

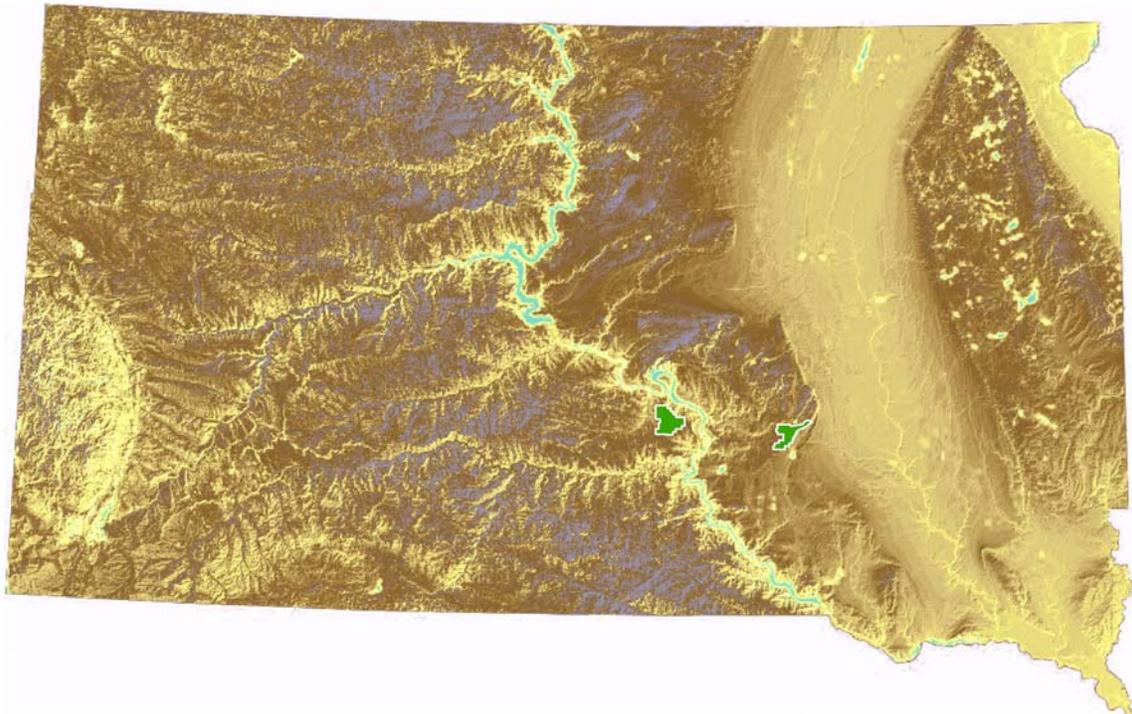
APPENDIX E

CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS REVIEW

**CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS REVIEW
PRAIRIEWINDS SD1**

CROW LAKE PROJECT AREA

AURORA, BRULE AND JERAULD COUNTIES, SOUTH DAKOTA



Prepared by:

Terracon

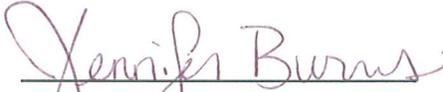
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September 24, 2008

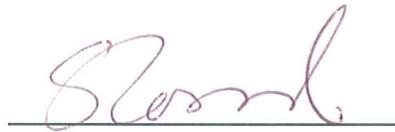
**CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS REVIEW
PRAIRIEWINDS SD1**

CROW LAKE PROJECT AREA

AURORA, BRULE AND JERAULD COUNTIES


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CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS REVIEW

INTRODUCTION

Terracon is submitting this cultural resource records review on behalf of Basin Electric Power Cooperative. The following presents a preliminary evaluation of cultural resource sites and/or finds within or near the study area for the Prairiewinds SD1 Project.

Basin Electric is proposing to construct a 150 MW wind project in central South Dakota consisting of 101 wind turbines and generators. Each generator will have a hub height of 80 meters (262 feet) and a turbine rotor diameter of 77 meters (252 feet). The total height of each wind turbine would be 118.5 meters (389 feet).

The study area includes the Crow Lake project site (approximately 32,842 acres) located in portions of Aurora, Brule, and Jerauld Counties in South Dakota (Figure 1). For this project, the study area encompasses those locations in the above listed counties that will be subjected to direct physical impact from the proposed construction. This report does not consider possible visual effects to cultural resources.

This report is strictly a records review of previously-recorded resources and is the first step in identifying historic and archaeological resources. It does not include identification of archaeological resources through field reconnaissance or survey. Subsequent steps may include field survey to identify historic properties that are currently not recorded.

