**  
*Standing Rock Tribal Broadband EA*





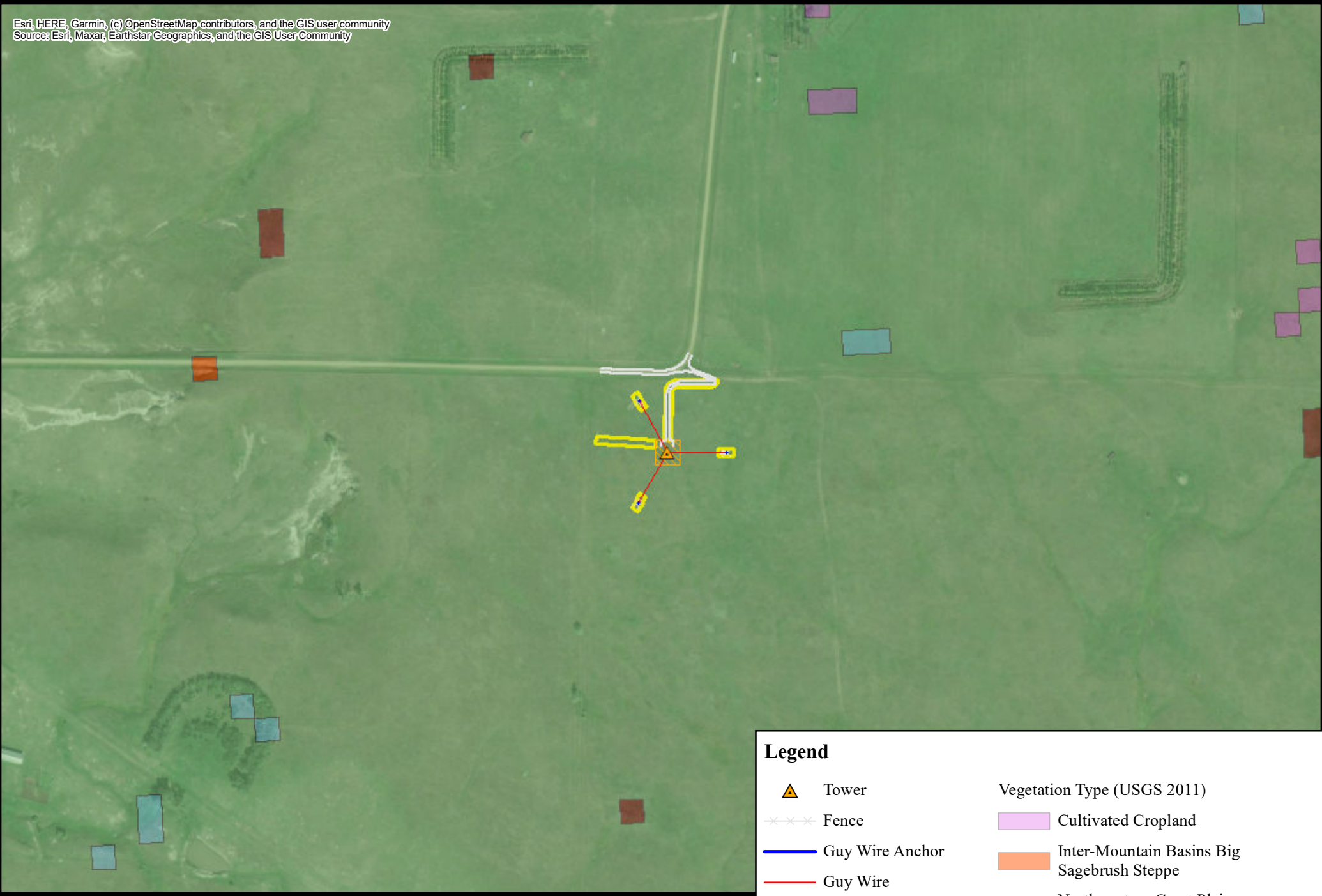
**Figure 7C**  
**Major Vegetation**  
**Morristown East**  
*Standing Rock Tribal Broadband EA*



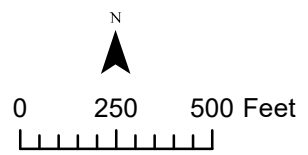
**Legend**

- Tower
- Access Road
- Fence
- Guy Wire Anchor
- Guy Wire
- Gravel Road
- Lease Area
- 30-Foot Wide Easement
- Cultivated Cropland
- Developed, High Intensity
- Developed, Open Space
- Introduced Upland Vegetation - Perennial Grassland and Forbland
- Northwestern Great Plains - Black Hills Ponderosa Pine Woodland and Savanna
- Northwestern Great Plains Mixedgrass Prairie
- Northwestern Great Plains Shrubland
- Pasture/Hay
- Western Great Plains Floodplain Systems
- Western Great Plains Wooded Draw and Ravine





**Figure 7D**  
**Major Vegetation**  
**SW Solen**  
*Standing Rock Tribal Broadband EA*

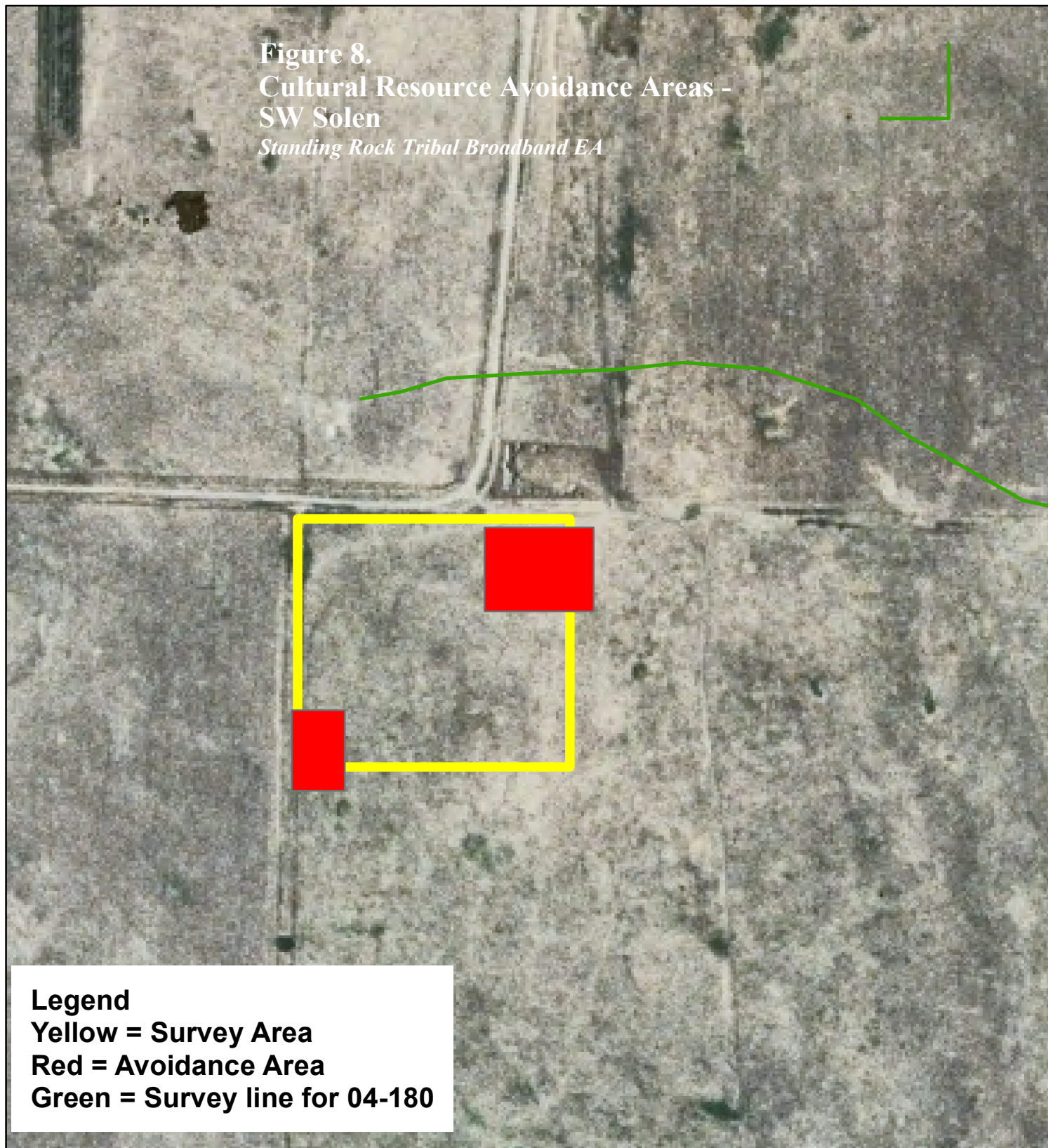


**Legend**

Tower	<b>Vegetation Type (USGS 2011)</b>
Fence	Cultivated Cropland
Guy Wire Anchor	Inter-Mountain Basins Big Sagebrush Steppe
Guy Wire	Northwestern Great Plains Mixedgrass Prairie
Gravel Road	Northwestern Great Plains Shrubland
Lease Area	Western Great Plains Wooded Draw and Ravine
30-Foot Wide Easement	

# Rock Telecom - Solen Tower

Figure 8.  
Cultural Resource Avoidance Areas -  
SW Solen  
*Standing Rock Tribal Broadband EA*



## Legend

Yellow = Survey Area

Red = Avoidance Area

Green = Survey line for 04-180

0 0.015 0.03 0.06 0.09 0.12  
Miles

0 20 40 80 120 160  
Meters



Tyrel Iron Eyes  
Tribal Archaeologist  
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe  
Tribal Historic Preservation Office







# Appendix C

## NRCS Farmland Conversion Impact Rating Forms

**FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING**

<b>PART I</b> (To be completed by Federal Agency)		Date Of Land Evaluation Request				
Name of Project <b>Little Eagle SE Standing Rock Tribal Broadband Project</b>		Federal Agency Involved <b>NTIA</b>				
Proposed Land Use <b>Broadband Tower</b>		County and State <b>Corson County, South Dakota</b>				
<b>PART II</b> (To be completed by NRCS)		Date Request Received By NRCS		Person Completing Form:		
Does the site contain Prime, Unique, Statewide or Local Important Farmland? <i>(If no, the FPPA does not apply - do not complete additional parts of this form)</i>		YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	Acres Irrigated	Average Farm Size	
Major Crop(s)	Farmable Land In Govt. Jurisdiction Acres:            %	Amount of Farmland As Defined in FPPA Acres:            %				
Name of Land Evaluation System Used	Name of State or Local Site Assessment System	Date Land Evaluation Returned by NRCS				
<b>PART III</b> (To be completed by Federal Agency)		Alternative Site Rating				
		Site A	Site B	Site C	Site D	
A. Total Acres To Be Converted Directly		<b>1.5</b>				
B. Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly		<b>0</b>				
C. Total Acres In Site		<b>1.5</b>				
<b>PART IV</b> (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Information						
A. Total Acres Prime And Unique Farmland						
B. Total Acres Statewide Important or Local Important Farmland						
C. Percentage Of Farmland in County Or Local Govt. Unit To Be Converted						
D. Percentage Of Farmland in Govt. Jurisdiction With Same Or Higher Relative Value						
<b>PART V</b> (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Criterion Relative Value of Farmland To Be Converted (Scale of 0 to 100 Points)						
<b>PART VI</b> (To be completed by Federal Agency) Site Assessment Criteria <i>(Criteria are explained in 7 CFR 658.5 b. For Corridor project use form NRCS-CPA-106)</i>		<b>Maximum Points</b>	Site A	Site B	Site C	Site D
1. Area In Non-urban Use		(15)				
2. Perimeter In Non-urban Use		(10)				
3. Percent Of Site Being Farmed		(20)				
4. Protection Provided By State and Local Government		(20)				
5. Distance From Urban Built-up Area		(15)				
6. Distance To Urban Support Services		(15)				
7. Size Of Present Farm Unit Compared To Average		(10)				
8. Creation Of Non-farmable Farmland		(10)				
9. Availability Of Farm Support Services		(5)				
10. On-Farm Investments		(20)				
11. Effects Of Conversion On Farm Support Services		(10)				
12. Compatibility With Existing Agricultural Use		(10)				
TOTAL SITE ASSESSMENT POINTS		160	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>PART VII</b> (To be completed by Federal Agency)						
Relative Value Of Farmland (From Part V)		100	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Total Site Assessment (From Part VI above or local site assessment)		160	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL POINTS (Total of above 2 lines)</b>		260	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Site Selected:	Date Of Selection	Was A Local Site Assessment Used? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>				
Reason For Selection:						
Name of Federal agency representative completing this form:					Date:	



## STEPS IN THE PROCESSING THE FARMLAND AND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING FORM

- Step 1 - Federal agencies (or Federally funded projects) involved in proposed projects that may convert farmland, as defined in the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) to nonagricultural uses, will initially complete Parts I and III of the form. For Corridor type projects, the Federal agency shall use form NRCS-CPA-106 in place of form AD-1006. The Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA) process may also be accessed by visiting the FPPA website, <http://fppa.nrcs.usda.gov/lesa/>.
- Step 2 - Originator (Federal Agency) will send one original copy of the form together with appropriate scaled maps indicating location(s) of project site(s), to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) local Field Office or USDA Service Center and retain a copy for their files. (NRCS has offices in most counties in the U.S. The USDA Office Information Locator may be found at [http://offices.usda.gov/scripts/ndISAPI.dll/oip\\_public/USA\\_map](http://offices.usda.gov/scripts/ndISAPI.dll/oip_public/USA_map), or the offices can usually be found in the Phone Book under U.S. Government, Department of Agriculture. A list of field offices is available from the NRCS State Conservationist and State Office in each State.)
- Step 3 - NRCS will, within 10 working days after receipt of the completed form, make a determination as to whether the site(s) of the proposed project contains prime, unique, statewide or local important farmland. (When a site visit or land evaluation system design is needed, NRCS will respond within 30 working days.
- Step 4 - For sites where farmland covered by the FPPA will be converted by the proposed project, NRCS will complete Parts II, IV and V of the form.
- Step 5 - NRCS will return the original copy of the form to the Federal agency involved in the project, and retain a file copy for NRCS records.
- Step 6 - The Federal agency involved in the proposed project will complete Parts VI and VII of the form and return the form with the final selected site to the servicing NRCS office.
- Step 7 - The Federal agency providing financial or technical assistance to the proposed project will make a determination as to whether the proposed conversion is consistent with the FPPA.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING FORM

*(For Federal Agency)*

**Part I:** When completing the "County and State" questions, list all the local governments that are responsible for local land use controls where site(s) are to be evaluated.

**Part III:** When completing item B (Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly), include the following:

1. Acres not being directly converted but that would no longer be capable of being farmed after the conversion, because the conversion would restrict access to them or other major change in the ability to use the land for agriculture.
2. Acres planned to receive services from an infrastructure project as indicated in the project justification (e.g. highways, utilities planned build out capacity) that will cause a direct conversion.

**Part VI:** Do not complete Part VI using the standard format if a State or Local site assessment is used. With local and NRCS assistance, use the local Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA).

1. Assign the maximum points for each site assessment criterion as shown in § 658.5(b) of CFR. In cases of corridor-type project such as transportation, power line and flood control, criteria #5 and #6 will not apply and will, be weighted zero, however, criterion #8 will be weighed a maximum of 25 points and criterion #11 a maximum of 25 points.
2. Federal agencies may assign relative weights among the 12 site assessment criteria other than those shown on the FPPA rule after submitting individual agency FPPA policy for review and comment to NRCS. In all cases where other weights are assigned, relative adjustments must be made to maintain the maximum total points at 160. For project sites where the total points equal or exceed 160, consider alternative actions, as appropriate, that could reduce adverse impacts (e.g. Alternative Sites, Modifications or Mitigation).

**Part VII:** In computing the "Total Site Assessment Points" where a State or local site assessment is used and the total maximum number of points is other than 160, convert the site assessment points to a base of 160.

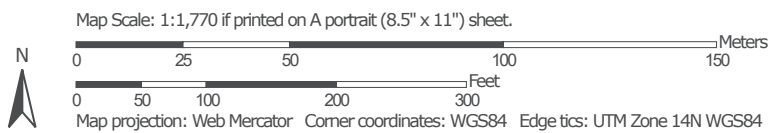
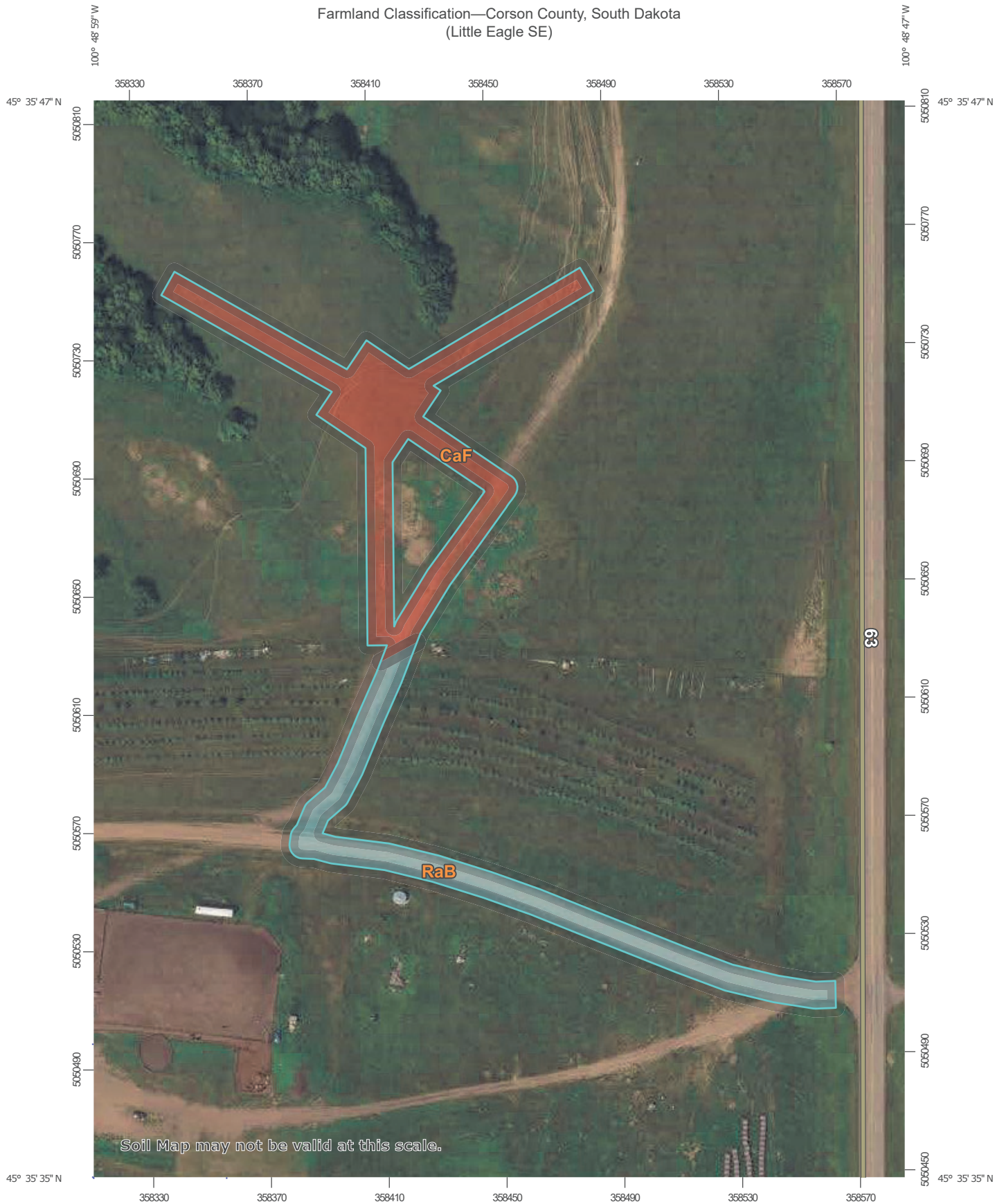
Example: if the Site Assessment maximum is 200 points, and the alternative Site "A" is rated 180 points:

$$\frac{\text{Total points assigned Site A}}{\text{Maximum points possible}} = \frac{180}{200} \times 160 = 144 \text{ points for Site A}$$

For assistance in completing this form or FPPA process, contact the local NRCS Field Office or USDA Service Center.

NRCS employees, consult the FPPA Manual and/or policy for additional instructions to complete the AD-1006 form.

Farmland Classification—Corson County, South Dakota  
(Little Eagle SE)





Farmland Classification—Corson County, South Dakota  
(Little Eagle SE)

Area of Interest (AOI)		Soils		Soil Rating Polygons		Soil Rating Lines	
	Area of Interest (AOI)		Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer		Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of unique importance
	Not prime farmland		Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained		Not rated or not available
	All areas are prime farmland		Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Not prime farmland
	Prime farmland if drained		Farmland of statewide importance		Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		All areas are prime farmland
	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if drained		Farmland of statewide importance, if completely removing the root-inhibiting soil layer		Prime farmland if drained
	Prime farmland if irrigated and drained		Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60		Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
	Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Prime farmland if irrigated and drained		Farmland of local importance		Prime farmland if irrigated
	Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of local importance, if irrigated		Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

MAP LEGEND





	Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium		Farmland of local importance
	Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of local importance, if irrigated
	Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		
	Farmland of statewide importance, if completely removing the root-inhibiting soil layer		
	Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60		

Farmland Classification—Corson County, South Dakota  
(Little Eagle SE)

	Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer	Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium		Farmland of unique importance		Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
	Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60	Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Not rated or not available		Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
	Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium	Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		<b>Soil Rating Points</b>		Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
	Farmland of statewide importance	Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough		Not prime farmland		Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
	Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed		All areas are prime farmland		Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
	Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer	Farmland of local importance		Prime farmland if drained		Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
	Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60	Farmland of local importance, if irrigated		Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance
				Prime farmland if irrigated and drained		Farmland of statewide importance, if drained
				Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
				Prime farmland if irrigated and drained		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated
				Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated



Farmland Classification—Corson County, South Dakota  
(Little Eagle SE)

	Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium		Farmland of unique importance	<p>The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.</p> <p><b>Warning:</b> Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.</p> <p>Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.</p> <p>Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.</p> <p>Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey URL: Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)</p> <p>Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.</p> <p>This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.</p> <p>Soil Survey Area: Corson County, South Dakota Survey Area Data: Version 26, Sep 11, 2023</p> <p>Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.</p> <p>Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jun 18, 2022—Jun 28, 2022</p> <p>The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.</p>
	Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained		Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		<b>Water Features</b> Streams and Canals	
	Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		<b>Transportation</b> Rails	
	Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer		Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough		Interstate Highways	
	Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60		Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough		US Routes	
			Farmland of local importance		Major Roads	
			Farmland of local importance, if irrigated		Local Roads	
					<b>Background</b> Aerial Photography	

## Farmland Classification

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
CaF	Cabba-Amor loams, 15 to 60 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	0.9	60.3%
RaB	Reeder loam, 3 to 6 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	0.6	39.7%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>			<b>1.5</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### Description

Farmland classification identifies map units as prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, farmland of local importance, or unique farmland. It identifies the location and extent of the soils that are best suited to food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. NRCS policy and procedures on prime and unique farmlands are published in the "Federal Register," Vol. 43, No. 21, January 31, 1978.

### Rating Options

*Aggregation Method:* No Aggregation Necessary

Aggregation is the process by which a set of component attribute values is reduced to a single value that represents the map unit as a whole.

A map unit is typically composed of one or more "components". A component is either some type of soil or some nonsoil entity, e.g., rock outcrop. For the attribute being aggregated, the first step of the aggregation process is to derive one attribute value for each of a map unit's components. From this set of component attributes, the next step of the aggregation process derives a single value that represents the map unit as a whole. Once a single value for each map unit is derived, a thematic map for soil map units can be rendered. Aggregation must be done because, on any soil map, map units are delineated but components are not.

For each of a map unit's components, a corresponding percent composition is recorded. A percent composition of 60 indicates that the corresponding component typically makes up approximately 60% of the map unit. Percent composition is a critical factor in some, but not all, aggregation methods.

The majority of soil attributes are associated with a component of a map unit, and such an attribute has to be aggregated to the map unit level before a thematic map can be rendered. Map units, however, also have their own attributes. An attribute of a map unit does not have to be aggregated in order to render a corresponding thematic map. Therefore, the "aggregation method" for any attribute of a map unit is referred to as "No Aggregation Necessary".

*Tie-break Rule:* Lower



The tie-break rule indicates which value should be selected from a set of multiple candidate values, or which value should be selected in the event of a percent composition tie.

**FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING**

<b>PART I</b> (To be completed by Federal Agency)		Date Of Land Evaluation Request				
Name of Project <b>Morristown E Standing Rock Tribal Broadband Project</b>		Federal Agency Involved <b>NTIA</b>				
Proposed Land Use <b>Broadband Tower</b>		County and State <b>Corson County, South Dakota</b>				
<b>PART II</b> (To be completed by NRCS)		Date Request Received By NRCS		Person Completing Form:		
Does the site contain Prime, Unique, Statewide or Local Important Farmland? <i>(If no, the FPPA does not apply - do not complete additional parts of this form)</i>		YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	Acres Irrigated	Average Farm Size	
Major Crop(s)	Farmable Land In Govt. Jurisdiction Acres:            %	Amount of Farmland As Defined in FPPA Acres:            %				
Name of Land Evaluation System Used	Name of State or Local Site Assessment System	Date Land Evaluation Returned by NRCS				
<b>PART III</b> (To be completed by Federal Agency)		Alternative Site Rating				
		Site A	Site B	Site C	Site D	
A. Total Acres To Be Converted Directly		<b>1.0</b>				
B. Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly		<b>0</b>				
C. Total Acres In Site		<b>1.0</b>				
<b>PART IV</b> (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Information						
A. Total Acres Prime And Unique Farmland						
B. Total Acres Statewide Important or Local Important Farmland						
C. Percentage Of Farmland in County Or Local Govt. Unit To Be Converted						
D. Percentage Of Farmland in Govt. Jurisdiction With Same Or Higher Relative Value						
<b>PART V</b> (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Criterion Relative Value of Farmland To Be Converted (Scale of 0 to 100 Points)						
<b>PART VI</b> (To be completed by Federal Agency) Site Assessment Criteria <i>(Criteria are explained in 7 CFR 658.5 b. For Corridor project use form NRCS-CPA-106)</i>		<b>Maximum Points</b>	Site A	Site B	Site C	Site D
1. Area In Non-urban Use		(15)				
2. Perimeter In Non-urban Use		(10)				
3. Percent Of Site Being Farmed		(20)				
4. Protection Provided By State and Local Government		(20)				
5. Distance From Urban Built-up Area		(15)				
6. Distance To Urban Support Services		(15)				
7. Size Of Present Farm Unit Compared To Average		(10)				
8. Creation Of Non-farmable Farmland		(10)				
9. Availability Of Farm Support Services		(5)				
10. On-Farm Investments		(20)				
11. Effects Of Conversion On Farm Support Services		(10)				
12. Compatibility With Existing Agricultural Use		(10)				
TOTAL SITE ASSESSMENT POINTS		160	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>PART VII</b> (To be completed by Federal Agency)						
Relative Value Of Farmland (From Part V)		100	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Total Site Assessment (From Part VI above or local site assessment)		160	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL POINTS (Total of above 2 lines)</b>		260	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Site Selected:	Date Of Selection	Was A Local Site Assessment Used? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>				
Reason For Selection:						
Name of Federal agency representative completing this form:					Date:	



## STEPS IN THE PROCESSING THE FARMLAND AND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING FORM

- Step 1 - Federal agencies (or Federally funded projects) involved in proposed projects that may convert farmland, as defined in the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) to nonagricultural uses, will initially complete Parts I and III of the form. For Corridor type projects, the Federal agency shall use form NRCS-CPA-106 in place of form AD-1006. The Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA) process may also be accessed by visiting the FPPA website, <http://fppa.nrcs.usda.gov/lesa/>.
- Step 2 - Originator (Federal Agency) will send one original copy of the form together with appropriate scaled maps indicating location(s) of project site(s), to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) local Field Office or USDA Service Center and retain a copy for their files. (NRCS has offices in most counties in the U.S. The USDA Office Information Locator may be found at [http://offices.usda.gov/scripts/ndISAPI.dll/oip\\_public/USA\\_map](http://offices.usda.gov/scripts/ndISAPI.dll/oip_public/USA_map), or the offices can usually be found in the Phone Book under U.S. Government, Department of Agriculture. A list of field offices is available from the NRCS State Conservationist and State Office in each State.)
- Step 3 - NRCS will, within 10 working days after receipt of the completed form, make a determination as to whether the site(s) of the proposed project contains prime, unique, statewide or local important farmland. (When a site visit or land evaluation system design is needed, NRCS will respond within 30 working days.
- Step 4 - For sites where farmland covered by the FPPA will be converted by the proposed project, NRCS will complete Parts II, IV and V of the form.
- Step 5 - NRCS will return the original copy of the form to the Federal agency involved in the project, and retain a file copy for NRCS records.
- Step 6 - The Federal agency involved in the proposed project will complete Parts VI and VII of the form and return the form with the final selected site to the servicing NRCS office.
- Step 7 - The Federal agency providing financial or technical assistance to the proposed project will make a determination as to whether the proposed conversion is consistent with the FPPA.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING FORM

*(For Federal Agency)*

**Part I:** When completing the "County and State" questions, list all the local governments that are responsible for local land use controls where site(s) are to be evaluated.

**Part III:** When completing item B (Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly), include the following:

1. Acres not being directly converted but that would no longer be capable of being farmed after the conversion, because the conversion would restrict access to them or other major change in the ability to use the land for agriculture.
2. Acres planned to receive services from an infrastructure project as indicated in the project justification (e.g. highways, utilities planned build out capacity) that will cause a direct conversion.

**Part VI:** Do not complete Part VI using the standard format if a State or Local site assessment is used. With local and NRCS assistance, use the local Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA).

1. Assign the maximum points for each site assessment criterion as shown in § 658.5(b) of CFR. In cases of corridor-type project such as transportation, power line and flood control, criteria #5 and #6 will not apply and will, be weighted zero, however, criterion #8 will be weighed a maximum of 25 points and criterion #11 a maximum of 25 points.
2. Federal agencies may assign relative weights among the 12 site assessment criteria other than those shown on the FPPA rule after submitting individual agency FPPA policy for review and comment to NRCS. In all cases where other weights are assigned, relative adjustments must be made to maintain the maximum total points at 160. For project sites where the total points equal or exceed 160, consider alternative actions, as appropriate, that could reduce adverse impacts (e.g. Alternative Sites, Modifications or Mitigation).

**Part VII:** In computing the "Total Site Assessment Points" where a State or local site assessment is used and the total maximum number of points is other than 160, convert the site assessment points to a base of 160.

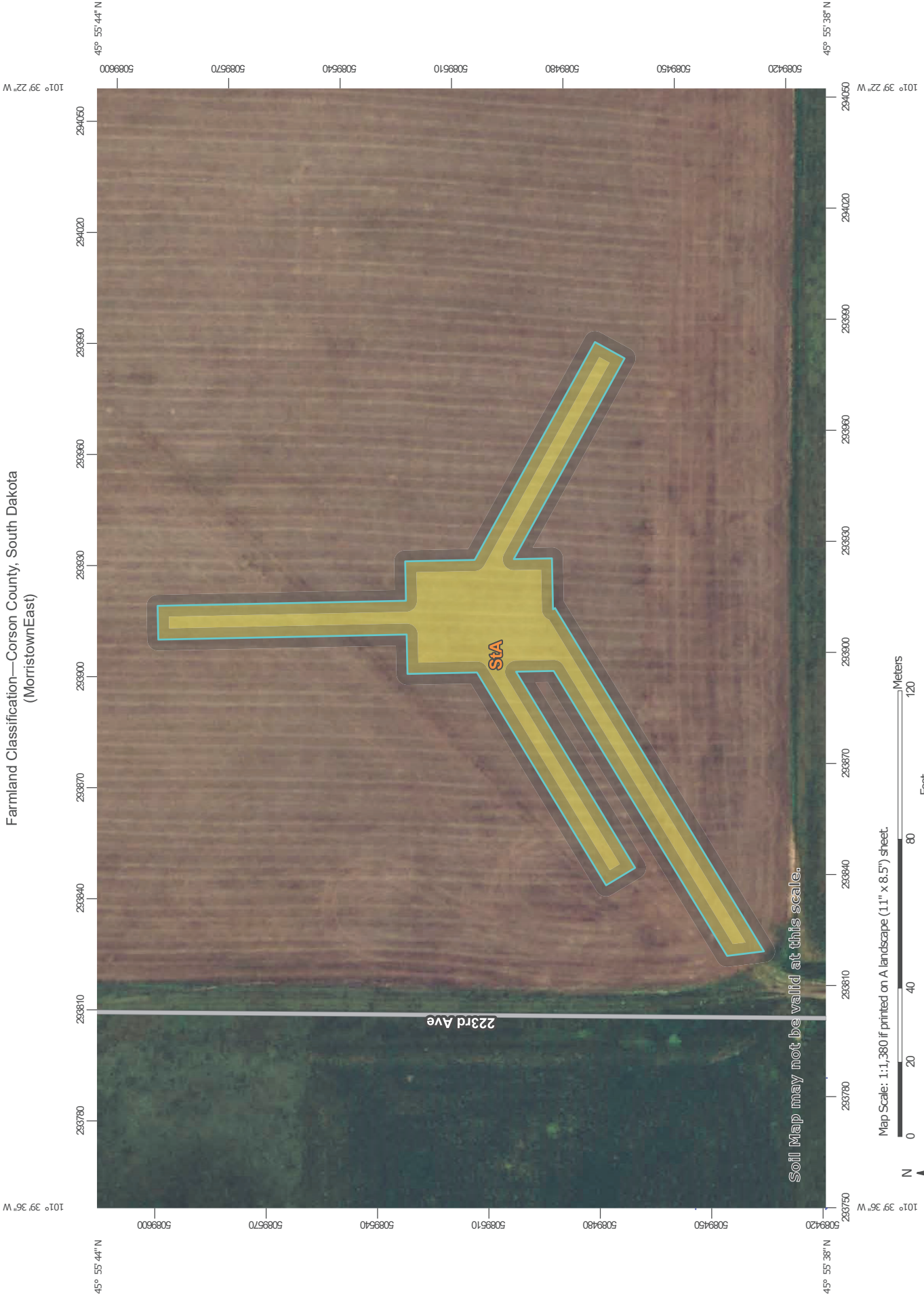
Example: if the Site Assessment maximum is 200 points, and the alternative Site "A" is rated 180 points:

$$\frac{\text{Total points assigned Site A}}{\text{Maximum points possible}} = \frac{180}{200} \times 160 = 144 \text{ points for Site A}$$

For assistance in completing this form or FPPA process, contact the local NRCS Field Office or USDA Service Center.

NRCS employees, consult the FPPA Manual and/or policy for additional instructions to complete the AD-1006 form.

Farmland Classification—Corson County, South Dakota  
(MorristownEast)



Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Map Scale: 1:1,380 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.



Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 14N WGS84














Farmland Classification—Corson County, South Dakota  
(MorristownEast)

	Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium		Farmland of unique importance
	Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained		Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Not rated or not available
	Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		<b>Water Features</b>
	Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer		Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough		Streams and Canals
	Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60		Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed		<b>Transportation</b>
			Farmland of local importance		Rails
			Farmland of local importance, if irrigated		Interstate Highways
					US Routes
					Major Roads
					Local Roads
					<b>Background</b>
					Aerial Photography

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

**Warning:** Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service  
Web Soil Survey URL:  
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Corson County, South Dakota  
Survey Area Data: Version 26, Sep 11, 2023

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jun 26, 2022—Jul 13, 2022

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

## Farmland Classification

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
StA	Stady loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if irrigated	1.0	100.0%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>			<b>1.0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### Description

Farmland classification identifies map units as prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, farmland of local importance, or unique farmland. It identifies the location and extent of the soils that are best suited to food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. NRCS policy and procedures on prime and unique farmlands are published in the "Federal Register," Vol. 43, No. 21, January 31, 1978.

### Rating Options

*Aggregation Method:* No Aggregation Necessary

*Tie-break Rule:* Lower



**FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING**

<b>PART I</b> (To be completed by Federal Agency)		Date Of Land Evaluation Request				
Name of Project <b>SW Solen Standing Rock Tribal Broadband Project</b>		Federal Agency Involved <b>NTIA</b>				
Proposed Land Use <b>Broadband Tower</b>		County and State <b>Corson County, South Dakota</b>				
<b>PART II</b> (To be completed by NRCS)		Date Request Received By NRCS		Person Completing Form:		
Does the site contain Prime, Unique, Statewide or Local Important Farmland? <i>(If no, the FPPA does not apply - do not complete additional parts of this form)</i>		YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	Acres Irrigated	Average Farm Size	
Major Crop(s)	Farmable Land In Govt. Jurisdiction Acres:            %	Amount of Farmland As Defined in FPPA Acres:            %				
Name of Land Evaluation System Used	Name of State or Local Site Assessment System	Date Land Evaluation Returned by NRCS				
<b>PART III</b> (To be completed by Federal Agency)		Alternative Site Rating				
		Site A	Site B	Site C	Site D	
A. Total Acres To Be Converted Directly		<b>1.1</b>				
B. Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly		<b>0</b>				
C. Total Acres In Site		<b>1.1</b>				
<b>PART IV</b> (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Information						
A. Total Acres Prime And Unique Farmland						
B. Total Acres Statewide Important or Local Important Farmland						
C. Percentage Of Farmland in County Or Local Govt. Unit To Be Converted						
D. Percentage Of Farmland in Govt. Jurisdiction With Same Or Higher Relative Value						
<b>PART V</b> (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Criterion Relative Value of Farmland To Be Converted (Scale of 0 to 100 Points)						
<b>PART VI</b> (To be completed by Federal Agency) Site Assessment Criteria <i>(Criteria are explained in 7 CFR 658.5 b. For Corridor project use form NRCS-CPA-106)</i>		<b>Maximum Points</b>	Site A	Site B	Site C	Site D
1. Area In Non-urban Use		(15)				
2. Perimeter In Non-urban Use		(10)				
3. Percent Of Site Being Farmed		(20)				
4. Protection Provided By State and Local Government		(20)				
5. Distance From Urban Built-up Area		(15)				
6. Distance To Urban Support Services		(15)				
7. Size Of Present Farm Unit Compared To Average		(10)				
8. Creation Of Non-farmable Farmland		(10)				
9. Availability Of Farm Support Services		(5)				
10. On-Farm Investments		(20)				
11. Effects Of Conversion On Farm Support Services		(10)				
12. Compatibility With Existing Agricultural Use		(10)				
TOTAL SITE ASSESSMENT POINTS		160	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>PART VII</b> (To be completed by Federal Agency)						
Relative Value Of Farmland (From Part V)		100	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Total Site Assessment (From Part VI above or local site assessment)		160	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL POINTS (Total of above 2 lines)</b>		260	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Site Selected:	Date Of Selection	Was A Local Site Assessment Used? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>				
Reason For Selection:						
Name of Federal agency representative completing this form:					Date:	

## STEPS IN THE PROCESSING THE FARMLAND AND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING FORM

- Step 1 - Federal agencies (or Federally funded projects) involved in proposed projects that may convert farmland, as defined in the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) to nonagricultural uses, will initially complete Parts I and III of the form. For Corridor type projects, the Federal agency shall use form NRCS-CPA-106 in place of form AD-1006. The Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA) process may also be accessed by visiting the FPPA website, <http://fppa.nrcs.usda.gov/lesa/>.
- Step 2 - Originator (Federal Agency) will send one original copy of the form together with appropriate scaled maps indicating location(s) of project site(s), to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) local Field Office or USDA Service Center and retain a copy for their files. (NRCS has offices in most counties in the U.S. The USDA Office Information Locator may be found at [http://offices.usda.gov/scripts/ndISAPI.dll/oip\\_public/USA\\_map](http://offices.usda.gov/scripts/ndISAPI.dll/oip_public/USA_map), or the offices can usually be found in the Phone Book under U.S. Government, Department of Agriculture. A list of field offices is available from the NRCS State Conservationist and State Office in each State.)
- Step 3 - NRCS will, within 10 working days after receipt of the completed form, make a determination as to whether the site(s) of the proposed project contains prime, unique, statewide or local important farmland. (When a site visit or land evaluation system design is needed, NRCS will respond within 30 working days.
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- Step 7 - The Federal agency providing financial or technical assistance to the proposed project will make a determination as to whether the proposed conversion is consistent with the FPPA.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING FORM

*(For Federal Agency)*

**Part I:** When completing the "County and State" questions, list all the local governments that are responsible for local land use controls where site(s) are to be evaluated.