METHODOLOGY

The cultural resource records review performed by Terracon included a review of archaeological and historic standing structure reports to identify historic properties or archaeological resources located within the Crow Lake project boundaries in South Dakota. Terracon examined records of the South Dakota State Historical Society (SDSHS), provided by Ms. Jane Watts, Ms. Terri Holts and Ms. Ronda Hermanson of the South Dakota State Historical Society, to determine if previously-recorded historic properties or archaeological resources were located in or within one mile of the project areas.

In addition, we examined a previous report regarding the Prairiewinds SD1 study area written by Tetra Tech in 2008 (since the completion of this prior report, the boundaries of the Crow Lake site have been altered).

RESULTS

Historic Properties

Databases of previously-recorded historic properties from the SDSHS were reviewed. Within the Crow Lake project boundaries, there are no historic properties previously determined eligible for listing or listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Two historic farmsteads were previously recorded within the Crow Lake project boundary, both of which are not eligible for listing on the NRHP. These are the Jerry Bennett Place and the H.C. Lyle Farm, both of which are located in Wessington Springs. These properties are discussed below.

THE JERRY BENNETT PLACE (SHPO ID 47536) is located in Wessington Springs, Section 27, Township 106 North and Range 65 West of the Crow Lake USGS Quadrangle. Historic structures within the Jerry Bennett Place include a water pump, collapsed windmill tower, collapsed gable roof barn, shed roof attachment to the barn, chicken coop and an abandoned single-family dwelling. The dates of construction range from 1883 to 1940. This farmstead was determined not eligible for the NRHP by the SDSHS.

THE H.C LYLE FARM (SHPO ID 47533) is located in Wessington Springs, Section 27, Township 106 North and Range 65 West of the Crow Lake USGS Quadrangle. Historic structures within the H.C. Lyle Farm include a cast iron water pump, a corrugated galvanized metal stock tank, windmill tower and pump housing, galvanized metal angle iron with steel rod cross-bracing, a two-hole privy and an abandoned deteriorated single-family dwelling. The dates of construction range from 1900 to 1920. This farmstead was determined not eligible for the NRHP by the SDSHS.

Archaeological Resources

Databases of previously recorded archaeological sites from the SDSHS were reviewed. Three sites were found within the Crow Lake project area (Figure 1). These sites are listed in the following table and detailed in the next section. Sites with undetermined or unevaluated eligibility are considered potentially eligible for the NRHP. In addition to these recorded sites, all archaeological surveys conducted within or near the project areas are shown in Figure 1.

Table 1. Previously-Recorded Archaeological Sites in the Study Area

Crow Lake				
Sites	Site Type	Author	Year	Eligibility
39JE0001	Earth lodge Village	Unknown	Unkn.	Uneval/potentially eligible
39AU0007	Foundation	Vaillancourt	2006	Eligible
39JE0039	Stone Circle	Stine	2007	Uneval/potentially eligible

*Discussion of Resources*Crow Lake

Site No. 39JE0001

According to an undated Archaeological Site File, an unknown surveyor documented a stock dam and cultural material at low water. These materials, dating from 900 to 1700 A.D., include ceramic wares such as Freeman, Kimball, Stuart Collared and Chamberlain Incised. A determination of eligibility for this site has not been made, but in the opinion of the SDSHS, this site may meet the National Register criteria. Therefore the site is to be considered potentially eligible and treated as an eligible site for the NRHP.

Site No. 39AU0007

According to a 2001 Archaeological Site File, a survey conducted by Jeff Buechler noted a poured concrete basement partially filled with “modern” trash and a carcass trench dating to as early as 1861. In the opinion of the SDSHS, this site appears to meet eligibility criteria for the NRHP.

Site No. 39JE0039

According to a 2007 Archaeological Site File, a survey conducted by Ed Stine noted a single stone circle of 31 granitic rocks of an unknown time period. A determination of eligibility for this site has not been made, but in the opinion of the SDSHS, this site may meet the NRHP eligibility criteria. Therefore the site is to be considered potentially eligible and treated as an eligible site for the NRHP.

CONCLUSIONS

Terracon’s cultural resource records review for the Prairiewinds SD1 project in South Dakota identified previously-recorded archaeological and historic resources located within or near the project boundaries.

The Crow Lake project area contains two historic farmsteads within the project boundaries, both of which are not eligible for the NRHP. The Crow Lake project area also includes three previously recorded archaeological sites: 39JE0001, 39AU0007, and 39JE0039, all of which are eligible or potentially eligible for the NRHP.