**Part III:** When completing item B (Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly), include the following:

1. Acres not being directly converted but that would no longer be capable of being farmed after the conversion, because the conversion would restrict access to them or other major change in the ability to use the land for agriculture.
2. Acres planned to receive services from an infrastructure project as indicated in the project justification (e.g. highways, utilities planned build out capacity) that will cause a direct conversion.

**Part VI:** Do not complete Part VI using the standard format if a State or Local site assessment is used. With local and NRCS assistance, use the local Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA).

1. Assign the maximum points for each site assessment criterion as shown in § 658.5(b) of CFR. In cases of corridor-type project such as transportation, power line and flood control, criteria #5 and #6 will not apply and will, be weighted zero, however, criterion #8 will be weighed a maximum of 25 points and criterion #11 a maximum of 25 points.
2. Federal agencies may assign relative weights among the 12 site assessment criteria other than those shown on the FPPA rule after submitting individual agency FPPA policy for review and comment to NRCS. In all cases where other weights are assigned, relative adjustments must be made to maintain the maximum total points at 160. For project sites where the total points equal or exceed 160, consider alternative actions, as appropriate, that could reduce adverse impacts (e.g. Alternative Sites, Modifications or Mitigation).

**Part VII:** In computing the "Total Site Assessment Points" where a State or local site assessment is used and the total maximum number of points is other than 160, convert the site assessment points to a base of 160.

Example: if the Site Assessment maximum is 200 points, and the alternative Site "A" is rated 180 points:

$$\frac{\text{Total points assigned Site A}}{\text{Maximum points possible}} = \frac{180}{200} \times 160 = 144 \text{ points for Site A}$$

For assistance in completing this form or FPPA process, contact the local NRCS Field Office or USDA Service Center.

NRCS employees, consult the FPPA Manual and/or policy for additional instructions to complete the AD-1006 form.





Farmland Classification—Sioux County, North Dakota  
(SW Solen)

Area of Interest (AOI)		Soils		Soil Rating Polygons		Soil Rating Lines	
	Area of Interest (AOI)		Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer		Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of unique importance
	Not prime farmland		Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained		Not rated or not available
	All areas are prime farmland		Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Not prime farmland
	Prime farmland if drained		Farmland of statewide importance		Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		All areas are prime farmland
	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if drained		Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root-inhibiting soil layer		Prime farmland if drained
	Prime farmland if irrigated and drained		Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60		Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
	Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated		Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough		Prime farmland if irrigated
	Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of local importance		Farmland of local importance		Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
	Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of local importance, if irrigated		Farmland of local importance		Prime farmland if irrigated and drained

MAP LEGEND





Farmland Classification—Sioux County, North Dakota  
(SW Solen)





## Farmland Classification

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
E1607D	Telfer-Parshall-Vebar complex, 6 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1.0	87.8%
E1625B	Vebar-Parshall fine sandy loams, 3 to 6 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	0.1	12.2%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>			<b>1.1</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### Description

Farmland classification identifies map units as prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, farmland of local importance, or unique farmland. It identifies the location and extent of the soils that are best suited to food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. NRCS policy and procedures on prime and unique farmlands are published in the "Federal Register," Vol. 43, No. 21, January 31, 1978.

### Rating Options

*Aggregation Method:* No Aggregation Necessary

*Tie-break Rule:* Lower



# Appendix D

## USFWS Section 7 Compliance Documentation



The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service concurs with your conclusion that this project as described will not adversely affect federally listed or proposed species and/or designated critical habitat(s). If the project changes or new information becomes available, please contact this office again so potential impacts to federally listed species and other trust resources may be reevaluated.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
**National Telecommunications and Information  
Administration**  
Washington, DC 20230

Field Supervisor, South Dakota Ecological Services      Date

March 19, 2024

Ms. Amity Bass  
North and South Dakota Ecological Services Project Leader  
South Dakota Ecological Services Field Office  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
420 S. Garfield Ave, Suite 400  
Pierre, SD 57501

**Subject: Section 7 Endangered Species Act Informal Consultation and Migratory Bird Treaty Act Request for the Standing Rock Telecommunications Tower Project, USFWS Project Codes 2024-0050008, 2024-0050094, 2024-0041997, and 2024-0050012**

Dear Ms. Bass,

The United States Department of Commerce's National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) has awarded funds to Standing Rock Telecommunications, Inc. under the Tribal Broadband Connectivity Program (TBCP) to construct and operate four (4) telecommunications towers on the Standing Rock Reservation. NTIA is developing an Environmental Assessment (EA) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and is requesting the initiation of informal consultation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA), as well as consultation under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), to determine potential impacts of the proposed project to listed species and migratory birds. Additionally, NTIA requests concurrence from the USFWS that the Proposed Action would have no effect on the pallid sturgeon (*Scaphirhynchus albus*), and may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect, the piping plover (*Charadrius melodus*), Rufa red knot (*Calidris canutus rufa*), and whooping crane (*Grus americana*). The Monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*), a candidate species, could potentially occur within the Project Area. Furthermore, we would like to discuss recommended avoidance and minimization measures.

The Standing Rock Tribal Broadband Project would improve access to and use of broadband services among Standing Rock Sioux tribal members. The project would connect approximately 1,000 underserved tribal households with 50 megabytes per second (Mbps)/10 Mbps fixed wireless service. In addition, the construction of the four wireless towers would help to alleviate the current challenges faced by residents and first responders in accessing broadband services on the Reservation. Furthermore, the towers would serve as a valuable redundancy measure for Standing Rock Telecommunications, Inc.'s network by providing increased accessibility for potential fiber connectivity to enhance both the fixed wireless network and mobile broadband offerings in the area. Moreover, the construction of the towers would alleviate congestion in tribal radio frequencies, preventing overuse and ensuring optimal performance. Ultimately, the construction of the four wireless towers would improve access to telehealth, remote learning,

workforce development, e-commerce, and public safety for tribal members living on the Reservation.

Under the Proposed Action, four new wireless towers would be constructed to expand the range and strength of broadband coverage throughout the service area on the Reservation (see Appendix B, Figure 1, Vicinity Map). Generally, construction for each tower would include an approximately 100 foot by 100 foot “lease area” that would encompass a fenced 50 foot by 50 foot area where the tower would be located (i.e., “the compound”), an access road, a 20-30 foot by 100 foot gravel turnaround between the access road and lease area, and three fenced guy wire anchor points. A 30-foot utility easement would surround the access road, the guy wire anchor points, and the areas running from the guy wire anchors to the lease area (see Appendix B, Figures 2a-2d, Site Plan; note Figures 2a-2d also offer an aerial view of each proposed site). Applicable utilities (e.g., electrical, broadband fiber, etc.) would be installed underground within the utility easement. The lease area, guy wire anchor points, access road, and associated utility easements would make up the “site” and all four sites would constitute the Project Area. Above-ground propane Generac Generators would be used as backup power systems. The towers would range in height from approximately 300-400 feet. Tower lighting would follow Federal Aviation Administration and Federal Communications Commission guidelines and LumenServe, a tower lighting company, would maintain the tower lights, including keeping the lights in compliance with federal regulations. General construction for each site would take approximately 3 weeks; construction details applicable to all four sites are summarized below. In addition, specifics about each site, including site name, location, tower height, etc. are also described below.

### **General Construction Details**

Site preparation would generally include clearing trees, brush, and debris from each of the four sites. All waste materials, including but not limited to, stumps and debris would be removed from the Project Area and disposed of properly. For excavation and site grading, the contractor would excavate each site to the depth and grades shown on the construction plans for that site. On-site materials or imported fill would be used for site grading. All finished surfaces would be graded to drain from the foundation, provide proper ditching and routing of surface water, and avoid ponding and erosion. Furthermore, all exposed soil would be properly reclaimed, reseeded, and protected from erosion.

The 12-foot-wide access road and compound would be constructed using crushed aggregates, and/or other locally available and acceptable road base material. A concrete pad would be laid to serve as the tower foundation within the compound. Erecting the tower would take approximately 3 days, and within 24 hours of the tower being erected the compound would be fenced (permanently or temporarily) for security. The guy wire anchors would be installed at a minimum depth of 6 feet below the finished grade and the surrounding area would be fenced.

The Project Area would be kept free from the accumulation of waste caused by the construction crews throughout the construction process. At the completion of the construction work, all waste and non-construction material would be removed; all four sites would be left clean and ready to use. In addition, landscaping would be properly installed, watered, and otherwise maintained at each site. All exposed areas of soil would be protected against washouts, minimize soil erosion, and stabilize slopes through the use of various mitigation measures (e.g., straw blankets, reseeded of vegetation, etc).

## Ongoing Maintenance

Generally, ongoing maintenance of the four new wireless towers would be completed on a three-year maintenance schedule. General maintenance could include checks on grounding, guy wire tension, and generator backup systems; structural assessments; light replacement; and/or battery replacement. In addition, periodic maintenance (e.g., ensuring the power system is operational) would occur annually.

## Wireless Tower Site Specifics

Please refer to the table below for summary information. A narrative description of each proposed site follows.

Black Horse Butte	Corson County, SD	2024-0050008	304	Y
Little Eagle, SE	Corson County, SD	2024-0050094	400	Y
Morristown, E	Corson County, SD	2024-0041997	304	Y
SW Solen	Sioux County, ND	2024-0050012	304	Y

### *Black Horse Butte*

The Black Horse Butte site would be located approximately 15 miles south of McIntosh, SD, in the Northeast quarter (NE ¼) SW ¼, Section 7, Township 20 North (T20N), Range 23 East (R23E), Corson County, South Dakota (SD). The site encompasses approximately 0.9 acre and would be located on allotted land. Construction would include an approximately 360-foot access road from SD State Highway 65 to the lease area. A culvert would be placed along the access road within the right-of-way for SD State Highway 65, and a cattle guard would be placed along the access road as well. The tower would be built to 304 feet, and the three guy wire anchors would be installed approximately 240 feet from the tower (see Figure 2a, Site Plan – Black Horse Butte).

### *Little Eagle SE*

The Little Eagle SE site would be located approximately 6 miles southeast of Little Eagle, SD, in the NW ¼ SE ¼, Section 20, T19N, R27E, Corson County, SD. The site encompasses approximately 1.5 acres and would be located on tribal trust land. Construction would include an approximately 155-foot access road that would be tied into an existing gravel drive that provides access to SD State Highway 63. The existing gravel drive would be improved as needed through gravel overlay. A cattle gate would be placed along the access road. The tower would be built to approximately 400 feet, and the three guy wire anchors would be installed approximately 320 feet from the tower (see Figure 2b, Site Plan – Little Eagle SE).

### *Morristown E*

The Morristown E site would be located approximately 3 miles southeast of Morristown, SD, in the N ½ NW ¼ Section 28, T23N, R20E, Corson County, SD. The site encompasses approximately 1 acre and would be located on allotted land. Construction would include an approximately 250-foot access road that would be tied into an existing gravel road (i.e., 223<sup>rd</sup> Avenue). The existing approximately 1,900-foot gravel road would be improved as needed; however, no surface disturbance would occur (note that this access road is not considered part of the Project Area under this Proposed Action since no surface disturbance would occur). The



tower would be built to 304 feet, and the three guy wire anchors would be installed approximately 240 feet from the tower (see Figure 2c, Site Plan – Morrystown E).

### *SW Solen*

The SW Solen site would be located approximately 8 miles southwest of Solen, ND, in the N ¼, Section 30, T133N, R81W, Sioux County, North Dakota (ND). The site encompasses approximately 1.1 acres and would be located on tribal trust land. Construction would include an approximately 460-foot access road that would be tied into an existing gravel road (i.e., 76<sup>th</sup> Street SW). In addition, an approximately 300-foot long, 30-foot-wide utility easement would run west from the lease area to an existing overhead utility line located west of the site. An underground electrical utility conduit is planned for that utility easement, which would be connected to the existing overhead utility line to provide power for the site. The tower would be built to 304 feet, and the three guy wire anchors would be installed approximately 240 feet from the tower (see Figure 2d, Site Plan – SW Solen).

## **Threatened or Endangered Species Occurring in the Project Area and Determination of Effects**

Based on the USFWS (Appendix A) (USFWS 2024a, 2024b, 2024c, and 2024d), threatened, endangered, and candidate species that could potentially occur within or near the Project Area include:

- Monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*) – Candidate
- Pallid sturgeon (*Scaphirhynchus albus*) – Endangered
- Piping plover (*Charadrius melodus*) – Threatened
- Rufa red knot (*Calidris canutus rufa*) – Threatened
- Whooping crane (*Grus americana*) – Endangered

### *Monarch Butterfly*

The monarch butterfly is a black and orange butterfly best known for its transcontinental migration pathways. Over the past two decades, monarch butterfly population numbers have decreased to the point of concern. The success of the monarch butterfly is directly linked to habitat fragmentation and pesticide use destroying milkweed species (e.g., *Asclepias* spp.) (USFWS 2024e). The monarch butterfly lives primarily in prairies, meadows, and roadways. During their caterpillar life history stage, they are completely reliant on milkweed while adults feed on a variety of flowering plants (SD Game, Fish and Parks [SD GFP] 2018). Adult monarchs are seen flying in South Dakota and North Dakota during the summer; and several generations are born each summer. The last generation born (late August) is the migratory adult that lives for seven to nine months to complete migration south, where reproduction occurs (ND Game and Fish Department [ND GFD] 2019a, SD GFP 2018). Population numbers and exact occurrence range within the Reservation are not available; however, occurrence is likely.

### *Pallid Sturgeon*

Pallid sturgeons have a flattened snout, a long slender tail, and are armored with five lengthwise rows of bony plates down the side of their body instead of scales. Their mouth is toothless and positioned under their snout for sucking small fish and invertebrates from the river bottom. Currently, the species is found in fragmented segments of free-flowing river within its historic range, as well as in upstream portions of impoundments (USFWS 2024f). The use of major tributaries and their confluences within the Missouri River Basin (which could include areas within the Reservation) has been documented in many areas of the pallid sturgeon's historical range, along with the confluence of the Missouri River and the Cannonball River in North

Dakota (northern border of the Reservation). Known occurrence data for the species in the Project Area is not available; however, the eastern border of the Reservation is within the historical range and pallid sturgeons have been reintroduced to sections downstream of the Reservation (Aron 2006).

#### *Piping Plover*

Piping plovers are small, stocky shorebirds known to breed in the Great Plains and Great Lakes regions, often requiring open sandy areas near water for nesting (USFWS 2024g). In South Dakota, nesting activity is primarily on Missouri River sandbars, while some nesting activity takes place on the Missouri River. Piping plovers require open sandy areas near water for nesting (SD Birds 2024a); most of the piping plovers in North Dakota nest on prairie alkali lakes; others nest on the Missouri River (ND GFD 2019b). The breeding season in North and South Dakota extends from mid-April through August (ND GFD 2019b, SD Birds 2024a). Species occurrence data on the Reservation are unknown; however, several observations (via a public site for documenting species occurrence) of piping plovers have been documented within the Reservation along the eastern border at the Missouri River corridor (eBird 2024).

#### *Rufa Red Knot*

Rufa red knots (hereon red knots) are medium-sized shorebirds that migrate annually between their breeding grounds in the central Canadian Arctic and several wintering regions. During both the northbound (spring) and southbound (fall) migrations, red knots use key staging and stopover areas to rest and feed. Their primary habitat is sandy or gravelly beaches and sandbars or alkaline wetlands (USFWS 2024h). In South Dakota, they are considered a migrant species using the Missouri River corridor for stopover habitat. They have been observed in the Missouri River system, sewage lagoons, and large permanent freshwater wetlands; however, observations of them in North Dakota are scattered throughout the state and there are no stopover sites consistently used (ND GFD 2019c). There are no known breeders within the state (SD Birds 2024b). Based on eBird (2024), no sightings of red knots have been documented within the Reservation.

#### *Whooping Crane*

The whooping crane is a tall bird standing five feet in height with a wingspan of up to seven feet long. Habitat in South Dakota (and thus the Reservation) consists of sloughs, marshes, and fields (SD Birds 2024c). However, potential habitat for the whooping crane in the individual project areas would be limited to, and likely consist of, only migration stopover habitat (SD Birds 2024c, ND GFD 2019d). Whooping cranes often stop wherever they happen to be during the evening or when conditions are no longer suitable for flight, although whooping cranes generally avoid rocky substrates and heavily vegetated sites (Armbruster 1990). Based on eBird (2024), one sighting of whooping cranes has been documented on the Reservation.

#### *Black Horse Butte*

There is no available habitat for piping plover, red knot, or pallid sturgeon at this site. The site is in proximity to open cultivated fields and there is potential for monarch butterfly occupancy and whooping crane stopover; however, this habitat does not overlap with the site. There are no official surveys documenting the presence of either species at this site.

#### *Little Eagle SE*

There is no available habitat for piping plover, red knot, or pallid sturgeon at this project site. The site is in proximity to open cultivated fields and there is potential for monarch butterfly

occupancy and whooping crane stopover in the adjacent habitat; however, this habitat does not overlap with the site. There are no official surveys documenting the presence of either species at this site.

#### *Morristown E*

There is no available habitat for piping plover, red knot, or pallid sturgeon at this project site. The site is in proximity to open cultivated fields and there is potential for monarch butterfly occupancy and whooping crane stopover in the adjacent habitat; however, this habitat does not overlap with the site. There are no official surveys documenting the presence of either species at this site.

#### *SW Solen*

There is no available habitat for piping plover, red knot, or pallid sturgeon at this project site. The site is in proximity to open cultivated fields and there is potential for monarch butterfly occupancy and whooping crane stopover in the adjacent habitat; however, this habitat does not overlap with the site. There are no official surveys documenting the presence of either species at this site.

#### *Determinations of Effect*

The Proposed Action would have **no effect** on the pallid sturgeon because the Proposed Action would not impact suitable habitat for the species, and although its historical range has been observed within the Project Area, the probability of pallid sturgeon occurring is negligible.

The Proposed Action **may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect** the piping plover. A **may affect** determination is warranted because the action area is located within the species range, however a **not likely to adversely affect determination** is warranted because suitable habitat does not overlap with the proposed project sites.

The Proposed Action **may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect** the red knot. A **may affect** determination is warranted because the action area is located within the species range, however a **not likely to adversely affect determination** is warranted because suitable habitat does not overlap with the proposed project sites.

The Proposed Action **may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect** the whooping crane. A **may affect** determination is warranted because the action area is located within the species range, however a **not likely to adversely affect determination** is warranted because suitable habitat does not overlap with the proposed project sites.

#### **Critical Habitat**

A critical habitat, whether threatened or endangered, is a geographic area occupied by a species at the time of listing. This habitat contains the physical or biological features that are essential to the conservation of listed species that may need special management or protection (USFWS 2017). There are no critical habitats located within or overlapping the Project Area.

#### **Migratory Birds**

Data obtained from the USFWS IPaC system indicate that there are no migratory birds of conservation concern known to occur within the Project Area, however bald eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, are known to occur in the vicinity of the SW Solen site.



## Conservation Measures

NTIA will require the following conservation measures to avoid and minimize impacts to listed species, bald eagles, and migratory birds.

- Educate all employees, contractors, and/or site visitors of relevant rules and regulations that protect wildlife.
- Prior to removal of an inactive nest, ensure that the nest is not protected under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA).
- Do not collect birds (live or dead) or their parts (e.g., feathers) or nests without a valid permit.
- Report any incidental take of a migratory bird to the [local Service Office of Law Enforcement](#).
- Follow guidelines outlined by the Avian Power Line Interaction Committee and USFWS (APLIC, 2012) for any aboveground lines or cables (e.g., use of diverters).
- Implement seasonal and spatial buffer zones around sensitive areas for deployment and maintenance activities, where possible, as recommended by USFWS and state wildlife and natural resources agencies.
- Implement the [National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines](#);
  - Avoid construction/deployment in areas with sensitive vegetation, unique habitat, or designated natural resources.
  - Avoid [Important Bird Areas](#) (IBAs) and other known important bird habitats to the maximum extent practicable.
  - Turn off all unnecessary lighting at night. If nighttime lighting is required use motion sensor security lights that are activated as needed. Minimize or avoid the use of sodium vapor lights at site facilities to reduce attraction of migratory birds.
  - Install nest exclusion devices on existing or new structures to discourage nest construction and use.
  - Limit construction equipment and vehicles to approved roads or ROWs but avoid roads and rights-of-way that provide access to critical wildlife habitat, and near known migration routes (especially terrestrial and semi-aquatic wildlife routes), stopover sites, and large blocks of habitat.
  - Develop “good housekeeping” procedures to ensure that sites would be kept clean of debris, garbage, and fugitive trash or waste during operation, including micro trash.
  - Develop monitoring programs, adaptive management strategies and outline the plans that are reviewed and approved periodically.
  - Instruct all construction employees to avoid harassment and disturbance of wildlife, especially during reproductive (e.g., courtship, breeding, nesting, fledging, spring/fall migrations) seasons. Do not permit pets on site to avoid harassment and disturbance of wildlife and prohibit hunting or fishing or any other action that would result in the disturbance of wildlife.
  - Minimize herbicide and pesticide use during maintenance activities to the extent possible and prohibit use of herbicides or pesticides within 100 feet of any wetland (unless allowed or required by the appropriate land management, tribal, or federal, state, or local agency).
  - Report observations of potential wildlife interactions, including wildlife mortality, to the appropriate agency immediately.
  - Use site-appropriate native plants and invasive-free materials (e.g., seed mixes, rock, mulch, soil) for revegetation and restoration efforts.

- Follow updated [FAA lighting requirements](#) to eliminate steady-burning, flashing obstruction lights and use only flashing obstruction lights.
- Implement guidance contained in the FCC notice “[Opportunities to Reduce Bird Collisions with Communications Towers While Reducing Tower Lighting Costs](#)”.
- Follow guidelines outlined by USFWS for [Communication Tower Design, Siting, Construction, Operation, Retrofitting, and Decommissioning](#).

If you have questions or need any additional information, please contact me at [apereira@ntia.gov](mailto:apereira@ntia.gov) or 202-834-4016. I look forward to working with you on this important project.

Sincerely,

Amanda Pereira  
Environmental Program Officer  
National Telecommunications and Information  
Administration  
Department of Commerce

Attachments:

- Appendix A: IPaC Reports for Black Horse Butte; Little Eagle, SE; Morristown East; and SW Solen
- Appendix B: Vicinity Map and Site Plans

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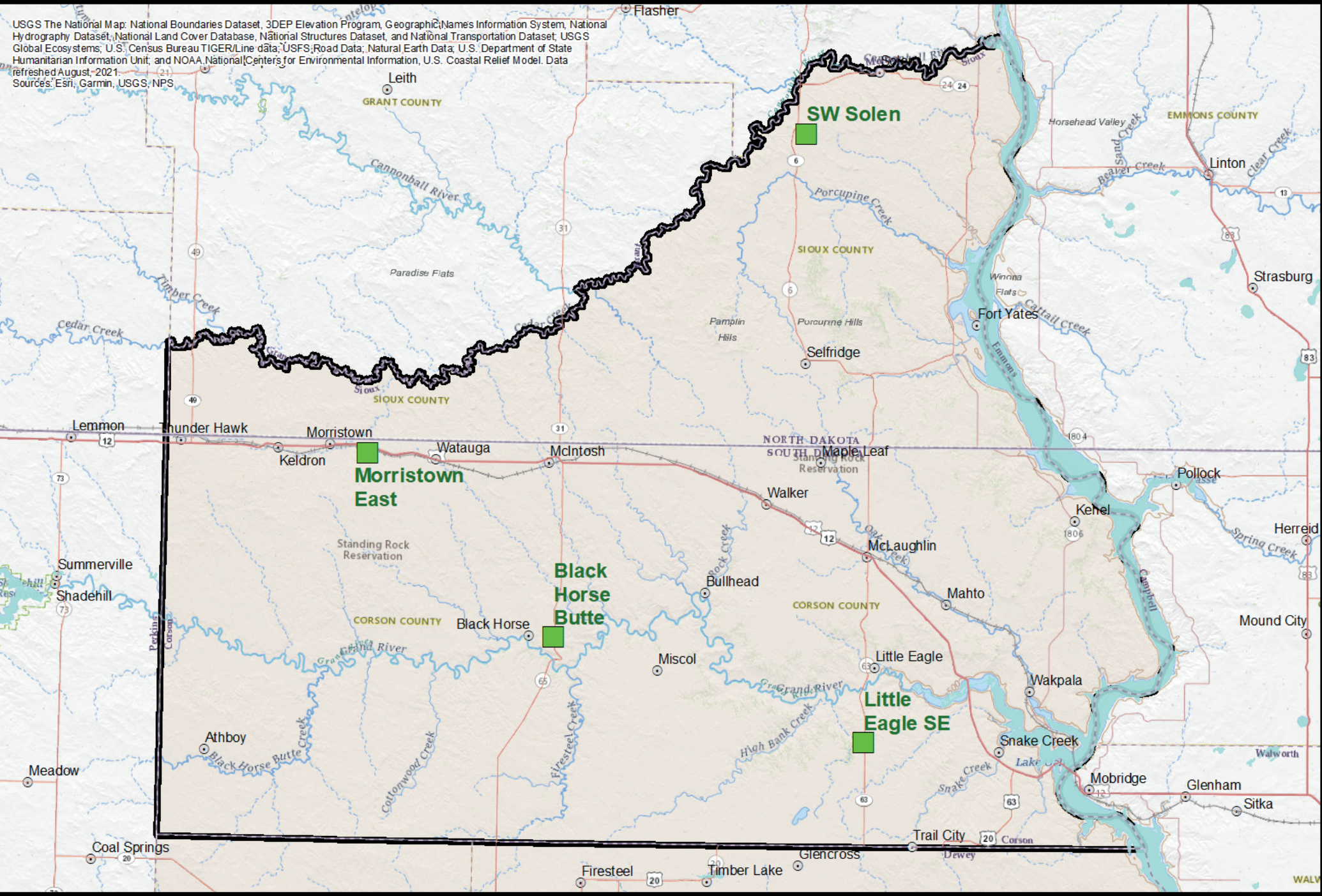
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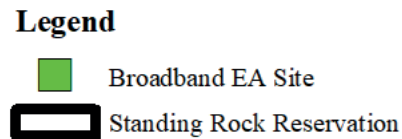
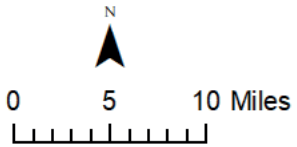
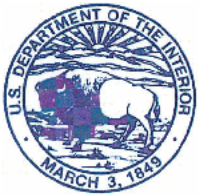
# Appendix B