In regards to the proposed Prairiewinds SD1 project, Terracon recommends that sites considered eligible or potentially eligible by the SDSHS be avoided. If avoidance is not possible, mitigation may be necessary.

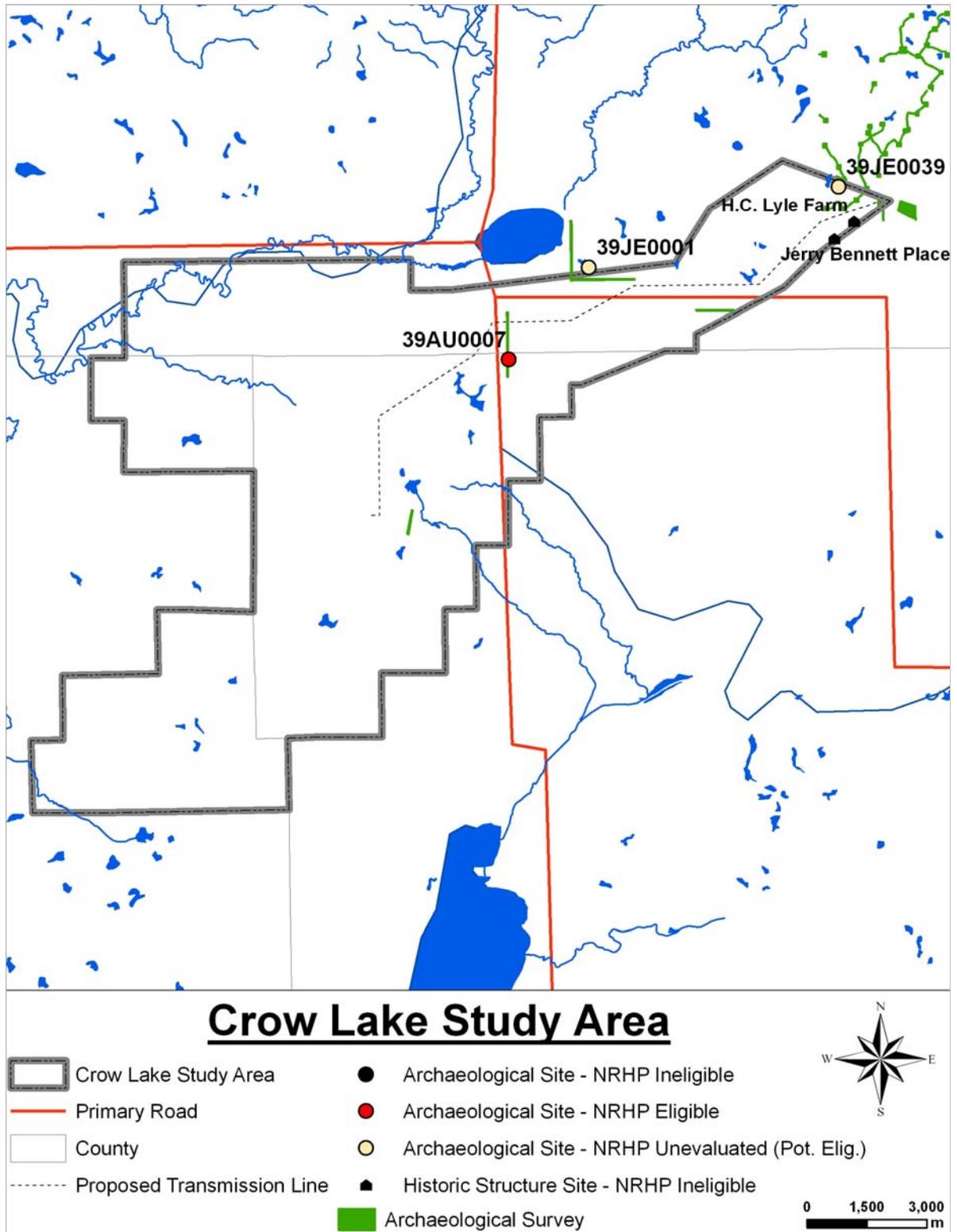


Figure 1: Crow Lake Study Area Cultural Resource Map

Bibliography

Opportunities and Constraints Analysis of Two Potential Sites for the Proposed Wind-Powered Electricity Generation Project, South Dakota, Aurora, Brule, Jerauld and Lyman Counties, South Dakota. 2008. Prepared for Basin Electric Power Cooperative. Tetra Tech.