## Figures

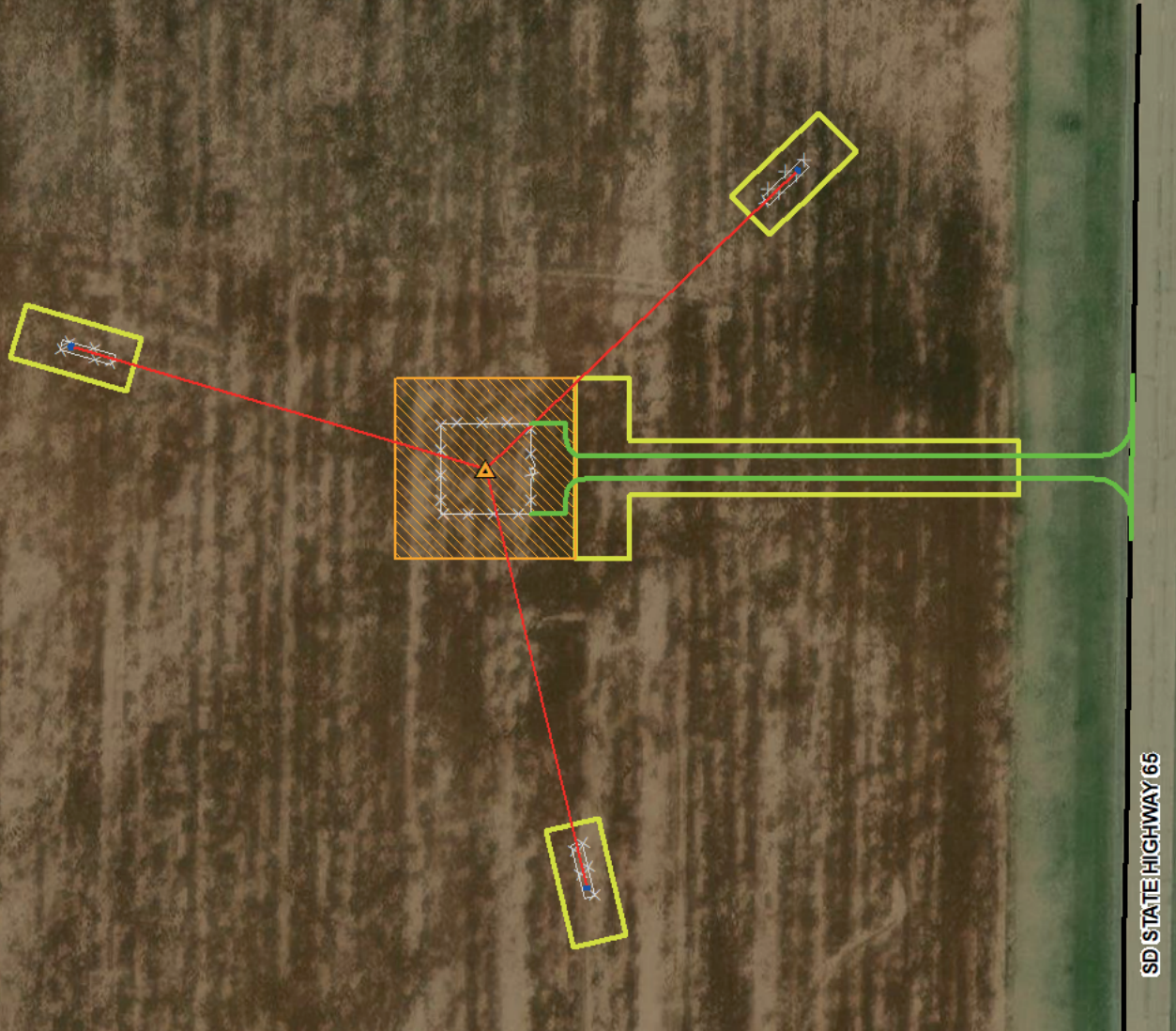
USGS The National Map: National Boundaries Dataset, 3DEP Elevation Program, Geographic Names Information System, National Hydrography Dataset, National Land Cover Database, National Structures Dataset, and National Transportation Dataset; USGS Global Ecosystems; U.S. Census Bureau TIGER/Line data; USFS; Road Data; Natural Earth Data; U.S. Department of State Humanitarian Information Unit; and NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information, U.S. Coastal Relief Model. Data refreshed August, 2021. Sources: Esri, Garmin, USGS, NPS



**Figure 1**  
**Vicinity Map**  
*Standing Rock Tribal*  
*Broadband EA*

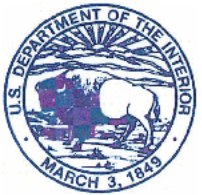




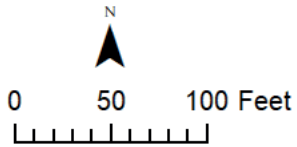


**Legend**

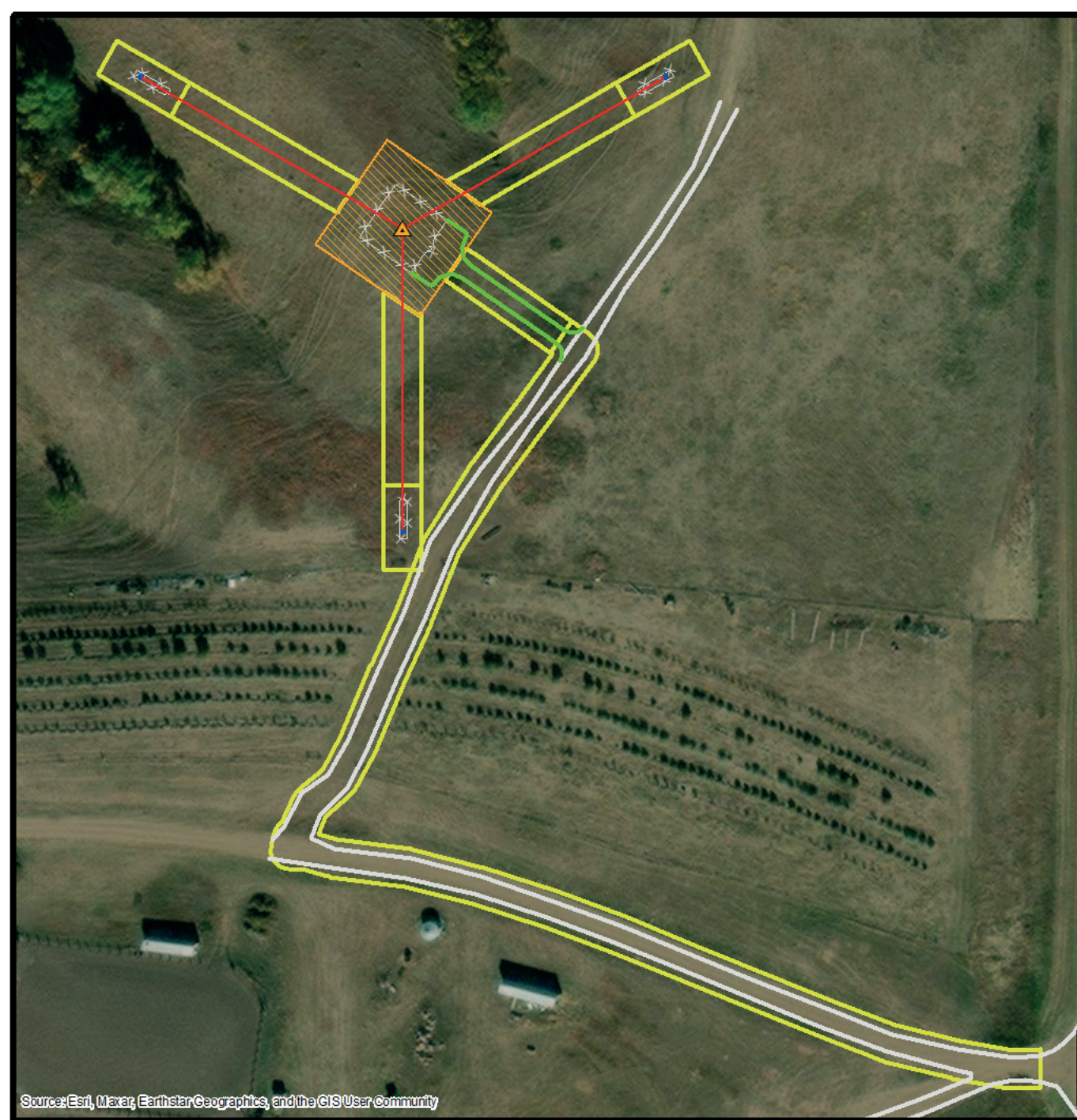
Tower	Paved Road
Access Road	Lease Area
Fence	30-Foot Wide Easement
Guy Wire Anchor	
Guy Wire	



**Figure 2A**  
**Site Plan**  
**Black Horse Butte**  
*Standing Rock Tribal Broadband EA*
















SD STATE HIGHWAY 63

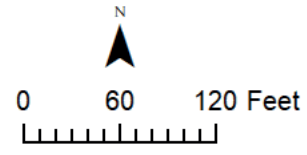
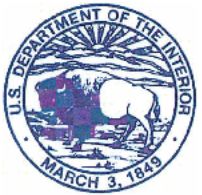


Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

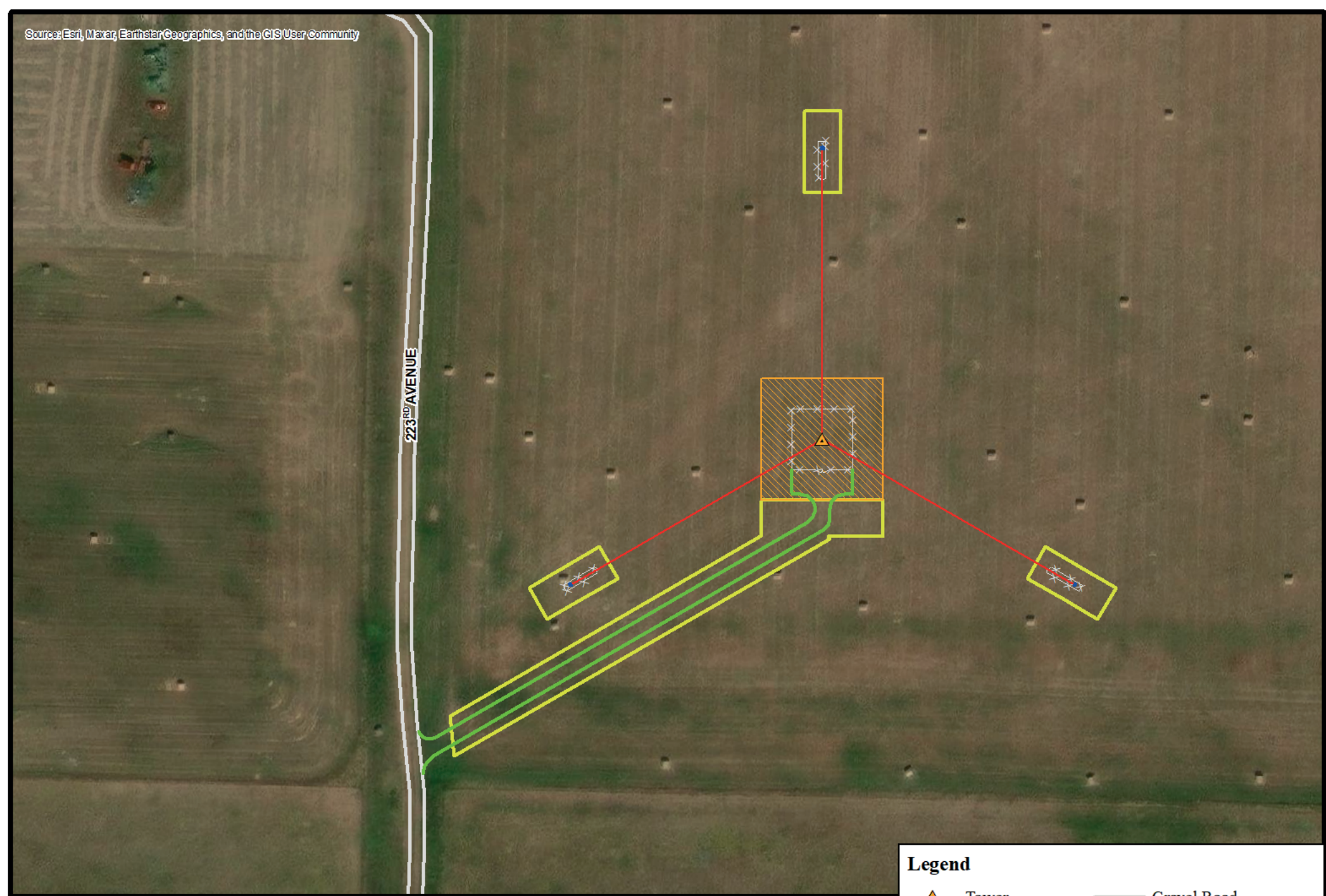
**Legend**

- |   |                 |   |                       |
|---|-----------------|---|-----------------------|
|  | Tower           |  | Paved Road            |
|  | Access Road     |  | Gravel Road           |
|  | Fence           |  | Lease Area            |
|  | Guy Wire Anchor |  | 30-Foot Wide Easement |
|  | Guy Wire        |   |                       |









**Figure 2B**  
**Site Plan**  
**Little Eagle SE**  
*Standing Rock Tribal Broadband EA*





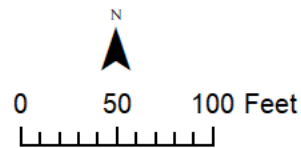


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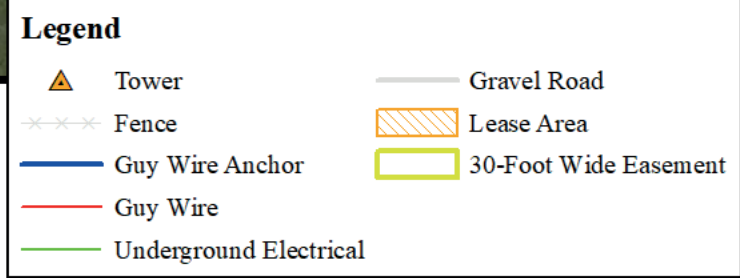
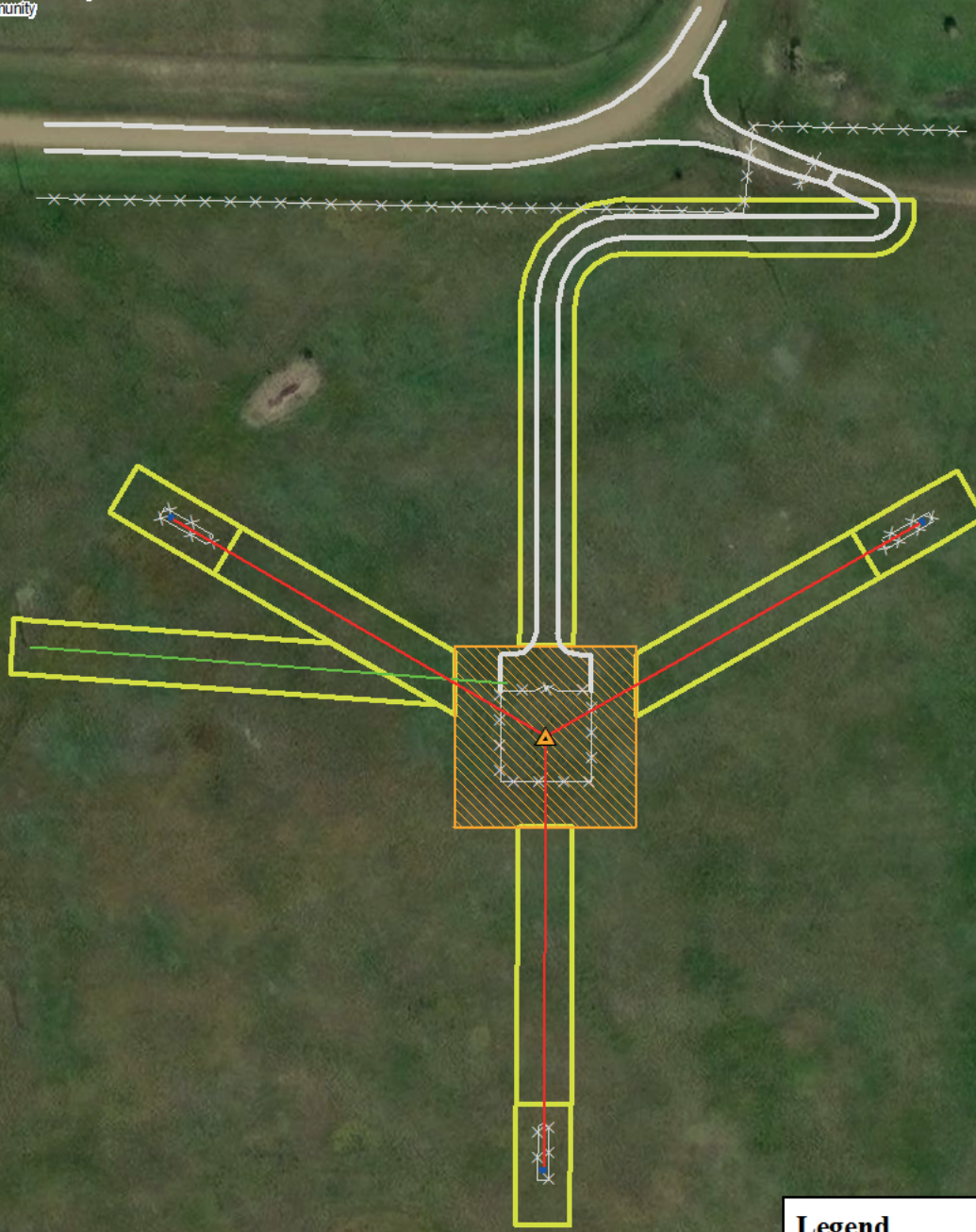
- |   |   |
|---|---|
|  Tower           |  Gravel Road           |
|  Access Road     |  Lease Area            |
|  Fence           |  30-Foot Wide Easement |
|  Guy Wire Anchor |   |
|  Guy Wire        |   |

**Figure 2C**  
**Site Plan**

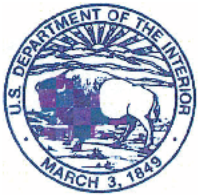
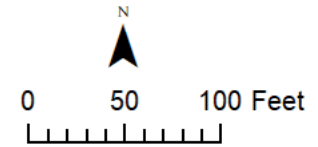
**Morrystown East**  
*Standing Rock Tribal Broadband EA*







**Figure 2D**  
**Site Plan**  
**SW Solen**  
*Standing Rock Tribal Broadband EA*





# Appendix A

# IPaC Reports



# United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
South Dakota Ecological Services Field Office  
420 South Garfield Avenue, Suite 400  
Pierre, SD 57501-5408  
Phone: (605) 224-8693 Fax: (605) 224-1416

In Reply Refer To:

February 15, 2024

Project Code: 2024-0050008

Project Name: Standing Rock Tribal Broadband Project\_BlackHorseButteBroadband Project

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through IPaC by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2) (c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological



evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at: <https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/endangered-species-consultation-handbook.pdf>

**Migratory Birds:** In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity, intentional or unintentional, resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts, see [Migratory Bird Permit | What We Do | U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service \(fws.gov\)](#).

The MBTA has no provision for allowing take of migratory birds that may be unintentionally killed or injured by otherwise lawful activities. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures, see <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/threats-birds>.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit <https://www.fws.gov/partner/council-conservation-migratory-birds>.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Code in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

## OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

**South Dakota Ecological Services Field Office**

420 South Garfield Avenue, Suite 400

Pierre, SD 57501-5408

(605) 224-8693

## PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2024-0050008  
Project Name: Standing Rock Tribal Broadband Project\_BlackHorseButteBroadband Project  
Project Type: Communication Tower New Construction  
Project Description: Broadband construction on Standing Rock Indian Reservation  
Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@45.7146975,-101.33871928262681,14z>



Counties: Corson County, South Dakota



## ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 5 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries<sup>1</sup>, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

1. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

### BIRDS

NAME	STATUS
Piping Plover <i>Charadrius melodus</i> Population: [Atlantic Coast and Northern Great Plains populations] - Wherever found, except those areas where listed as endangered. There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6039">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6039</a>	Threatened
Rufa Red Knot <i>Calidris canutus rufa</i> There is <b>proposed</b> critical habitat for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1864">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1864</a>	Threatened
Whooping Crane <i>Grus americana</i> Population: Wherever found, except where listed as an experimental population There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/758">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/758</a>	Endangered

### FISHES

NAME	STATUS
Pallid Sturgeon <i>Scaphirhynchus albus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7162">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7162</a>	Endangered

## INSECTS

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743</a>	Candidate

## CRITICAL HABITATS

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.

## **IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION**

Agency: NTIA

Name: Juli Ann McNutt

Address: PO Box 654

City: Evansville

State: WY

Zip: 82636

Email: juliannamcnutt@outlook.com

Phone: 3074292134





## United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
South Dakota Ecological Services Field Office  
420 South Garfield Avenue, Suite 400  
Pierre, SD 57501-5408  
Phone: (605) 224-8693 Fax: (605) 224-1416

In Reply Refer To:

February 15, 2024

Project Code: 2024-0050094

Project Name: Standing Rock Tribal Broadband Project\_Little Eagle SE Broadband Project

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through IPaC by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2) (c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological

evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at: <https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/endangered-species-consultation-handbook.pdf>

**Migratory Birds:** In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity, intentional or unintentional, resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts, see [Migratory Bird Permit | What We Do | U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service \(fws.gov\)](#).

The MBTA has no provision for allowing take of migratory birds that may be unintentionally killed or injured by otherwise lawful activities. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures, see <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/threats-birds>.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit <https://www.fws.gov/partner/council-conservation-migratory-birds>.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Code in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

## OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

**South Dakota Ecological Services Field Office**

420 South Garfield Avenue, Suite 400

Pierre, SD 57501-5408

(605) 224-8693



## PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2024-0050094

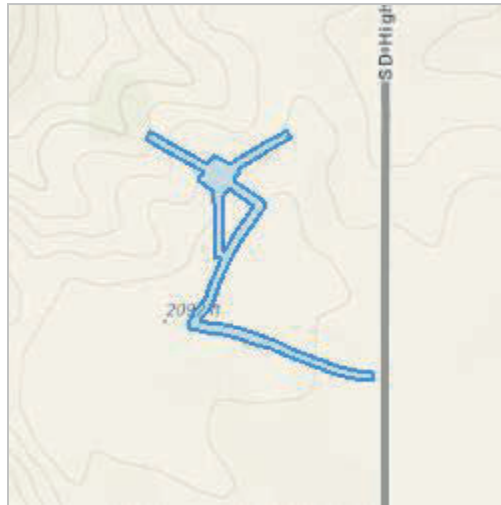
Project Name: Standing Rock Tribal Broadband Project\_Little Eagle SE Broadband Project

Project Type: Communication Tower New Construction

Project Description: Broadband construction on Standing Rock Indian Reservation

Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@45.59482185,-100.81529480980868,14z>



Counties: Corson County, South Dakota

## ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 5 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries<sup>1</sup>, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

1. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

### BIRDS

NAME	STATUS
Piping Plover <i>Charadrius melodus</i> Population: [Atlantic Coast and Northern Great Plains populations] - Wherever found, except those areas where listed as endangered. There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6039">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6039</a>	Threatened
Rufa Red Knot <i>Calidris canutus rufa</i> There is <b>proposed</b> critical habitat for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1864">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1864</a>	Threatened
Whooping Crane <i>Grus americana</i> Population: Wherever found, except where listed as an experimental population There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/758">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/758</a>	Endangered

### FISHES

NAME	STATUS
Pallid Sturgeon <i>Scaphirhynchus albus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7162">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7162</a>	Endangered

## INSECTS

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743</a>	Candidate

## CRITICAL HABITATS

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.



## **IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION**

Agency: NTIA  
Name: Juli Ann McNutt  
Address: PO Box 654  
City: Evansville  
State: WY  
Zip: 82636  
Email: juliannamcnutt@outlook.com  
Phone: 3074292134

## **LEAD AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION**

Lead Agency: National Telecommunications and Information Administration



## United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
South Dakota Ecological Services Field Office  
420 South Garfield Avenue, Suite 400  
Pierre, SD 57501-5408  
Phone: (605) 224-8693 Fax: (605) 224-1416

In Reply Refer To:

January 29, 2024

Project Code: 2024-0041997

Project Name: Standing Rock Tribal Broadband Project\_Morristown East Broadband Project

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2) (c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological

evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

<https://www.fws.gov/media/endangered-species-consultation-handbook>

**Migratory Birds:** In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity, intentional or unintentional, resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts see <https://www.fws.gov/law/bald-and-golden-eagle-protection-act>, <https://www.fws.gov/media/endangered-species-act-1>, and/or <https://www.fws.gov/law/migratory-bird-treaty-act-1918>.

The MBTA has no provision for allowing take of migratory birds that may be unintentionally killed or injured by otherwise lawful activities. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures see <https://www.fws.gov/birds/bird-enthusiasts/threats-to-birds.php>.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit <https://www.fws.gov/law/migratory-birds>



developments adhere to our Land-based Wind Energy Guidelines for minimizing impacts to migratory birds and bats.

We have recently updated our guidelines for minimizing impacts to migratory birds at projects that have communication towers (including meteorological, cellular, digital television, radio, and emergency broadcast towers). These guidelines can be found at:

<https://www.fws.gov/story/incidental-take-beneficial-practices-communication-towers>  
<http://www.towerkill.com>

According to National Wetlands Inventory maps, (available online at <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/national-wetland-inventory>) wetlands exist adjacent to the proposed construction corridor. If a project may impact wetlands or other important fish and wildlife habitats, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321-4347) and other environmental laws and rules, recommends complete avoidance of these areas, if possible. If this is not possible, attempts should be made to minimize adverse impacts. Finally if adverse impacts are unavoidable, measures should be undertaken to replace the impacted areas. Alternatives should be examined and the least damaging practical alternative selected. If wetland impacts are unavoidable, a mitigation plan addressing the number and types of wetland acres to be impacted, and the methods of replacement should be prepared and submitted to the resource agencies for review.

[Redacted content]

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Code in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List
- USFWS National Wildlife Refuges and Fish Hatcheries
- Bald & Golden Eagles
- Migratory Birds
- Wetlands

## OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

**South Dakota Ecological Services Field Office**

420 South Garfield Avenue, Suite 400

Pierre, SD 57501-5408

(605) 224-8693

## PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2024-0041997

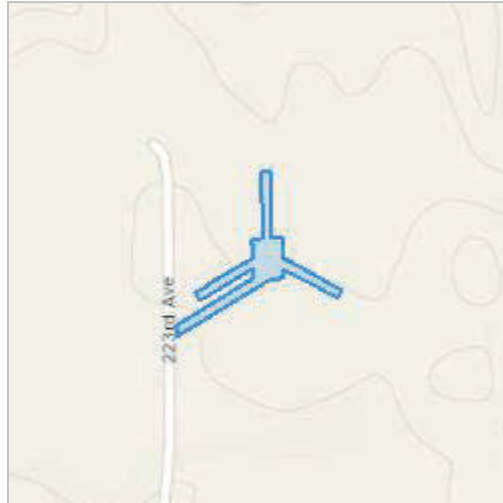
Project Name: Standing Rock Tribal Broadband Project\_Morristown East Broadband Project

Project Type: Communication Tower New Construction

Project Description: Broadband construction on Standing Rock Indian Reservation

Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@45.92830335,-101.65810737582987,14z>



Counties: Corson County, South Dakota



## ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 5 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries<sup>1</sup>, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

- 
1. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

### BIRDS

NAME	STATUS
Piping Plover <i>Charadrius melodus</i> Population: [Atlantic Coast and Northern Great Plains populations] - Wherever found, except those areas where listed as endangered. There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6039">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6039</a>	Threatened
Rufa Red Knot <i>Calidris canutus rufa</i> There is <b>proposed</b> critical habitat for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1864">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1864</a>	Threatened
Whooping Crane <i>Grus americana</i> Population: Wherever found, except where listed as an experimental population There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/758">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/758</a>	Endangered

### FISHES

NAME	STATUS
Pallid Sturgeon <i>Scaphirhynchus albus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7162">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7162</a>	Endangered

## INSECTS

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743</a>	Candidate

## CRITICAL HABITATS

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.

## USFWS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE LANDS AND FISH HATCHERIES

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the [National Wildlife Refuge](#) system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS OR FISH HATCHERIES WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA.

## BALD & GOLDEN EAGLES

Bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act<sup>1</sup> and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act<sup>2</sup>.

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to bald or golden eagles, or their habitats<sup>3</sup>, should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described in the links below. Specifically, please review the "[Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles](#)".

- 
1. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.
  2. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
  3. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

THERE ARE NO BALD AND GOLDEN EAGLES WITHIN THE VICINITY OF YOUR PROJECT AREA.

## MIGRATORY BIRDS

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act<sup>1</sup> and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act<sup>2</sup>.

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats<sup>3</sup> should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described in the links below. Specifically, please review the "[Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles](#)".

---

1. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
2. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.
3. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

THERE ARE NO FWS MIGRATORY BIRDS OF CONCERN WITHIN THE VICINITY OF YOUR PROJECT AREA.

## WETLANDS

Impacts to [NWI wetlands](#) and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. We are currently working to update our NWI data set. We recommend you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

THERE ARE NO WETLANDS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA.



## **IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION**

Agency: Private consultant  
Name: Juli Ann McNutt  
Address: PO Box 654  
City: Evansville  
State: WY  
Zip: 82636  
Email: juliannamcnutt@outlook.com  
Phone: 3074292134

## **LEAD AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION**

Lead Agency: National Telecommunications and Information Administration



# United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
North Dakota Ecological Services Field Office  
3425 Miriam Avenue  
Bismarck, ND 58501-7926  
Phone: (701) 250-4481 Fax: (701) 355-8513

In Reply Refer To:

February 15, 2024

Project Code: 2024-0050012

Project Name: Standing Rock Tribal Broadband Project\_SW\_SolenBroadband Project

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through IPaC by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2) (c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological

evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at: <https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/endangered-species-consultation-handbook.pdf>

**Migratory Birds:** In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity, intentional or unintentional, resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts, see [Migratory Bird Permit | What We Do | U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service \(fws.gov\)](#).

The MBTA has no provision for allowing take of migratory birds that may be unintentionally killed or injured by otherwise lawful activities. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures, see <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/threats-birds>.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit <https://www.fws.gov/partner/council-conservation-migratory-birds>.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Code in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List



## **OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST**

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

**North Dakota Ecological Services Field Office**

3425 Miriam Avenue

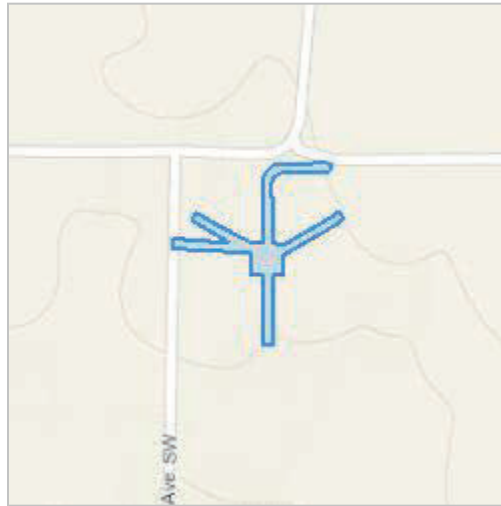
Bismarck, ND 58501-7926

(701) 250-4481

## PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2024-0050012  
Project Name: Standing Rock Tribal Broadband Project\_SW\_SolenBroadband Project  
Project Type: Communication Tower New Construction  
Project Description: Broadband construction on Standing Rock Indian Reservation  
Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@46.31266405,-100.92207497605648,14z>



Counties: Sioux County, North Dakota

## ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 4 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries<sup>1</sup>, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

1. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

## BIRDS

NAME	STATUS
Piping Plover <i>Charadrius melodus</i> Population: [Atlantic Coast and Northern Great Plains populations] - Wherever found, except those areas where listed as endangered. There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6039">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6039</a>	Threatened
Rufa Red Knot <i>Calidris canutus rufa</i> There is <b>proposed</b> critical habitat for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1864">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1864</a>	Threatened
Whooping Crane <i>Grus americana</i> Population: Wherever found, except where listed as an experimental population There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/758">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/758</a>	Endangered

## INSECTS

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743</a>	Candidate

## CRITICAL HABITATS

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.



YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.

## **IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION**

Agency: NTIA

Name: Juli Ann McNutt

Address: PO Box 654

City: Evansville

State: WY

Zip: 82636

Email: juliannamcnutt@outlook.com

Phone: 3074292134



# Appendix E

## Section 106 Compliance Documentation





**T** RIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE  
**S** TANDING ROCK SIOUX TRIBE  
Administrative Service Center  
North Standing Rock Avenue  
Fort Yates, N.D. 58538  
Tel: (701) 854-2120  
Fax: (701) 854-2138

February 14, 2024

Alyssa Pappamichiel  
Edge Consulting  
624 Water Street  
Prarie du Sac, WI 53578

Re: TCNS 273067 – SW Solen (Edge 37549)

THPO: 23-67

Ms. Pappamichiel:

We have received your request for concurrence regarding a proposed cell tower near the community of Solen, ND. Our archaeologist surveyed the proposed location and determined that there are certain areas that must be avoided within the APE. With this in mind, we are going to require an SRST THPO Tribal Monitor on-site during ground disturbing activities. Provided the areas are avoided and a monitor is on-site, we issue a determination of *No Historic Properties Effected* for the project area.

In the unlikely event that human remains are encountered or an inadvertent discovery is made, all ground disturbing activities must immediately cease, and this office immediately notified at 701-854-2120.

Respectfully,

Jon Eagle, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe



**T** RIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE  
**S** TANDING ROCK SIOUX TRIBE  
Administrative Service Center  
North Standing Rock Avenue  
Fort Yates, N.D. 58538  
Tel: (701) 854-2120  
Fax: (701) 854-2138

February 28, 2024

Alyssa Pappamichiel  
Edge Consulting  
624 Water Street  
Prarie du Sac, WI 53578

Re: TCNS 274900– Black Horse Butte (Edge 37552)

THPO: 23-67

Ms. Pappamichiel:

We have received your request for concurrence regarding a proposed cell tower near Black Horse Butte, SD. Our archaeologist surveyed the proposed location and found no sites within the APE. We are going to require an SRST THPO Tribal Monitor on-site during ground disturbing activities as a precaution for any subsurface deposits. We issue a determination of *No Historic Properties Effected* for the project area.

In the unlikely event that human remains are encountered or an inadvertent discovery is made, all ground disturbing activities must immediately cease, and this office immediately notified at 701-854-2120.

Respectfully,

Jon Eagle, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe



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**S** TANDING ROCK SIOUX TRIBE  
Administrative Service Center  
North Standing Rock Avenue  
Fort Yates, N.D. 58538  
Tel: (701) 854-2120  
Fax: (701) 854-2138

February 28, 2024

Alyssa Pappamichiel  
Edge Consulting  
624 Water Street  
Prarie du Sac, WI 53578

Re: TCNS 273067 – Little Eagle SE (Edge 37550)

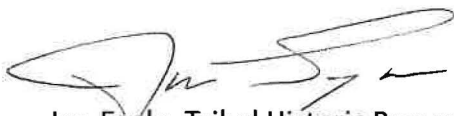
THPO: 23-67

Ms. Pappamichiel:

We have received your request for concurrence regarding a proposed cell tower near the community of Little Eagle, SD. Our archaeologist surveyed the proposed location and found no sites within the APE. We are going to require an SRST THPO Tribal Monitor on-site during ground disturbing activities as a precaution for any subsurface deposits. We issue a determination of *No Historic Properties Effected* for the project area.

In the unlikely event that human remains are encountered or an inadvertent discovery is made, all ground disturbing activities must immediately cease, and this office immediately notified at 701-854-2120.

Respectfully,



Jon Eagle, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe





**T** RIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE  
**S** TANDING ROCK SIOUX TRIBE  
Administrative Service Center  
North Standing Rock Avenue  
Fort Yates, N.D. 58538  
Tel: (701) 854-2120  
Fax: (701) 854-2138

February 28, 2024

Alyssa Pappamichiel  
Edge Consulting  
624 Water Street  
Prarie du Sac, WI 53578

Re: TCNS 273067 – Morrystown East (Edge 37551)

THPO: 23-67

Ms. Pappamichiel:

We have received your request for concurrence regarding a proposed cell tower near the community of Morrystown, SD. Our archaeologist surveyed the proposed location and found no sites within the APE. We are going to require an SRST THPO Tribal Monitor on-site during ground disturbing activities as a precaution for any subsurface deposits. We issue a determination of *No Historic Properties Effected* for the project area.

In the unlikely event that human remains are encountered or an inadvertent discovery is made, all ground disturbing activities must immediately cease, and this office immediately notified at 701-854-2120.

Respectfully,

Jon Eagle, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe